"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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THE WEATHER.

Clearing; fair and warmer; winds northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull, but firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¼c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—There was an angry colloquy yesterday in the House between Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, and Speaker Reed. Mr. Bailey charged responsibility for the turbulent scenes in Wednesday's session of the House against the Speaker. Mr. Reed made a sharp retort. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania also took part in the colloquy. He said Mr. Bailey was simply taking his daily airing. No business of consequence was transacted.—Page 5.

Page 3.

Marine war insurance rates remained firm yesterday, no advance being made.

Vice President Hobart has written a letter in which he says that he believes Spain will not molest our coasts in case of war.

The steamer Marengo, which arrived here yesterday, brought 243 tons of war material purchased for the Government in England.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff reviewed the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn last night. His references to the Maine and Gen. Lee were cheered.

Page 4.

Work on the vessels at the navy yard and the cruisers off Tompkinsville was pushed with vigor yesterday.

The Government completed negotiations with the American Line yesterday and chartered its four best vessels, the St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris, and New York. It was also decided to buy the Yumuri and Yorktown.

Page 5.

Prof. Charles W. Shields made a statement yesterday about his recent confirmation in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Candies, Easter eggs, and ice cream were distributed to more than 200 children in Pacific Hall yesterday by the Sunday Kindergarten Society.

Page 7.

Robert Purvis, the anti-slavery leader, died in Philadelphia, aged eighty-seven.

Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, last night welcomed 100 young recruits who want to be soldiers.

The steamer Seneca arrived here yesterday from Havana with 112 Cuban and American refugees on board.

It is reported at Cornell University that the fund to establish the new Cornell Medical College in New York was given by Col. Oliver H. Payne. President Schurman yesterday explained the scope of the institution, which will be open to women.

Page 9.

Five arrests were made by the police yesterday in a raid on several mock auction rooms.

It was reported yesterday that all the carbide business of the country had been absorbed by one company.

May wheat touched $1.15 in Chicago. Joseph Leiter unloaded 5,000,000 bushels of the July option, and that option declined 3 points, while May declined sharply, closing 2½ points lower than on Thursday.

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Florence Buell, the young woman who committed suicide in a room at the Young Women's Christian Association, in Harlem, left a note accusing Leon H. Hurtt of this city of causing her trouble, but he denies her charge.

The New York and Boston baseball teams played only three innings at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the game being called on account of rain. The Boston team was in the lead by a score of 3 to 2. Cincinnati defeated Cleveland, Louisville beat Pittsburg, and Chicago won from St. Louis.

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Princeton's golf team defeated the Ardsley Club yesterday, near Dobbs Ferry. The score was 17 holes for Princeton and 11 for Ardsley.

Page 12.

Three Police Sergeants were promoted to the rank of Captain yesterday.

Prof. S. A. Tucker of Columbia University lectured before the Henry Electrical Society at Havemeyer Hall last night on the subject of liquid air, and illustrated his remarks with a number of experiments.

Mrs. Pasquali Damato of West Orange was arrested yesterday on a charge of having murdered her mother-in-law on Saturday last. The dead woman had been buried on a certificate saying the cause of death was heart disease, but the body was dug up on Thursday, and the breast bone and several ribs were found broken.

William Hepburn, who was expected to make his appearance yesterday in connection with the Brooklyn bribery scandal, did not turn up. District Attorney Marean said he thought the man was in Philadelphia. Manhattan detectives have been detailed to examine the work done by the Brooklyn police in the Ohlsen case and to seek for additional evidence. The City Works cases are to go before the Supreme Court.

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THREE SINK WITH A BARGE.

One Man Clings to the Rigging and Is Rescued and Brought Here from Barnegat.

The steamer Miami, which arrived here last night from Miami, Fla., via Newport News, brought Robert S. Brown, who was rescued yesterday morning from the rigging of the coal barge H. L. Rauth, which sank off Barnegat nine hours before. The Captain and two men of the Rauth perished.

When the Miami was twenty-five miles southeast of Barnegat Lightship, First Officer Thomas P. Dallas, who had the bridge at the time, made out through the thick fog the three masts of a sunken vessel, and a man was seen standing on a spring stay. One arm was clasped about the mast and with the other he was waving his hat frantically.

The course of the Miami was shaped for the wreck, but the high seas precluded the possibility of a boat's being lowered for the rescue. The steamer was accordingly brought close to the wreck and a line thrown to the man, who made it fast about his body and was drawn on board.

He was utterly exhausted, but when finally able to talk said that he was the donkey engineer of the coal barge H. L. Rauth, which left Philadelphia on Wednesday last for Providence with the bark E. B. Stetson, both in tow of the tug Sea King of Philadelphia. On the Rauth, which was astern of the Stetson, were, besides Brown, Capt. Wilbur C. Baker, forty years old; William Wickson, twenty-six years old, the cook, and Deckhand Harry Gleason, twenty-four years old, all of Providence.

At 11 o'clock Thursday night, in a heavy sea, the Routh sprang a leak, and despite every effort of her crew she rapidly filled. Finding that the vessel was in imminent danger of going down, the Captain blew his whistle for help from the tug, but the high winds drowned the sound. Capt. Baker finally ordered all hands to the rigging, and Wickson and Brown ran up to the masthead. Wickson, in his excitement, however, ran down to the deck again and into the cabin. Capt. Baker was in the act of getting into the rigging when the barge went down by the stern, and he was swept overboard and lost. Gleason was in the pilot house aft steering when the Captain gave the order for every man to save himself.

At that instant, however, the vessel settled, and a heavy sea slammed the pilot house door shut, and the man went down like a rat in a trap. Wickson, the cook, was caught by the rush of water into the cabin, and went down with the vessel, which parted her tow line as she went.

The Miami, a short time after rescuing Brown, passed the Sea King, which was returning in search of the sunken barge.

The H. L. Routh was owned by the Frank W. Munn Towboat and Transportation Company of Philadelphia.

Long Island R. R. will run bicycle cars this Summer for convenience of wheelmen.—Adv.

STILL HOPING IN MADRID

Gen. Woodford Said to Share the Belief in a Settlement Fair to Both Nations.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK BETTER

Keen Interest in the Proceedings of the United States Senate—Naval Subscription Expected to Reach 50,000,000 Pesetas.

MADRID, April 15.—The warlike feeling prevailing in all circles last evening has given way to a pacific impression to-day, Gen. Woodford and several members of the Cabinet sharing the general belief that a way satisfactory to both Governments will be found. There is a decided improvement in the financial outlook.

LONDON, April 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Even now hope is not wholly abandoned, and the Government is resolved to do nothing capable of being interpreted as aggressive or provocative."

t The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 6 o'clock Friday evening, says:

"The feeling here to-day has been less pessimistic, and the best proof of it is that Spanish securities have risen. It is said the European powers are working hard to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, and that Austria is foremost in this peaceful enterprise. The members of the Spanish Government, however, manifest very little trust in a peaceful solution. Several of them hinted as much in conversations I had with them to-day.

"In political circles the attitude is very skeptical, only a few believing that peace is probable. It is remembered how powerless were the powers during the Cretan crisis. The Pope, however, is not dismayed, and continues to work for a settlement of the dispute. The discussion of the resolutions now before the American Senate is being watched with the greatest interest.

"The National subscription to increase the navy is expected very soon to reach 50,000,000 pesetas, several wealthy Spanish noblemen subscribing 500,000 pesetas each, quite a small fortune in Spain. The so-called Catholic Party, composed of Ultramontanes and Dissidents from the Carlists, has resolved to open a subscription of its own, the proceeds of which will be devoted to such patriotic end as its members may think proper.

"Apart from this, however, the National subscription is creating very wide enthusiasm. As regards a popular patriotic agitation and its outbursts in the street, this is only showing itself in sparks. It is not yet a consuming fire. All the influential men of all parties, except, of course, Romero Robledo and Weyler, are exhorting the people to exercise self-possession, to remain calm, and not to exhaust uselessly and prematurely their strength and their patriotism.

"In Barcelona the students have renewed their rioting. They invaded the beautiful Botanical Gardens and denuded many of the trees of their branches and flowers, which they carried entwined with the Spanish colors as banners, parading the streets. The Rector tried in vain to pacify them, but they smashed the windows in the university building. In Valencia things seem quieter. Even the republican papers advise the people to be calm. The military and naval activity has been increasing there during the last few hours, but no details are given as to the preparations.

"Gen. Woodford is now keeping aloof from official centres. He has had no conference with Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, for the last three days.

"The news published in this morning's Imparcial, from its London correspondent, concerning the deep interest taken by Queen Victoria, her earnest desire for peace, and her personal endeavors in favor of its preservation, has been read here with the greatest interest. A member of the Cabinet said to me to-day: 'Spain feels grateful for those endeavors. The British Government can exert a great influence in favor of peace if it cares to do so, persuaded, as it is, that the United States are simply violating in the most brutal manner all international rights in their dealings with us.'

"Public opinion, however, expects nothing from England, suspecting that the British Government has reasons of its own for the moment for siding rather with the United States."

POPE'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Spain Urged to Make Fresh Concessions—Queen Victoria Suggested as Arbitrator.

LONDON, April 16.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Cardinal Rampolla, (Papal Secretary of State,) speaking to-night to the French Ambassador about the chances of war between Spain and the United States, said: 'We still hope, and there is still a thread of hope.'

"Although, according to the news received from the Vatican, it is considered certain that President McKinley will send an ultimatum to Spain, they still hope and work there to find some means to avoid extremities, either by inducing Spain to make fresh concessions—for which purpose the Pope has again personally addressed the Queen Regent and Señor Sagasta—or by finding a basis of arbitration acceptable to both sides. In the latter connection Queen Victoria is spoken of as the only European sovereign whom the United States, it is supposed, would allow to interfere in their affairs.

"Most explicit instructions on the subject have been sent to Monsignor Nava, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, through Monsignor Clari, the Nuncio at Paris. France and Russia, it is said, have been prevailed upon to make fresh representations at Washington in favor of peace. The suggestion has been made by the Vatican to try to organize a European naval demonstration against the United States, but the project was ridiculed."

MADRID, April 15.—El Correo announces: "The Pope is still laboring for peace, and it is believed that his efforts will not be sterile, as many of the insurgents in Cuba are submitting."

SPANISH CABINET UPHELD.

Its Action Inspired by the Queen Regent and the Manifesto of Don Carlos.

MADRID, April 15.—The action taken by the Spanish Cabinet yesterday finds general approval. Contrary to the general opinion that the Queen Regent has been negotiating for peace at any price her attitude yesterday had much to do with the firm action of the Cabinet. It is learned on unquestionable authority that the Queen Regent recently made the following statement:

"I prefer even the horrors of war rather than a tarnish on the prestige of the army, or an impairment of the rights of the Crown."

Another factor, undoubtedly, was Don Carlos's manifesto of Wednesday, from which the following is an extract not heretofore cabled:

"The Governors of Madrid may make a call to arms inevitable and immediate if they continue to permit the Spanish standard to be dragged in the mud. Twenty years of patriotic retirement have proved that I am neither ambitious nor a conspirator. The greater and better part of my life as a man has been spent in the difficult task of restraining my natural impulses and those of my enthusiastic Carlists, whose eagerness I was the first to appreciate, but which, nevertheless, I curbed, although it rent my heart to do so.

"To-day national honor speaks louder than anything, and the same patriotic duty which formerly bade me say, 'Wait yet awhile,' may lead me to cry, commanding, to the Carlists, 'Forward!' and not only to the Carlists, but to all Spaniards, especially to the two national forces which still bravely withstand the enervating femininities of the Regency, the people, and the army. If the glove which Washington has flung in the face of Spain is picked up by Madrid, I will continue the same example of abnegation as before, wretched in that I cannot partake in the struggle other than by prayers and by the influence of my name.

"I will applaud from my soul those who have the good fortune to face the fire, and I shall consider those Carlists as serving my cause who embark in war against the United States. But, if everything leads me to fear that the policy of humiliation will again prevail, we will snatch the reins of government from those who are unworthy to hold them, and we will occupy their places."

Great enthusiasm has been aroused here by the fact that the Queen Regent has headed the national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish Navy by giving 1,000,000 pesetas toward the fund. The Imparcial (Independent) commenting on her Majesty's action to-day says:

"Until yesterday many people only saw in the august lady a virtuous Queen, but since yesterday she has been known to all as a Spanish Queen. Her gift of 1,000,000 pesetas gains her millions of blessings."

The Imparcial announces that important documents are on their way from Havana to Madrid, "showing that the rebellion is expiring, and proving that the United States Government has directly assisted the insurgents."

SPAIN'S POSITION OUTLINED.

A Foreign Authority in Washington Says She Never Has Thought of Relinquishing Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In view of the conflicting reports as to the attitude of Spain, a high foreign authority, speaking with complete information on the matter, has authorized the following semi-official statement of the Spanish position as to the surrender of Cuba:

"Once and for all, let it be understood that the erroneous impressions as to Spain's relinquishment of the Island of Cuba are false and are calculated to inspire false hopes and embarrass intelligent action. The Government of Spain has never entertained the thought, and never will entertain it, of evacuating Cuba. At no time has there been a consideration of any step withdrawing the sovereignty of Spain over her West Indian colonies. The honor and dignity of Spain revolt at the suggestion of the independence of Cuba, which would alike reduce that island to the misery of irresponsible rule and at the same time terminate a Spanish authority irreparably bound up with the prosperity of the island.

"For this and other reasons the reports that Spain is slowly yielding to a retirement from Cuba are both mischievous and groundless. No rulers, no statesmen, no Cortes of Spain would ever consider such a humiliation. But in the face of it Spain, always desirous of peace and ready by every honorable means to secure peace, will stand resolutely in defense of her inalienable right, her sovereignty, and her honor. And she feels confident she has with her the moral support of the entire civilized world."

DEMAND EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

Madrid Government Awaiting the Action of Gen. Woodford.

LONDON, April 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government's attitude has pacified popular and military excitement. In fact, the military and political press is unanimous to-day (Friday) in praising the Queen Regent and Ministers and in discussing the prospects of inevitable war.

"Gen. Woodford will communicate officially next week to the Spanish Government President McKinley's demands on lines foreshadowed in the resolution passed by the American House of Representatives."

MADRID PRESS COMMENT.

General Approval of the Firm Attitude of the Government.

MADRID, April 15.—Referring to the political situation, the Imparcial (independent) remarks:

"Señor Sagasta's Government finally struck the Spanish note yesterday, the result being a reunion of the Government and the people. To-day we are all Spaniards, we forget party lines, and we are united around the State."

The Globo (Liberal) severely censures the Carlist manifesto, saying it considers it "not patriotic, but revolutionary," and adding: "The Government requires no spur to defend the rights of the nation. It will not strike first, but it will return a blow."

The Liberal approves the "energetic measures adopted by the Government yesterday," remarking: "Only through Parliament can all which the nation should know be made known." The Liberal advises the press to "confine itself to fanning the warlike enthusiasm," adding: "No new discussion is possible while Spain's sovereignty in Cuba is challenged."

The Epoca, (Conservative,) considering that war is imminent, approves the summoning of the Cortes as strengthening alike the public spirit and the hands of the Government. It compliments the Queen Regent on her generous subscription to the navy fund, denounces severely the Congressional references to the Maine disaster, highly approving the decision of the Government thereupon, and says that "the world now knows American humanitarianism spells hypocrisy."

The Epoca says also it is glad that Señor Polo y Bernabe has orders for withdrawal from Washington should an official act sanction American intervention in Cuba. The world, it declares, already possesses plenty of proof of Spain's patience and moderation, though, as the cessation of diplomatic relations is a step toward war, it (the Epoca) could wish that the initiative had been left to America.

The Ministerial El Correo calls attention to the fact that the United States Senate has not yet voted, though the paper believes a vote will be taken to-day, or at the latest, to-morrow. It says:

"Even supposing that the resolutions adopted by the two Chambers are different, and that a mixed committee is appointed, there is likely to be only the briefest discussion. What will be the President's conduct, supposing that the Senate agrees with the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives? He will remain armed with the authority he requested in his message to Congress, namely, the authority to intervene and solely that.

"Clearly the President will not give independence, seeing that he excludes that idea from his message, to the disgust alike of the New York Junta and the insurgents. What government, then, will President McKinley establish that will 'conform to American interests and the principles of humanity?'

"It is not logical to suppose that President McKinley refers to the Autonomous Government now existing in Cuba; and, therefore, he must look for it to the United States, seeking annexation and caring nothing for the independence of the Cuban people. Consequently, his message was purely negative, rejecting alike Spanish and Cuban government.

"Will this self-styled Christian and humanitarian nation plunge into the horrors of war? No wonder all Europe will rise, horrified at its hypocrisy. But let war come. Justice and right will be on the side of Spain."

STOCK EXCHANGE'S WILD NEWS

Rumors of an Armistice and a Battle with the Viscaya Reach London and Paris.

LONDON, April 15.—The Stock Exchange opened to-day with a disposition to await New York advices. After great slackness, prices suddenly took a turn upward, on rumors that the powers had intervened in the Cuban crisis, on the report that the insurgents had agreed to an armistice, and owing to the belief that President McKinley would secure a free hand, which reassured the market.

Among the canards floated yesterday to explain the alarm on the London and Paris money markets, says a special dispatch from Madrid, was a story to the effect that a collision had occurred between the Vizcaya and an American ship near St. Vincent, Capt de Verde Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Quesada, the representative here of the Cuban insurgents, said to-day, in regard to the London Stock Exchange rumors of an armistice having been agreed to by the Cuban insurgents, that there had been no such agreement, and that these reports were circulated only for the purpose of delaying action by the United States.

SPANISH FOURS ARE FIRMER.

The Close 1-8 Lower in London and 11-8 Higher in Paris.

LONDON, April 15.—American securities on the Stock Exchange opened strong and active.

Spanish 4s opened at 43⅛, then eased off to 42¾, but later strengthened to 44⅛. They closed at 44⅛, against 44¼, the closing Street price of yesterday. Gold is quoted at Madrid at 49. It closed at 49.70.

PARIS, April 15.—Spanish 4s opened on the Bourse at 43¾. They closed at 44¼, a net gain of 1⅛ from yesterday's closing Street price.

BARCELONA, April 15.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 66.

MADRID, April 15.—Spanish 4s closed today at 66.75.

CUBAN CABINET MANIFESTO.

Unconditional Offer of Assistance in Defense of Spain.

MADRID, April 15.—The Cuban Colonial Cabinet has addressed a manifesto to the Queen Regent offering unconditional assistance in defense of Spain and in behalf of the regeneration of Cuba.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, presented the manifesto to her Majesty this afternoon as soon as it was received. It expresses the warmest and most enthusiastic adherence to the Spanish Government, and says:

"The Cubans, in their gratitude to the mother country, will always act with her to maintain, even at the greatest sacrifices, the honor and sovereignty of the nation and the free institutions of the colony."

A Havana Editor Urges Action.

HAVANA, April 15.—Commenting upon the instructions given to Señor Polo y Bernabé at Washington, La Lucha says: "It was quite time to act energetically." La Lucha attaches great importance to the Carlist manifesto. It sees in its bellicose sentiments another argument in favor of energetic action by the Madrid Government and an additional proof of the enthusiasm in Spain.

Yellow Fever Spain's Ally.

MADRID, April 14, Via Bayonne, France, April 15.—As indicated to-night in the Heraldo, Spain is figuring on yellow fever being an important factor of the Cuban situation. It says: "We have 200,000 troops on the island, perfectly acclimatized, and any Americans who are landed there will die like flies."

Spain's Military Plans Secret.

MADRID, April 15.—An official note reminds the newspapers that it is their duty to publish nothing concerning the movements of the troops or the navy, and appeals to the patriotism of the press in this matter to "prevent the enemy from obtaining information." The navy fund has already reached 3,000,000 pesetas.

Insurgents Ignore Spain's Action.

MADRID, April 15.—It is announced here that, in spite of the armistice, the insurgents continue their incursions, and it is added that the Government has received news to the effect that new filibustering expeditions are being organized in Florida, their destination being the Island of Cuba.

Spain's Minister Ready to Go.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The status of affairs at the Spanish Legation remains unchanged to-day, Señor Polo y Bernabe having received no specific instructions to leave, although the affairs at the legation are now in complete readiness for departure if the Minister's position here becomes untenable.

La Lucha Attacks Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, April 15.—La Lucha persists in its attacks upon United States Consul General Fitzhugh Lee. It says: "Lee has gone home rich. He made money here by taking advantage of the necessities of the reconcentrados."

Spain's Fleet Awaiting Orders.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, says a Spanish fleet of six torpedo boats, two ironclads, and one transport is there awaiting orders.

Grave News from Washington.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says the latest news from Washington is regarded as very grave.

Few Spaniards at Their Consulate.

Few Spaniards took advantage yesterday of the invitation of the Spanish Consul General to call at the office and register. The purpose of registration was to enable the Consul General to notify Spaniards in case war should be declared.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen slightly in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and has risen in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States. The coast storm has moved slowly northeastward, and is now central off Cape Cod. Light rains have fallen from New England to North Carolina, extending inland to the Upper Ohio Valley. It remains cloudy in New England, and on the immediate coast as far south as Savannah; to the westward the weather is generally clear. The temperature has risen throughout the central valleys and on the South Atlantic Coast.

The weather will clear early this morning on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and toward evening in New England, followed by warmer, fair weather. The weather will remain fair in the lake regions and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and throughout the South. In the Northwest there will be an increased coludiness, probably followed by showers.

The Mississippi rise continues from Helena southward. The river has reached a stage of 48.9 feet at the former point and 47.7 feet at Vicksburg.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	58	41	45
6 A. M.	50	41	44
9 A. M.	50	42	47
12 M.	56	42	50
4 P. M.	53	46	50
6 P. M.	51	45	50
9 P. M.	45	45	48
12 P. M.	44	44	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	43½
Corresponding date 1897	49 2-3
Corresponding date for last twenty years	48

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 40 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 92, and at 8 P. M. 100.

One Trial Makes a Lifelong Patron. A trip over the New York Central on one of its great limited trains makes a lifelong patron of the participant. Look at the time table.—Adv.

NO ACTION THIS WEEK

Response of Congress to the President Cannot Be Given Before Monday.

IT MAY BE DELAYED FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

Senate Will Express Its Views Before the Adjournment of To-day's Session.

Hopes of Peace Still Cherished by the President—Feeling at Madrid Reported as Less Pessimistic.

While there is plenty of war talk both in Washington and Madrid, and the apparent expectation in both capitals is that it will be necessary for the United States and Spain to settle the Cuban question by resort to arms, there also are expressions of hope for peace coming from persons high in authority in both countries.

The delay in the response of Congress to the President's request for direction is gratifying to members of Congress and others in Washington who continue, in spite of all discouragements, to cherish hope that war may be averted. From Madrid come reports that the heads of the Government say there is a probability of averting war, and Minister Woodford is reported as sharing this view. Correspondents of London papers report that the feeling in Madrid yesterday was less pessimistic than on the previous day, and in support of their statements point to a rise in Spanish fours.

The President is reported as hopeful that war may be avoided through an agreement with Spain that she gradually will withdraw from Cuba, and at the end of a year or two years, at the outside, abandon the island altogether.

On both sides of the water there is talk of influences exerted and to be exerted by the European powers. It is alleged a naval demonstration was proposed by Austria to the other powers to back representations to this country of a desire that we should not go to war with Spain. It further is alleged that when this plan was broached to England she peremptorily declined to have anything to do with it, and by her refusal killed the project. Germany also, according to the report, declared against the plan. There is no evidence that any other of the powers gave any encouragement to Austria.

Whether the powers will make any representations to this country is uncertain. Spain has sent a note to the powers justifying her position and arraigning this country, but so far as is known has had no reply indicating that if she goes to war with us she may expect help from those to whom she has appealed.

Meanwhile this country is preparing for war. One of the evidences of this was an order from the War Department the effect of which will be to concentrate at four points in the South six regiments of cavalry, twenty-two regiments of infantry, and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS.

Senate and House Cannot Agree Before Monday, and May Not Agree for a Week.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At the end of another day of much speaking in the Senate the resolution for intervention reported by the Foreign Relations Committee is still undisposed of, but an agreement has been reached, not without difficulty, that the session of to-morrow will not close until a vote has been taken.

There is no reason to believe that the canvass given last night to show the strength of the proposed amendment to recognize the Republic of Cuba is not substantially correct to-night. That amendment will pass. Senator Foraker has no more doubt of it than he has that the resolution for intervention will receive nearly the solid support of the Senate.

Attitude of the House.

Meanwhile the House is being prepared for the return of the resolution from the Senate. Senator Davis contemplates the course indicated last night, by which, before the Senate shall pass the resolution, it shall be substituted for the House resolution, thus giving it a parliamentary advantage over an original Senate resolution. The Senate is not likely to offer any objection to that change. Indeed, enough inquiry has been made to prepare the Senators for a proposition to send the bill back to the House with nothing left of the House form except the headings.

Some of the Senators who have been most urgently in favor of the recognition clause have been at work upon the House to induce members to press for concurrence in the amendments of the Senate when the resolution is taken from the Speaker's table after its reception.

The Speaker is confident that the House will stand by its own action. If he is heartily out of sympathy with the whole business, and profoundly sceptical about the duty of the United States to interfere at all in Cuban affairs, it will not affect his official conduct. Some of his friends say that he has never known the House to be so perplexed as it is now. Members are drawn this way and that, first by demands from their constituents for war, and then by their own judgments for peace, and the renewal of the interrupted march of prosperity.

Speaker Reed's Views and Purpose.

Members of the House who have talked with the Speaker have been asked if they have heard from any one of the South American republics, that ought to have the liveliest interest in the erection of another republic, the first word of encouragement for the insurgents of Cuba. He also has inquired whether, when the United States has declared Cuba free, and has then made it free, she proposes to go on preserving order and preventing inhumanities by Cubans against the Spanish who remain in the island.

Inquiries indicate Mr. Reed's opinion that the United States ought not to have interfered in the Cuban troubles, and that even now a way should be found to let the United States out without involving the Nation in bloodshed and loss of material and progress without any prospective regard to the advancement of civilization in Cuba.

It cannot be learned, however, that any obstruction is looked for from the Speaker to the desires of the House. An opportunity will be presented to vote on concurrence with the Senate amendments.

If the House prefers the form of resolution voted by the Senate, a majority of the House can have its way.

House Probably Against Recognition.

But it is considered almost certain that a majority will not adopt the recognition clause of the Senate. The rejection of that clause will make it necessary to have a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. The conferrees of the Snate should be two for the resolution as passed and one for the opposition. This is the custom. The House conferrees ought to be in a majority for the form of the resolution insisted upon by the House.

Some fear is expressed that Vice President Hobart may select conferrees for the Senate who will yield to the House, and thus defeat the expressed desire of the Senate. But if the Vice President should take the course suggested the Senate would have the remedy in its own hands. Objection might be made, the appointments rejected, and conferrees chosen who were preferred by the majority of the Senate.

May Be Delay in Conference.

At all events, the resolution cannot now be disposed of before Monday.

With concurrence in the House, the resolution could go to the President Monday afternoon.

With a disagreement the conferrees could hardly be expected to get together before Monday afternoon, and their deliberations and efforts to agree might employ them until Tuesday or later.

A disagreement of conferrees would throw the whole matter back into the two houses for a new conference or for a new start.

If any disturbance of the National peace depends upon the final passage of the resolutions war may be averted for an entire week.

Maine's Famous Poland Water is purity itself. New York Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

THE STATUS OF PRIVATEERS.

LONDON, April 16.—The Times prints this morning a letter from Sir George Baden-Powell, Member of Parliament (Conservative) for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool and former Joint Special Commissioner in the British West India Colonies, asking why Great Britain should not plainly declare that she would not allow the Declaration of Paris to be set aside and that privateers would be treated as pirates if they touched British ships, and, in any case, would be excluded from British ports. The Times, commenting upon the letter, says:

"We can see no reason why the powers which signed the Declaration of Paris should not join in this assertion of a policy now recognized by the civilized world for over forty years.

"In any case our interests are so vast that we have a right to act for ourselves. There is no reason to believe that the United States would resist the assertion of these principles, and Spain can hardly refuse to submit to rules to which she voluntarily submitted during the war with France in 1823."

To Refrain from Privateering.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung asserts that the powers have been notified that in the event of war both Spain and the United States will refrain from privateering.

ALLEGED PLAN TO ANNEX CUBA.

LONDON, April 15.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says:

"As a bold forecast, it is alleged that President McKinley's plan is to send supplies to the reconcentrados escorted by warships which would practically seize Cuba. Spain then would propose arbitration, and America would consent, claiming compensation for the losses of American citizens in Cuba during the last decade. The amount would be too large for Spain to pay, and Cuba would be peacefully annexed by America in satisfaction of her claim."

The Daily News, commenting editorially upon this "bold forecast," says: "This solution is too good to be true. If the question were simply one of money, it might have been settled long ago."

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

The Chronicle Urges Great Britain Not to Join the Concert to Coerce America.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily Chronicle, taking it for granted that there is some truth in the reports of a new European concert for coercion, devotes an editorial to urging England not to join. It says:

"Our concern is to see that England is not once more dragged at the heels of despots and made to play the game of the latest of the rotten tyrannies that incumber the earth. We have good reason to state that there are strong friends of America in the present Government, and we hope Lord Salisbury is one of them; but it is important that the feeling of the country should be adequately represented both in London and in Washington.

"It was not easy to coerce Greece; but America stands in a different category. She is a very great power, intensely proud, and entirely self-contained. Her fate has been to undertake a task peculiarly arduous and thankless. She is not going to be bullied by the heroes of the Cretan blockade, and if the movement against her is pressed too far she will be compelled, in her own interests, to clear the situation.

"Our present purpose is to insist that our Government does best by using every means in its power to defeat any anti-American combination. If there be any doubt about the feelings of the great majority of the nation, we shall be happy to try the experiment of marching a hundred thousand Londoners through the metropolis with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes in combination. It is the business of the mother country to stand by her children of the West as stiffly and strongly as one country can by another."

The Daily Chronicle also ridicules The Saturday Review, which asks, "Where are the American officers for an army to march through Cuba?" It says it is not aware that the United States intends to do anything of that sort, but "if it does its trouble will be chiefly one of selection from a vast number of highly trained men from the West Point Academy."

The Times, which attaches no importance to the rumors of a European demonstration against the United States, says:

"England would assuredly be no party to such a demonstration, but it is even more absurd to suggest that because England sympathizes with American indignation at Cuban horrors, the British Government ought to rush into armed alliance with the United States for a settlement of a question in which we have no immediate concern.

"It is another instance of the the hair-brained folly which endeavored to involve us in a war on behalf of Greece. The Americans would rightly regard an offer of such assistance as an intrusion and an insult. But it is to be added that, though we cannot condone the errors of Spain, we feel very keenly that she is paying a heavy penalty in the form most painful to a high-spirited nation; and, for any reason short of such urgent considerations as are most unlikely to arise, we should be unwilling to go out of our way to throw our forces into the balance again an old ally."

The editorials generally dismiss the rumors as to the intervention of the European concert as absurd and baseless. The Daily Graphic in strong language and other papers in milder terms censure making the Maine disaster a pretext for war. The Graphic says: "Such a war would be one of revenge, which would certainly find no sympathy in Europe."

President Defended in England.

LONDON, April 16.—The Times prints this morning a letter signed "Fair Play," protesting against the strictures of George W. Smalley, its New York correspondent, upon President McKinley's action, and contending that the President has adopted "the best course to gain time and to allow an outlet for the pent-up feeling of the country in the angry discussions in Congress."

Distinction and Difference.
Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moet & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is a feature at all prominent banquets and society gatherings.—Adv.

SENATE IS STILL DEBATING

It Has Agreed, However, to Vote on the Cuban Question in the Course of To-day's Meeting.

SESSION MAY RUN INTO SUNDAY

Twenty Senators Down for Speeches—Exciting Incident in Yesterday's Proceedings—Money Calls Wellington a Liar.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate is under agreement to express its views on the Cuban question sometime during the legislative day of to-morrow. That legislative day may extend into Sunday.

After the debate had continued for eight hours to-day an effort was made to reach an agreement to begin the vote upon all of the pending resolutions at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, and in the confused colloquy among Senators there was made manifest for the first time a disposition to filibuster.

Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) although disclaiming any intention to delay action unduly, objected to the fixing of a time for a vote. The debate then proceeded, but in a few minutes Mr. Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) entered a motion to adjourn. This was defeated by the decisive vote of 61 to 10.

The emphatic manner in which the decision was reached indicated a determination on the part of those Senators who desired immediate action to endeavor to force the Senate to remain in continuous session either until the question was finally disposed of or until an agreement had been reached for a vote to be taken at some specified time in the future, to be measured by hours.

At 8 o'clock to-night another effort was made to reach an agreement to adjourn, but it, too, was unavailing. Finally the advocates of prompt action secured the agreement fixing a time for voting.

This will pass into history as one of the great days of the Senate. Thronged galleries looked down upon the half-circular chamber. With one exception every member of the Senate was there, and the exception (Mr. Walthall of Mississippi) was confined to his bed ill. Among the distinguished audience were a hundred or more of the members of the House of Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the President's Cabinet, and others eminent in the life of the country.

The debate, beginning at the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock, continued until far into the night, and yet the throngs remained as if held under some spell. During the day speeches were delivered by Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) and Mr. Stewart, (Sil., Nevada.) Fully twenty other Senators are on the Vice President's list for speeches.

The notable utterances were made by Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Daniel, and Mr. Spooner. Mr. Daniel carried aloft the flag of recognition of the Cuban republic's independence, while both Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Spooner supported the policy of the President and the Foreign Relations Committee in favor of armed intervention with ultimate independence.

A sensational incident not really growing out of the debate upon the pending question occurred at 9:25 to-night, in a personal squabble over the recent trip made by Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) to Cuba, between he and Mr. Wellington, (Rep., Md.)

Mr. Wellington charged Mr. Money with speaking in the Senate as the agent of a New York newspaper, when after a heated colloquy Mr. Money said: "You lie," to the Maryland Senator. Subsequently Mr. Money apologized to the Senate for using unparliamentary language.

THE SENATE DISCUSSION.

Various Views as to What Should Be Embodied in the Cuban Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Immediately after the prayer had been delivered in the Senate this morning, at the suggestion of Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the ordinary morning business was set aside and the Cuban resolutions, the discussion of which began yesterday, were laid before the Senate.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) delivered a carefully prepared speech covering the general Cuban question. After directing attention to his own record in the Senate upon the Cuban matter, Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step Spain had been pushed back from the Western Hemisphere, and now she was about to lose another—and the chief—gem of her colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue her course in Cuba she would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible, the patriots to the last man. Her black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance, and that vengeance will be taken by the American people in the interests of humanity.

Mr. Cullom Holds Spain Guilty.

Mr. Cullom reviewed the circumstances of the Maine disaster and declared that that disaster was an act of "deliberate and atrocious murder." The people throughout the country were demanding that that crime should be resented, and that the avenging blow should be struck without delay, "and if Spain should resent our action," said he, "we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the God of Battle and to mankind to justify our action. We now propose to do our duty to God and man and force Spain to withdraw her forces and flag from the island."

After making an extended argument for immediate action, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to President McKinley, Mr. Cullom concluded as follows:

"Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States, the murderers and the outlaws who now exercise a brief show of authority in Cuba will soon become incommunicado until justice shall be satisfied and the avenging angel shall write the verdict and sentence of the offended world. And if the people of this country shall do nothing more in this century than drive the barbarians into the Carribean Sea, we as a people shall earn the praises of every lover of freedom and humanity the world over."

Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.,) presented and had read the resolution passed yesterday by the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York, held at Buffalo, N. Y., expressing confidence in the President and approval of his policy.

Mr. Berry's Plea for Free Cuba.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) was recognized immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's speech. He prefaced his remarks by stating that, as a Senator of the United States, he was present in his seat on the upper floor of Congress to uphold and support the President of the United States in his efforts to bring peace out of the chaos now existing. He wanted to vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Turpie, which proposes to recognize the independence of the present Republic of Cuba. He thought this was absolutely essential to place the country on an honorable footing before the nations of the world. "You may vote the resolution down. You may pass the resolution offered by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or you may adopt the House resolution, but whatever resolution is adopted I will be found supporting the hands of the President."

He spoke of the nearness of war, and said to bring victory to the American army it was absolutely necessary to give the President the aid and comfort which was needed in this hour of greatest trial. He then, with

an impassioned outburst, pledged the South to loyalty to the flag. While he would reserve his judgment until the record had been made up of the valor of the Southern soldiers, he believed the record would be imperishable in the history of modern civilization; and at the close of some glorious day, with the Stars and Stripes flying over the plains of desolated Cuba, the valor of the Southern would stand side by side with the valor of his Northern comrades.

There were many manifestations of applause in the galleries upon the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech, which brought Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) to his feet with a protest against such a display of commendation, and he invoked the Vice President to announce to the galleries that the Senate could not be turned into a beer garden. Accordingly, the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the Senate or the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. Daniel's Oration.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) was next recognized. His fame as an orator being known, there was a craning of necks on the part of the people in the galleries to listen to the opening sentences which fell from the lips of the distinguished Virginian.

"We stand upon the edge of war. The Nation is one, with the sword in its hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon the lips be spoken, and the command 'Forward!' be given, upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morro Castle and Cabanas prison."

He said up to now he had been for peace, but that time seemed to have gone by, and he was now face to face with a situation that betokened grim-visaged war, and he wanted to do everything possible to support the President in the needs of the hour. He invoked the white dove of peace to spread its wings over the impressive scene, displacing the eagle's shrill cry, but found in the invocation nothing but war.

"I wish," said Mr. Daniel, "to cast my vote in my own good time, without pressure behind me. War will wait a day. Possess your souls in patience, gentlemen, while the awful issue of war or peace is decided. The men who declare this war are not the men who will prosecute it in the field. They are not the men who will sustain the gory and bullet-tattered standards before the enemy. They are not the men, even, who will pay the taxes imposed to carry on the war. Let the Senate go on in its own measured tread, amid no rancorous scenes. We speak not as party men, but as men who would arm the Executive branch of this Government strongly and well to perform a great duty as we see it."

For Cuban Recognition.

Mr. Daniel said that he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate committee's resolution. He rose, he said, to support the resolution presented in the supplementary report of the Foreign Affairs Committee. "In my judgment," said he, "our first step should be to write on the statute books of the country a recognition of the great Cuban Republic, which has won a place among the independent nations by its own valiant sword."

Some sharp criticism of the President's action and message induced a heated colloquy between Mr. Daniel and Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.) In response to a question of Mr. Daniel directed at Mr. Gray as to the position of the President, the Delaware Senator replied:

"I agree with the Senator from Virginia in that I support the country, but I also support the constituted authority of the country placed in power by the suffrage of 70,000,000 of people."

"I am one of the constituted authorities," declared Mr. Daniel; "made so by a sovereign State of this Union."

"And I say to the Senator," replied Mr. Gray, "that I will support him as such."

Mr. Daniel, referring to Mr. Gray's support of the President, inquired to what extent he gave his support, inasmuch as the President had made no specific recommendations in his message.

"I will answer the Senator," responded Mr. Gray, "by reading the recommendations of the President." He then read a paragraph from the President's message, and continued: "I recognize that as a specific recommendation."

"I admit," said Mr. Daniel, "that my language was, perhaps, too broad." He went on, however, to say that the interpretation he placed upon the recommendation was that the United States should lay hostile hands on both Spaniards and Cubans to stop the rebellion instead of upholding the insurgents in their grand fight for liberty.

Mr. Gray Supports the President.

"I would hang my head in shame," declared Mr. Gray impressively, "if I believed to be true the suspicion which the Senator from Virginia harbors. I believe him to be absolutely and eternally wrong."

"I am delighted to know it," responded Mr. Daniel. "When the Senator informs [illegible] President of the United States [illegible] to crush the Cu- [illegible] Gomez, I will say [illegible] a suspicion."

[illegible] this," replied Mr. G[illegible] believe there is a single man [illegible] of this broad country except the Senator from Virginia who harbors in his heart so base a suspicion against the President of the United States."

Mr. Daniel said that we were not speaking Spanish in this body; that everybody had to come out in the pure air and into the sunshine. He then criticised the message of the President and inveighed against the policy shown by the Executive in withholding from the Senate and the American people the correspondence that had gone on between the United States and Spain relative to the impending crisis. He made the direct charge that the President had invoked the power of Congress for the use of the army and navy to compel Gomez and his gallant band of insurgents to lay down their arms instead of driving Spain from the island.

"Great is the mystery of judicial interpretation," said Mr. Daniel. "Greater is political interpretation, but greater than all is the mystery of diplomatic interpretation," referring to Senator Gray's interpretation of the meaning of "stable," to be "independent" government. He charged that the armistice granted the insurgents was a part of the stage furniture in a spectacular diplomatic play the motive of which was an attack upon Gomez and his gallant band.

Spain the Common Enemy.

"I know," continued Mr. Daniel after analyzing the President's message, "that the Senator from Delaware would repudiate the idea that the military and naval forces of the United States shall be employed against the Cuban patriots. I know the Senate will ultimately repudiate it. I will stay here as long as physical endurance shall last to obtain such action as will clear up the meaning of the President's message and plant us squarely against our common enemy—Spain." He declared that the adoption of the committee resolutions would be a lame and impotent conclusion, which would hold up this country to the ridicule of the nations of the world.

He pointed out that the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba had been framed upon that of this country, and if now we should turn from them with a refusal to recognize Gomez and his countrymen they would have just cause to suspect their so-called friend—the United States.

"I believe," said he, "that the recognition of the Cuban Republic is necessary at this juncture, as a peace measure and as a war measure. Those freemen will then owe to us an everlasting gratitude."

Advantages of Recognition.

Mr. Daniel maintained that the recognition of the Cuban Republic would solve all financial difficulties and liabilities that in any other event might arise. He believed that there was a responsibility resting upon this country to preclude any possible danger of the United States becoming liable for either Spanish or Cuban bonds.

Mr. Daniel concluded his speech with a brilliant and eloquent peroration, in which he apostrophized the cause of the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom and liberty. "I will not," he declared, "be driven by committee; I will not be driven by President. I'd rather be a political Cuban reconcentrado on the island than to be an American Senator and not proclaim the freedom and independence of the brave young Cuban Republic."

A brief reply to a part of the remarks of Mr. Daniel was made by Mr. Gray. He believed that Congress should follow the lead of the chosen leader of the people. "If we go into a conflict with Spain," he declared, "simply to secure the independence of the existing Cuban Republic, we have not behind us a united country. It is the cause which has heated the blood of age and made the infant's sinews strong as steel." Following a colloquy between Mr. Gray and Mr. Daniel concerning terms in the latter's speech and concerning the meaning of the President's message, Mr. Gray says:

"There is one truce—one armistice—that I want, and that is a truce between the political parties of this country until we can settle our account with Spain." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Tillman's Views.

As Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) arose to address the Senate there was a commotion in the galleries, and a wheeling about of the chairs of Senators on the floor. Mr. Tillman said he simply desired to express his views upon the momentous question now before the Senate in his own way and in his own time. Haste in such a crisis he did not deem advisable. "There is to be war in any event," he declared, "unless Spain ignominiously backs down, but the exigencies of the situation are not so pressing but that we may have opportunity to say to the world what we mean to do, and to make clear our position.

"Populists, Democrats, Republicans, are we,
But we are all Americans to make Cuba free.

"At least, I hope we are," he continued amid laughter.

He said that the sentiment for Cuban freedom pulsated in the heart of every true American. He disclaimed any purpose to discuss the question from a partisan standpoint, but declared his intention to present the facts as he viewed them to the people.

"I regret," he said, "that I cannot rise to the high and pure plane which the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Gray) claims to have attained. I have suspicion in my nature, and have learned that angels on earth are few and far between. I am satisfied that we seldom hear the flutter of their wings in this Chamber." [Laughter.]

He referred to a conference which was held yesterday at the White House between certain Senators and the President, one of the conferrees being the Senator from Delaware. "The predecessor of the present Chief Executive," remarked Mr. Tillman, "rarely conferred with the members of this body, [Laughter] and we are glad to know that we now have a President who will deign to confer with Senators."

Criticisms of Delay.

Discussing the criticisms which have been made of the delay in action by the Senate, Mr. Tillman maintained that, inasmuch as the President had taken his own good time to pass upon the question of the hour, the responsibility for delay could not lie against the Senate, and he appealed to his colleagues to proceed with dignity and candor.

With a sharp voice Mr. Tillman said there was a suspicion of double dealing that surrounded the message of the President, and which needed the Senate to make the cause of the war clear as sunshine. He asked what were the causes that led the House and Senate to linger so long over the verbiage of the resolutions. He said he wished to God he had no suspicion of dark dealing and midnight plotting. He inquired why the President wanted the House resolution passed instead of the Senate. "We are even threatened with a veto if we dare proclaim the independence of Cuba," he declared. He made the direct charge that the House and Senate had practically agreed upon the form of a resolution to be presented simultaneously to both bodies pending the reception of the message, and he called upon the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to deny the truthfulness of that statement.

The Senator waited a moment for an interruption, but it did not come, and then with startling exclamation, he said that "Silence gave consent" to his proposition.

If the resolution as reported by a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations was adopted it would give the President the right to determine who the Cuban people were and the manner of their government. "Who is going to constitute the returning board? Who are going to count the votes?" said the Senator in one of his crescendo periods. He spoke feelingly of the person of the President. He believed him to be a good man—a conscientious citizen—but he was surrounded by men whom he (Tillman) suspected, some very wicked partners.

A Slave to Bondholders.

The whole world is becoming a slave to the bondholders. Our nation in this great crisis is predicated upon the demands of the syndicates that control every avenue of trade and commerce. The bond of the corporation is stronger than the man—the sinister effect of the dollar is paramount in this capital.

He inquired if the hypnotic influence abroad in the land would obtain, and if under the narcotic sleep Cuba would be saddled with a debt not of her own choosing. "We propose to take possession of Cuba as the policeman of the Western Continent," was one of his most declarative utterances. Then, with inflection, rising at the termination of each word, he said: "Bonds! Bonds! Bonds! Nothing but bonds throughout the message." He said the people of his State (South Carolina) had so many bonds placed upon them that he, for one, would not vote for any policy that would place any bonds upon a people who, and of right, ought to be free and independent, and who by their own vote should say whether they would accept or repudiate the bonds of Spain.

He said whatever resolution was passed war was inevitable.

"My people do not want war. God knows they would rather have peace. They have seen the horrors of war. Their fairest flowers were given for burial purposes. Our one jewel was sent back to us for interment. We have had our full of blood letting, but the great fellow feeling of sympathy has gone out to the men of the Maine, and the lighted fuse which caused the explosion of the bomb under the Maine has been relighted, and the blood of our revolutionary sires crying through the men of South Carolina demands justice for the assassins who sent our brave sailors to an untimely death."

Mr. Wolcott Defends the President.

In marked contrast to the speech of Mr. Tillman was the address of Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) who followed. In opening Mr. Wolcott said that it had not been his intention to participate in the debate on the resolutions under discussion until yesterday, when reflection upon the person of the Chief Executive brought him to a realizing sense that justice ought to be done the honored President in his hour of great trial. Prefacing his discussion of the question at issue, he stated that he would vote for the committee resolution. He then characterized as almost criminal the aspersions made by Senators on the floor against the Chief Executive.

"The popular clamor, patriotic in the extreme, has been unreasonable, and the condition of affairs as we find it to-day," he said, "is largely due to a degraded journalism, indulged in among those in high station, a journalism which sought to plunge the country into war, in order to sell a few more copies of the newspaper.

"Our beloved President, respected by the people of the United States, has smelled the smoke of battle, but through it all he has shown Christian forbearance, the same which he has reflected in the handling of this most diplomatic of subjects." He regretted, he said, that diplomacy had failed to bring order out of the chaos existing.

"We know not the finesse of this diplomacy. We speak from our hearts, in the open, and it is through us that the President in his trying position must be upheld."

He spoke of the two phases of the situation, the condition in Cuba and the destruction of the Maine.

Cuba Must Be Free.

If the two subjects had been separated, he continued, the necessity for war might have been avoided. If the awful barbarities in Cuba, which had aroused the pity of all mankind, had stood alone, there might have been a solution of the problem. For himself, he would have cared little what burden it entailed. He would have been willing to mortgage every citizen if only peace could be preserved. But Spain refused to yield. And then when added to that came the awful explosion in Havana Harbor, the die was cast. After that what could be said? If even that catastrophe had stood alone possibly war might have been averted.

"But not by any methods Spain has thus far pursued," he added, his voice ringing clear as a bell. "From the day of the explosion to this Spain has done nothing except to make the most perfunctory expressions of regret. She has made no attempt to exculpate herself or to redress the wrong. If Spain freed Cuba to-day we would have offered up 266 American sailors upon the altar of her freedom. War must come or Cuba must be free. No other answer would be accepted by our people. The honor of a nation must be inviolable. Defended, preserved, held sacred, a nation lives on. The loss of it, the trading of it, the abandonment of it, makes a nation die and perish from the earth. This is why in this hour good men, loving peace, see no way under heaven how war can be avoided. It is fitting that we pledge ourselves in advance before the nations of the world that our hands are clean and our cause just; that the war is a war in the interest of humanity, war for the suffering and oppressed. Personally, I regret that there cannot be found in Cuba a government we can recognize. I wish we could. For there is undeniable danger in these days of syndicates and commercialism that men who play upon human life as they do on loans and chattels for the advancement of selfish interests will seek to glut their greed here.

"In the eyes of every man in Europe we must be free from ulterior motives if we are to preserve their respect and our own. No concert of Europe can choke our utterance or turn us from our resolution. As a free people we can hear, but we must not heed. We have heard many people say that the Spaniards are cowards. It is not true. From the days of Alva and Pizarro to the days of Weyler they have been brutal in their conduct, but they have been courageous and brave, and when we enter upon this war we do not want to befool ourselves or the youth of the land with the idea that we are to meet cowards or cowardice.

No Material Gain from the War.

"This war upon which we are entering can bring us no material gain. It will result in losses of millions to our commerce. It will sweep our ships from the sea, and we will leave thousands of our young men dead from fevers and disease in the tropics. All this must be counted in advance and we have counted it. I believe the day of Cuban freedom has come, but when we have achieved the victory, there will be no territory to indemnify us for our sacrifices, because we do not want territory. There will be no money to indemnify us, because Spain is bankrupt. We must find our supreme satisfaction for our blood and treasure in relieving the cry of suffering and the cause of humanity. This war must be fought because in the eyes of the world we stand as the sentinel of liberty on the western hemisphere, and because if we fail to listen to the voice of the suffering and the down-trodden, we will be untrue to the principles upon which this Government is founded as upon a rock."

A wave of applause swept over the galleries as Mr. Wolcott concluded, and this demonstration almost resulted in the clearing of the galleries. Mr. Cockrell demanded that this be done, but various Senators on the floor interposed, among them Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who called attention to the fact that the most flagrant violation of the rule inhibiting such demonstrations had been encouraged by the example of Senators on the floor.

At this point Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) gave notice that he would move to lay all amendments on the table.

Mr. Spooner Defends the Executive.

As Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) was recognized the scene in the Chamber was a notable one. The throng of auditors both in the galleries and on the floor had greatly increased, and among them were many of National fame and prominence, including members of the Supreme Court.

"I sincerely lament this debate," began Mr. Spooner, in low, distinct tones. "Without unduly criticising any of my colleagues on the floor, I do deprecate the direction the debate has taken and the rancor that has been manifested. I agree with the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) that we are on the threshold of war, and it is an ugly prelude to the roar of cannon and shrieks of the wounded that carps at the President and attacks with suspicion and innuendo his policy. If we are to go to war he is to be our leader. We should rally round him and uphold his hands rather than seek to minimize his influence with the nations of the world. We should rather say: 'God bless you in your efforts. You lead—we will follow.'"

Mr. Spooner then entered upon a brilliant and elaborate defense of the conduct of the President throughout the pending crisis, and discussed at length his obligations to the country and to the world in the preservation of peace, if peace were possible.

"He has traveled his pathway alone," declared Mr. Spooner impressively, "and he must do so. He has seen some of his old friends fall away from him, and has heard the tongue of slander, but he has been applauded for his dignity, firmness, and discretion by thoughtful men throughout this country and in every capital of Europe, except the Spanish. We owe much to him for that."

A Reply to Criticisms.

Referring to the criticisms upon the President's message, Mr. Spooner said that in conducting a case which might lead to war the President had, perforce, to be calm and passionless. Following the Maine disaster, the President could have sent a message to Congress that would have plunged the country into war, but it was his duty to delay, even to procrastinate, in order that the country might first be prepared to meet war. Mr. Spooner said he had been pained at some of the comments made upon the message. It had been said that the army of the United States would be sent to Cuba to plant its flag on the grave of Maceo and train its guns on Gomez. This was impossible. The President had never done an act or uttered a word that could be tortured into any such meaning.

He maintained that it was the purpose of this country to drive the Spaniards from Cuba, but if, afterward, Gomez should be unable to guard the women and protect the property of the island from his followers, it would be not only the right, but the duty, of the United States to lay its hand on to prevent such acts. It had been said that the resolutions were illogical and inconsistent, and he regretted that he could not give them his cordial indorsement. He made this statement, he said, with the full knowledge that we were about to go to war, and go to war, too, to make Cuba free.

The Cuban Flag at Half Mast.

Mr. Spooner's statement that if Gomez and his insurgents were free and independent they would have a flag, brought an interruption from Mr. Foraker, who said that from the moment of the blowing up of the Maine the flag of the Cuban Republic had been half-masted and was in that position to-day.

Mr. Foraker asked Mr. Spooner if he had any doubt that Cuba would be free and independent when the United States intervened, to which Mr. Spooner instantly replied:

"I have no doubt that when we intervene Cuba will be free and independent, but that is just the reason why I do not believe they are free and independent now.

"Independence," said he, "is a fact, not an expression of sympathy. Whether the so-called Republic of Cuba is or is not independent is a matter of international law. Recognition is an Executive function."

"We intervene," he said, "to put an end to savagery. We intervene because as a Christian Nation at the end of the nineteenth century we cannot allow the atrocities now devastating the Island of Cuba to go on any longer."

Attention was called by Mr. Tillman to the fact that France had recognized the colonies of this country.

Mr. Spooner replied that France had recognized the American colonies rather for hate of England than for love of America.

"Do you think," interjected Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) "that France hated England then more than the American people hate Spain to-day?"

With deep feeling Mr. Spooner responded: "We are not going to war with Spain for hate—not for hate. We are going to war with Spain because we cannot longer listen to the cries of starving, suffering women and children. We are going over there to abate a nuisance."

Proof of Spain's Guilt.

In the course of a thorough and analytical discussion of the Maine disaster, Mr. Spooner with impressiveness called attention to a striking and significant fact. He had carefully read the findings of the Spanish Board of Inquiry, and all of the testimony offered before the board. One fact stood out as inculpatory of Spain. "If," declared Mr. Spooner, slowly and emphatically, "that Spanish board could have established that there was no mine in the harbor or under the Maine, they would have been swift to prove it. Yet this report shows that not a single witness was called to give evidence in support of that contention, and no evidence in support of it was adduced.

"That there was Spanish complicity in the blowing up of the Maine—that Spain is responsible for that awful horror, that gigantic murder, under our flag, no American doubts. And it would be in a righteous cause that above our ships of war, when they enter the Harbor of Havana, the signaled legend will float: 'Remember the Maine!' 'Remember the Maine!'"

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's address, on which he was congratulated by many Senators, Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) suggested that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, agreeing that general debate should terminate at 3 o'clock, and from 3 o'clock until 7 o'clock the debate proceed under the fifteen-minute rule, the vote then to be taken on all the amendments, including the resolution.

After some debate Mr. Caffery objected, and Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) was about to begin, when Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) moved to adjourn.

Motion to Adjourn Defeated.

This was defeated, 10 to 61, Messrs. Bate, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Deboe, Elkins, McBride, Turpie, and Wellington voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Chilton proceeded, but had hardly uttered a half dozen sentences, when Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) at the suggestion of the speaker, called the attention of the Chair to the absence of a quorum. Fifty-nine Senators responded to the call.

Mr. Chilton resumed his speech in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba.

At 8 o'clock another move was made for adjournment by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.) This drew from Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) a protest against the seeming effort to rush the Senate to a vote.

Mr. Hale re-enforced Mr. White, and in doing so had an encounter with Mr. Foraker.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) took occasion to protest against the strain which he believed was being placed upon the health and endurance of some Senators, himself among others. He felt aggrieved, he said, that he was being constrained to hold his nose to the grindstone.

Mr. Foraker said if the Senate desired to adjourn it would do so and he invited Mr. Hale to have the roll called, but Mr. Hale refrained and Mr. Chilton proceeded with his speech.

Mr. Teller's Speech.

Mr. Chilton concluded at 8:30 P. M., and Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) took the floor. He regretted, he said, that some evidences of partisanship had been displayed. For himself, he announced at the outset he would vote for an amendment recognizing the independence of Cuba. It meant war, and the step should be taken with the full knowledge of that fact. He thought we were fairly well prepared for hostilities, and at this moment he congratulated himself that he had always in the past supported measures looking to the proper defense of the country to meet any contingency. He also congratulated himself that no act of his had contributed to the dire calamity that he faced, and that he had by no act of his embarrassed or sought to embarrass the Executive. He believed the Maine was blown up by Spanish agencies. Before that occurrence he had not believed that war was necessary. If the Executive had recognized the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents our present position would have been avoided. The President, in his message, admitted that the war had existed for three years. If the present Executive or his predecessor had said that before the Maine was destroyed, war with all its horrors would have been averted.

War was an awful thing to contemplate. No one could tell what would happen to our battleships, or how many of the brave youths of the land would go to their death in the fever-stricken districts of Cuba. Spain had already sent three times as many soldiers to Cuba to suppress the revolt as Great Britain had sent to put down the American Revolution, yet the United States declined for these years and months to recognize the existence of a state of war. But it was idle now to regret lost opportunities. But the war must not be laid at his door, or at the door of those who had acted with him in urging the recognition of belligerency months ago. He did not desire to criticise the President, but he did not agree with those who believed Senators should surrender their judgment to the Executive.

Mr. Teller declared there must be no interference by the allied powers of Europe. If they attempted that we would fight the world. We should declare that with all the vigor of our Anglo-Saxon blood and our 75,000,000 of people, and if we did the world would not attempt to lay its hand on us.

The applause that greeted this statement was suppressed by the Vice President.

When Mr. Teller concluded another effort to reach an agreement and adjourn was made by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) and this time with success, but it led to the most exciting incident of the day. The lie was passed as it was in the House on Wednesday, and, while no unseemly disorder such as disgraced the House followed, the sensation it caused was quite as profound.

Mr. Jones proposed that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and that to-morrow Messrs. White, (Dem., Cal.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) and Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) who are opposed to any action by Congress, and whose views of the question had not yet been presented, be allowed four hours, other Senators to be confined to fifteen minutes each, with the exception of Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) who should have half an hour. After some explanations, Senators Caffery, White, and Wellington in turn gave their consent. Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) thought the agreement ought to include provision for a vote. "We are in the attitude of a man who has lifted his arm to strike," said he, "and afraid to strike the blow."

"I suggest," observed Mr. White, "that those who seem so anxious to fight have consumed all the time." This caused a suppressed ripple of laughter, after which Mr. Money yielded to the solicitations of those about him, and said he would not object. All looked serene when Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who is given to rather vitriolic jests on occasions, dropped a remark that caused an explosion such as the dignified Senate has not witnessed in many years.

Mr. Chandler Starts the Trouble.

"I know the Senator from Mississippi," he observed with a quizzical smile on his countenance, "does not wish to vote on this question until he has heard the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Wellington] in full."

The strong emphasis was on the last two words. Mr. Wellington jumped to his feet, and turning angrily upon Mr. Chandler, announced sharply that he did not relish the "pleasantry" of the Senator from New Hampshire. [Laughter.]

"I do not intend to intimate that it is necessary for the Senator from Mississippi to hear what I have to say about this matter, but I represent in part one of the sovereign States of this Union. I have sat here and listened to the Senator from Mississippi when he returned as one of the agents of the newspaper in New York, and I believe that the people of Maryland—"

Mr. Money was on his feet. He was standing in the rear of the Democratic benches about fifty feet away from Mr. Wellington, who, with flushed face, occupied a conspicuous position immediately to the left of the Vice President's chair.

"Mr. President, I want to correct the Senator from Maryland," he observed. "The remark that he just made is absolutely untrue."

"I want to say to the Senator from Mississippi that The Journal had said that its commissioners had returned," replied Mr. Wellington.

"I do not care what The Journal said," retorted Mr. Money.

Mr. Wellington—If there is any untruth in the statement it was made by the newspaper.

"I am correcting you, not The Journal," retorted Mr. Money.

"I say the remark you made is not true."

"I made the remark as The Journal gave it," again returned Mr. Wellington doggedly.

"Then make it at your own responsibility!" cried Mr. Money, his whole frame quivering with suppressed emotion, his arm outstretched defiantly toward the Senator from Maryland.

"I do make it on my own responsibility," replied Mr. Wellington like a flash.

Mr. Money Gives the Lie.

"Then you lie!" came from the Mississippi Senator so quickly that it sounded like an echo or crack of a pistol after the flash of the explosion.

The Senate was electrified. Senators looked at each other in blank amazement, and the galleries rose en masse and leaned over as the two Senators faced each other.

"I call the gentleman to order. If the gentleman can indulge in that kind of conversation on the floor of the Senate," Mr. Wellington resumed, walking toward his antagonist, "I can stand it as well as he can."

By this time all was confusion.

The Vice President was rapping for order and Senators had risen to their feet. But the two Senators still called to each other in defiant tones that rang out above the din.

"Come outside and make it," cried Mr. Money.

"Very well, then," retorted Mr. Wellington.

"Come now," said Mr. Money, beckoning.

"The Senate will be in order," called out Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.,) broke the tension at this point by stepping forward into the centre aisle and asking in a bland voice "whether a declaration of war would be in order."

The Senators and the galleries laughed heartily at this sally, and meantime friends of the bellicose Senators surrounded them and led them away into the cloak rooms. A few minutes afterward, subsequent to the adoption of the Jones agreement, Mr. Money emerged from the cloak room and, amid an impressive silence, said:

"Mr. President, I desire to say that under strong provocation I used language which was not parliamentary. Nothing could be further from my intention than to violate the decorum of the Senate or to break any of its rules. I therefore desire to apologize to the Senate for language which I should not have used in its presence."

The galleries applauded this utterance and the incident closed. When quiet was secured an agreement was reached that the final vote on the Cuban resolutions be taken before the Senate adjourned to-morrow.

Mr. Stewart (Silver Rep., Nev.,) then took the floor and made a speech in favor of recognizing the Cuban Republic.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech the Senate, on motion of Mr. Davis, adjourned at 10:45 P. M. until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

A Long Look Ahead.

The politicians are even now beginning to weigh the possibilities involved in the next Presidential election. The papers are full of electioneering gossip, and venture predictions as to the future which are somewhat too self-confident. But it is safe to say that a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will renew health in the malarious, bilious, rheumatic, [illegible] and nervous.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.
Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

SENATOR MORGAN'S SUBSTITUTE.

An Amendment to the Resolution Declaring War on Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Morgan to-day offered as an amendment to the resolution pending in the Senate a substitute declaring war and stating that it does not extend to the Government of the Republic of Cuba. The following is the substitute offered by Senator Morgan:

Resolved, That the United States of America, without fault on their part, being involved in hostilities with Spain on account of the war that is being waged by that power against the people of Cuba, the conduct of which is inhuman in its character, has long disturbed the peace of the United States; has greatly injured our commerce; has violated the rights of our people, guaranteed by treaties; has destroyed their lives by assassination and their property with the torch, and has culminated in the loss of the lives of our officers and sailors through the criminal destruction of the battleship Maine while it was at anchor in the Bay of Havana on a visit of courtesy; and also for other well-known causes.

First—The Congress of the United States declares that a state of war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government and people of the United States.

Second—The foregoing declaration does not apply to the Government of the Republic of Cuba or the people who are included in its citizenship.

Third—The President of the United States is empowered and required to use the land and naval forces of the United States in executing and maintaining this declaration of war until an honorable peace is concluded and the future safety and welfare of the people of the United States and the independence of Cuba are secured by the expulsion of the armed forces and the dominion of the Spanish Government from the Island of Cuba.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Commodore Schley's Ships Return to Fort Monroe from Their Practice Cruise.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 15.—The Flying Squadron, the departure of which caused so much excitement on Wednesday, returned to-day to anchorage at Fort Monroe, after having completed two days and two nights of arduous labor, with satisfaction to its commanding officer. Commodore Schley wanted the Captains of the fleet to practice in the movement of their vessels, and to be able to answer quickly all signals for movements liable to be made in an engagement.

Running down to Cape Henry on Wednesday afternoon, the squadron was taken fifteen miles out to sea, at the same time manoeuvring in response to signals from the flagship. All of the big vessels responded quickly, the heavy battleships Massachusetts and Texas being especially and surprisingly quick. Line of battle was formed with the Brooklyn on the right, the Massachusetts to the left of the Brooklyn, the Minneapolis to the left of the Massachusetts, the Columbia next, and the Texas on the extreme left. The signal to anchor in line was obeyed so well that an almost perfect aligment was obtained.

Anchorage was made on Wednesday night fifteen miles east of Capt Charles Light, near the southern drill ground. Yesterday morning found very unfavorable conditions for either manoeuvring or using the guns, the weather being intensely disagreeable, with a heavy rain and hailstorm, and a high sea, but Commodore Schley decided to go out and begin the manoeuvring. The Massachusetts dipped her low nose in the water time after time, taking up tons of water, but was handled beautifully, coming up to aligment or circling more quickly than a light cruiser. The other vessels also were quick to respond to signals.

The drill was kept up all day, and at nightfall anchorage was made at a point thirteen miles from Cape Charles. After dark, signal work by electric light was practiced for two hours. At 9 o'clock, when most of the officers and men had prepared to retire, the call to quarters and battle calls were sounded. On the Brooklyn so quickly was the work done that every division officer had reported "ready" in four minutes and the ship was ready for battle, with watertight compartments closed, ammunition hoisted to guns, turrets swinging, battle hatches down, and the crews at the guns ready to shoot. The other ships reported almost as quickly.

This morning was given up to practice at the guns, all the ships putting out targets at 800 yards. The gunners on the Brooklyn cut the flag from the top of their target within twenty minutes—remarkable work, when it is considered that the target was but 18 inches square, and the flagstaff but 2 inches wide.

At 1 o'clock the ships were signaled by Commodore Schley to head for Hampton Roads for anchorage, with the exception of the Texas, which was ordered to remain out and try her big guns and improved turrets with solid shot. The rest of the squadron anchored off Fort Monroe at about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Commodore Schley expressed himself as very much pleased with the work of the Captains of the vessels under his charge. He called attention to the target practice of the rapid-fire guns, saying: "I don't think any torpedo boat would live under that fire."

The Texas ran into Hampton Roads about 6 o'clock and joined the squadron. Capt. Phillip said that the new turret arrangement had worked satisfactorily, and the big guns could be loaded by Lieut. Haesler's new automatic arrangement at any angle and very quickly. He could fire more than twice as many shots now, he said, as under the old English arrangement.

The Columbia and the Minneapolis went up to Newport News to-night after coal, so as to fill up their bunkers, replacing that used to-day.

The Brooklyn, in anchoring to-night, lost one of her big anchors, the chain breaking. The Norfolk Navy Yard people will recover it.

HIRAM MAXIM ON THE WAR.

Inventor of Rapid-Fire Guns Says the Affair Will Be "Terribly Onesided."

LONDON, April 15.—Hiram Maxim, the American inventor of rapid-fire guns, says he thinks the war will be terribly onesided, and that the result is a foregone conclusion. He adds:

"Any superiority which the Spaniards have in the number of ships is overwhelmingly counterbalanced by the greater strength, equipment, and speed of the American warships. Spain has no resources in the way of production of steel or the building of ships, while America's resources are thoroughly adequate."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:15 A. M.—16 Avenue A; Otto Aschel; damage, $500.
9:45 A. M.—150 Rivington Street; Rachel Rosenberg; damage slight.
9:50 A. M.—2,199 Second Avenue; J. J. Quinn; damage slight.
10:20 A. M.—245 West Thirty-third Street; S. Smalwood; damage, $50.
1:15 P. M.—95 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.
2:20 P. M.—156 West Fifty-sixth Street; Kate Barnett; damage, $500.
5:20 P. M.—447 West Twenty-sixth Street; John Frazer; damage, $10.
6:20 P. M.—1 Division Street; Joseph Cabinski; damage, $50.
7:55 P. M.—140 West Fifty-fifth Street; John Arthur; damage, $10.
8:30 P. M.—102 Pitt Street; Soloman Brown; damage slight.
8:35 P. M.—325 Tenth Avenue; H. Doeling; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 15.—The Oxford breaker, in this city, owned and operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, with all the adjacent buildings necessary to its operation, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $90,000.

SUTTON, Quebec, April 15.—Fire destroyed twenty-five buildings to-day, including the two hotels, the railroad station, seven stores, and the Canadian Pacific Railroad roundhouse. The loss will probably exceed $100,000, which is partly covered by insurance. Several families have lost their houses and all they possessed.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measles' cough. This old reliable medicine never fails. Get only Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SPECIAL SALE

STERLING SILVER,
CUT GLASS SALTS AND PEPPERS, new patterns, with Sterling Silver Tops, Gold Lined, each .50
BON BON DISH, rich repousse, diameter 5 inches, each 2.15
TEA SPOONS, new patterns, full size, set of six 2.90
These special features are selected from a most complete and desirable stock of Sterling Silver suitable for Wedding Gifts.
THIS SALE IS FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.
THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths and Makers of Gold and Silver Plate,
208 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED

Not Annoyed by Talk in Congress and Ready to Approve the Plan Adopted.

ONE CHANCE YET FOR PEACE

Mr. McKinley Still Hopeful that Spain May Agree to a Proposition for the Gradual Evacuation of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President McKinley is confident that the two houses of Congress will not act rashly, and that they will not take action that will embarrass him in performing the duties that they impose upon him. He has been much concerned about the report, entirely without foundation, that he will veto a resolution calling for recognition of the Cuban Republic. A denial of this report, upon very good authority, was given last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and verification of that denial was obtained to-day.

For the reasons the President has given, and which to him seem to be just as good to-day as when he sent in his message, recognition seems undesirable just now. If the Senate and the House shall decide otherwise, he will not set his judgment up in opposition to the decision of Congress. This is about the substance of the statements he has made to visitors, and the only excuse for the report that he would veto a resolution for recognition appears to be the assumption that, because he is not convinced that it is desirable, he will thwart it with a veto.

The President is gratified at the tone of the speeches in the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that some of them criticise him for not advocating recognition of the Cuban Republic. There seems to him to be no lack of patriotism, and he feels quite confident that when a course has been marked out, even if it is not agreeable to all sides of the controversy, the Executive will be supported cordially in carrying out the National policy to be adopted.

Confidence in the President.

He does not refer in any way to the suggestions that he has lacked candor in communicating all the diplomatic correspondence, or to the rare intimations of suspicion uttered by certain Senators, for even these men have declared that they will support the Administration in carrying out any policy that may be adopted by Congress. The friends of the President manifest no surprise at the cordial promise of support he has received at the hands of many of the Democrats, some of whom are unquestionably strong partisans, and they say that it is to be attributed wholly to the President's course in calling in Democrats to consult with them about matters which could not be communicated except in private conversation.

"No advocate of immediate war and no cultivator of peace need worry," said an intimate friend of the President to-night, "about what the President will do with any resolution Congress may send him. He will sign it promptly. It is absurd for anybody to intimate that he contemplates a veto. No President ever has had a more complete respect for Congress than has Mr. McKinley.

Still Opposed to Recognition.

"Judging from his own point of view, which takes in all the details with which members of the Senate and the House have not been so familiar as he, he is convinced that a strong resolution can be passed, which will not be a rude resolution in the eyes of the world. He does not believe that Spain will be deterred by loud talk from pursuing a course from which force must be exerted to drive her. He appreciates fully the determination of the country that Spain shall be held to strict accountability for the destruction of the Maine, and that Cuba shall be released from the misgovernment of Spain.

"It is his opinion that everything can and will be accomplished by a resolution like that passed by the House that would be effected under the more severe resolution of the Senate. And I am sure that if either resolution shall be permitted to reach him, and if Spain persists in refusing to leave Cuba, he will set in motion at once the agencies to carry out the will of Congress and to secure Cuba's evacuation by the Spanish forces."

Way to Avoid a Conflict.

Less attention is being paid at the White House to the reports of alleged consultations of the European powers in Europe and in Washington than to the silence of Spain at Madrid. Even now the President has not given up hope that Spain may avoid a conflict by suggesting a relinquishment of sovereignty of the island at some early date, say within a year or two, the abandonment of the island to be carried on gradually, as was the evacuation of Mexico upon the suggestion of Secretary Seward, after the rebellion had ceased and the United States had a large and well disciplined army at hand to undertake the ejectment of the monarchy from the neighborhood.

Unverified reports are heard at the Department of State and about town, that there have been frequent consultations of the representatives of the powers that recently called in a group upon the President. The assumption has been that these powers contemplate a repetition of their join call. Before they make that effort they will, of course, notify the President of their desire to be received by him. They will intimate also the nature of the business upon which they intend to renew their call.

From a very trustworthy source it is learned that the President, notwithstanding the fact that a precedent is supposed to have been established by the reception of the "concert" on a former occasion, may fall back on the example of Secretary Seward and express a desire to meet the representatives singly instead of in a body. There is growing opposition to encouraging the appearance in the White House of any combination of European powers to "press" the United States in settling its controversies with other nations.

Fretting About the Delay.

While eager members of the Senate and the House have been fretting about the delay in passing the intervention resolutions, the men who are described as "peace-at-any-price" men are satisfied at the oratorical tendencies of the peace men and the war-at-once advocates. Both have contributed to the delay that is objected to. The zealous supporters of recognition have used up time in the Senate, and so also have the members who are opposed to war, as well as those who favor the House resolution.

Some rash assertions have been made that "peace" Senators have contributed greatly to the publication of reports about the threatening attitude of the powers and the probable interference of European nations friendly to Spain, urged thereto by the creditor nations. These accusations cannot be traced back to the source from which they have come, and Senators who are included among the peace party spurn them as unworthy of their notice or denial. If they have had any effect at all, it has been to increase rather than diminish indifference to the dictation of Europe in the settlement of the Spanish-Cuban question.

None of the men who hope for peace as the outcome of the present situation are at all confident that war can be averted. Even the most hopeful of them say that the business has gone too far, that the minds of the people are too fixed for war, to make it possible to do more than postpone it. Senator Daniel, one of the most enthusiastic of the speakers in the Senate to-day, expressed the wish that the Senate should take its time, and move with dignified pace toward the inevitable. But he looked for no conclusion to the controversy but war.

President McKinley Upheld.

The New York Household Economic Association met yesterday in the Industrial Building, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, and adopted resolutions giving expression to loyalty and patriotism in the present crisis, indorsing the position of President McKinley, the Congress of the United States, and Minister Woodford in their efforts to stop desolation and suffering in Cuba, and pledging itself to support any organization which may form plans for sending relief to places where hostilities may be carried on. A paper prepared by Dr. Margaret Sullivan on "Hygiene in the Home" was read.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Count Schwerin, Chargé d'Affaires, German Legation, Port au Prince, Haiti, and Capt. Nathaniel Appleton, Boston.
FIFTH AVENUE—State Senator A. C. Stewart, Ithaca, and José H. Rico, Mexico.
GILSEY—William Kilbourn, flagship San Francisco, United States Navy, and Col. George Zinn, Goshen, N. Y.
GRAND—John W. Joyes, United States Army.
WALDORF—Henry M. Earle, Washington, and W. M. Cramp, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Amberg, L. & W., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Amberg, notions; Gilsey House.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. V. Dinsmore, notions, fancy goods, and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; G. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co.; S. Finch, silks and dress goods, E. D. Knapp, woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. MacLean, laces and embroideries; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hartwell, Richards Company, The, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, hosiery and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, ribbons and trimmings; 34 Greene Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Douglass, domestics and dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Kipp Brothers & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Kipp, fancy goods and jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Lowell, A. S., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Lowell, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; T. K. Stanley, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.
O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. M. Norton, dress goods, silks, and velvets; St. Cloud Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery and gloves; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Blake, notions; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. McCarthy, dress goods; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Bartholdi.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and handkerchiefs; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

List of merchants, members of the Merchants' Association, who registered at the rooms of the association yesterday:

Abbey, T. H., & Co., Watkins, N. Y.; A. T. Abbey, dry goods.
Armstrong, Anthony, Allenwood, Penn.; general merchandise; Smith & McNeil's.
Burritt, O. W., & Brother, Weedsport, N. Y.; F. M. Burritt, hardware; Sturtevant House.
Bolton, C., Troy, N. Y.; W. A. Meeker, dry goods.
Coates Brothers, Wellsville, N. Y.; W. B. Coates, furs; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dorman, H. O., Corning, N. Y.; bricks, &c.; Smith & McNeil's.
Jones & Ebersbuch, Pomeroy, Ohio; E. E. Jones, dry goods.
Lanning, P., & Son, Gilmore, Ohio; D. P. Lanning general merchandise.
Lehman, August, Galeton, Penn.; Mrs. A. Lehman, general merchandise.
Metzger, Joseph R., Liberty, N. Y.; cigar manufacturer; 283 Avenue A.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, millinery; Broadway Central.
Patton, J. F., Hartstown, Penn.; general merchandise.
Strousse, S., Georgetown, Col.; Howard Strousse, dry goods; 218 East Sixtieth Street.
Stone, H. P., Baking Powder Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. P. Stone.
Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.

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ARMY ORDERED TO MOVE

Cabinet Decides to Concentrate Troops at Four Points in the South to Invade Cuba.

TRANSPORTS WILL BE ENGAGED

Movement Will Begin To-day, and the Men May Be Ready for Hostilities Next Week—The Division Commanders Are Chosen.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The War Department to-day issued orders for the concentration at four points in the South of six regiments of cavalry, twenty-two regiments of infantry, and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry. Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the South, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate, has been under consideration by the President and his Cabinet for some time. It was not until to-day, however, that the President, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

When Secretary Alger returned from the Cabinet meeting he at once called into conference Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and acquainted them with the result of the Cabinet deliberations. There were hurried consultations, in which the Quartermaster General, who has charge of the transportation of the troops; the Commissary General, who looks after their subsistence, and representatives in Washington of various railroads running to the South, participated.

The heavy batteries of artillery in each of the five regiments will remain at their present posts. The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by Congress have not been recruited to their full strength, and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites for service, and therefore are not included in to-day's orders. The department has so distributed the twenty-two regiments of infantry at concerted places on the Gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the Government for this work.

Movements of Troops To-day.

Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late to-day, with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible. It is the confident expectation of the officials that the movements in some places will begin to-morrow. The railroad facilities, the officials say, are more than ample to meet the demands of the occasion, and no trouble will be experienced in mobilizing this large body of men at the places designated within a reasonably short space of time.

The following is Major Gen. Miles's order to the commanding General of the Department of the East, giving in detail the directions for the movements decided upon:

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 15, 1898.

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War. The following regiments of cavalry and light batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will be ordered to proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga.: All the light batteries of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of artillery, and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of cavalry.

The following regiments of infantry are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will be ordered to the following points:

To New Orleans, La., the First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth.

To Mobile, Ala., the Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second.

To Tampa, Fla., the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first.

The commanding General, Department of the Colorado, will detail company of Fifteenth Infantry to proceed to Fort Wingate and take station at that post.

At the posts from which the whole garrison is withdrawn one officer and a detail of two men from each company will be left in charge of the post. All transportation will accompany the troops. The necessities of the post from which all public transportation is withdrawn will be provided by hired transportation through the Quartermaster's Department. Troops will be provided with thirty days' field rations and necessary camp equipage. You will give the necessary orders for the execution of the movements of the troops in your department as indicated above. Acknowledge.

By command of Major Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Division Commanders Chosen.

A copy of the above was also sent to the commanding Generals of the following departments: The Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.; the Department of Colorado, Denver, Col.; the Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.; the Department of Missouri, Omaha, Neb.; the Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.; the Department of the Lakes, Chicago.

Secretary Alger also immediately selected the commanders of the divisions of the army that are to assemble at the places named, all of whom are well known for their service in the military branch of the Government. For the division at New Orleans Brig. Gen. W. B. Shafter, now at San Francisco in command of the Department of California, was discussed; for that at Tampa, Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, now in command of the Department of the Dakota at St. Paul, Minn.; for Mobile, Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, who is on duty in command of the Department of Missouri at Omaha, Neb., while for the post at Chickamauga Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, in command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, was chosen. These officers have authority to take with them to their new commands their entire staff of officers and a Quartermaster. The latter, however, presumably will proceed to their prospective assignments for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for camp grounds and many other requirements incident to the presence and operations of an army. It is expected that short notice advertisements inviting proposals for all camp accessories and grounds will be issued in the local newspapers, with a view to having everything in readiness for the army when it arrives.

The command of the army will devolve upon Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the Government. His temporary headquarters, is is said, probably will be at Atlanta, where Gen. Graham, who has command of the Department of the Gulf, is now located. Gen Miles's permanent headquarters will depend entirely upon the exigencies of the situation and the developments of the campaign. He will leave the city soon for his new duties.

Present Location of the Troops.

The following are the present stations and the commanders of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments ordered to the South, according to the latest army directory:

First Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan., Col. A. K. Arnold; Second Cavalry, Fort Wingate, N. M., Col G. G. Huntt; Third Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Col. S. B. M. Young; Sixth Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., Col. S. S. Sumner; Ninth Cavalry, Fort Robinson, Neb., Col. D. Perry; Tenth Cavalry, Fort Assinniboine, Mon., Col. G. V. Henry.

The artillery regiments from which two light batteries are to go South are located as follows:

First Artillery, Sullivan's Island, S. C., Lieut. Col. J. B. Rawles; Second Artillery, Fort Adams, R. I., Col. A. C. M. Pennington; Third Artillery, Angel Island, Cal., Col. M. P. Miller; Fourth Artillery, Washington, D. C., Col. F. L. Guenther; Fifth Artillery, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Col. J. I. Rodgers.

First Infantry, Presidio, San Francisco, Col. E. Miles; Second Infantry, Fort Keogh, Montana, Col. J. C. Bates; Third Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn., Col. J. H. Page; Fourth Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Col. R. H. Hall; Fifth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga., Col. H. C. Cook; Sixth Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky., Col. M. A. Cochran; Seventh Infantry, Fort Logan, Col., Col. D. W. Benham; Eighth Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, Col. J. J. Van Horn; Ninth Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y., Col. W. H. Powell; Tenth Infantry, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, Col. E. P. Pierson, Eleventh Infantry, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, Col. I. D. Russy; Twelfth Infantry, Fort Niobrara, Neb., Col. J. N. Andrews; Thirteenth Infantry, Fort Porter, N. Y., Col. A. T. Smith; Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Sherman, Idaho, Col. H. A. Theacker; Seventeenth Infantry, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Col. J. S. Poland; Eighteenth Infantry, Fort Bliss, Texas, Col. D. Van Valzah; Nineteenth Infantry, Fort Wayne, Mich., Col. S. Snyder; Twentieth Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Col. H. S. Hawkins; Twenty-first Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Col. K. Klein; Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Crook, Neb., Col. C. A. Wikoff; Twenty-third Infantry, Fort Clark, Texas, Col. S. Ovenshine; Twenty-fourth Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah, Col. J. F. Kent.

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WAR IN THE RAINY SEASON.

Cavalry and Light Artillery to be Used Against the Spaniards, and Arms Given to Cubans.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is expected that the forces that will be used in Cuba will consist of cavalry, infantry and light artillery. Heavy artillery could hardly be used in the wet season, and besides it would not be necessary in operations against the Spaniards. Consul General Lee, it is understood, advised the use of these branches of the service for the campaign in Cuba. He is of the opinion that the army can successfully conduct operations in the island during the wet weather, if it has cavalry and light batteries. Rapid fire guns, and plenty of them, will be depended on very largely to do the fighting.

It is reported by all observers of the military methods of the Spaniards that their infantry at once forms a hollow square upon the approach of cavalry. This military formation has been in practice for a century, and the Spaniards have not learned any other way to repel cavalry attacks. Military experts say that when an army is so formed it can be decimated by rapid-fire guns, and destroyed, if it does not soon break such formation. The cavalry will be used to force the Spaniards into position, to get them at bay, as it were, and the infantry and light artillery will then attack with rapid-fire guns.

It is said that the Spanish forces in Cuba are poorly armed. They have a fairly good rifle, the Mauser, but are inadequately supplied with ammunition, and most of the troops, being young boys, do not know how to use their guns. In rapid-fire guns they are very deficient. Artillery is their weakest point, and they cannot now supply this deficiency. Even Havana is defended by antiquated cannon, with the exception of six fine new Krupp guns, which, however, have been allowed to rust on their carriages, and the artillerists do not know anything about their use.

At Matanzas they have four guns of the same kind—heavy ten and twelve inch cannon—but there are no carriages for them, and they are perfectly useless. It is said there is only one ordnance officer of the army—Ordrineau—who understands the handling of such guns. Gen. Lee, it is understood, advised the War Department to-day that a few good regiments would be sufficient for the first movements in Cuba. He relies very strongly upon the efficiency of the army under Gen. Gomez and Gen. Garcia, which would naturally be our allies in war. He reports that the revolutionists have an effective army of 40,000 troops, which they could increase to 100,000 at most any time if the arms for them were found. Gomez has kept his army at its present number because it was too difficult to maintain a large army in that country, after its repeated devastation, and because 40,000 men were enough to keep up the war and crush Spain slowly. On the other hand, the Spaniards have, he says, not more than 55,000 to 65,000 effective troops. If the revolutionists are armed, and a small but well disciplined and seasoned army from this country is landed in the island, he thinks the Spanish will have no chance for successful resistance.

Another element in the war that Gen. Lee, it is understood, commented on is that Spain's troops in Cuba are depending upon this country for food supplies. The island can be entirely shut off from food by the action of the United States. It is estimated that Havana would suffer as much as if it were actually besieged if we should prevent our ships from carrying anything for the Spaniards, and the Spanish ships from procuring supplies from our ports. Havana, it is said by Consuls and all who have studied the condition of affairs on the island, is absolutely without food. It is said, indeed, that none of the Spanish armies has any stores of provisions and that Havana is worse off than any other place. An attacking force that merely contents itself with shutting off the food supply would soon reduce them to submission.

It is very probable that one of the plans of the military authorities is to make effective allies of the Cubans by arming them and thus turning a good fighting force of a hundred thousand men against the Spaniards. It is said that arrangements are already made looking to this end and insuring the immediate and effective co-operation of the American and Cuban forces.

The landing on the island would virtually be on the western end, and on the northern coast. While this would place the army at a considerable distance from the Cuban forces under Gomez, it has advantages that more than offset this apparent separation of the allies. A union could soon be effected, and the revolutionists, freed from any restraint along the military lines in the east, would soon sweep on Havana Province and unite with the Americans. The fleet would also aid in the junction of the forces at any point that would be fixed upon for such union.

LAKE TROOPS ARE READY.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The news that the regular army was to be mobilized at once on the coast was received with great interest at Gen. Brooke's headquarters. Lieut. Dean said that all troops in the Department of the Lakes were ready to start at once.

14TH REGIMENT REVIEWED.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Address to the Men Received with Cheers.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, known in the civil war as the "Fighting Fourteenth," was reviewed by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff last night at the armory, Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. A large assemblage was present, and when Mr. Woodruff delivered an address to the regiment, making allusions to the Spanish-American crisis, the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. His references to the regiment's war record and to the probability of its soon making another were cheered, but the greatest applause was produced by his reference to Gen. Lee. Mr. Woodruff said:

"Officers and Men of the Fourteenth Regiment: To review an organization of the citizen soldiery of our imperial Commonwealth must be, under any circumstances and at any time, a source of pride to an official of the State. But for me to review this famous 'Fighting Fourteenth,' recruited as it has been from among my neighbors and fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, especially at this moment, when one can almost hear the rumblings of war, has been an inspiration.

"Your regiment, 850 strong, in the Spring of '61 went forth in prompt response to its country's call to arms, and on the first battlefield of that greatest war in history won immortal glory. It recruited 2,500 men during those four years, and yet returned home with ranks decimated below even the number of a hundred. The great length of the blessed period of peace we have enjoyed since then is evidenced by the fact that only one man of that gallant hundred is in these ranks to-night, and yet you number nearly as many as the old Zouave Regiment did when its men won the title of 'The Red-Legged Devils' on the field of the first Bull Run.

"Not by numbers only, but by quality are you judged, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that I make the public announcement that your recent inspection was the best offered by your regiment since the war. In recognition of your efficiency the County of Kings should give more consideration to your necessities and comfort than it has, and I sincerely hope the people of this community, whose interests you have enlisted to serve, may be speedily aroused to the needs of the administrative department of this spacious and otherwise splendid armory.

"It is the wish of your friends, officers and men of the Fourteenth, and the hope of every thoughtful American citizen, that the awful carnage of modern war may be averted, if such a thing is possible without reflection upon American honor or stain upon the Stars and Stripes. But, as your predecessors in the ranks of this regiment went forth to avenge the insult which, thirty-seven years ago yesterday, was offered to the Federal flag as it floated over Sumter, so are you to-day ready to go forth to avenge the wanton destruction of an American ship of war and the cold-blooded murder of her gallant officers and crew. The conditions in this beloved country of ours are such to-day, thank God, that you can march to the front, not only with the other military organizations which were commanded by the victorious Ulysses S. Grant, but can touch elbows with the men who charged against your own regiment in November, '61, under the command of that gallant cavalry officer who has recently so ably protected the interests of the United States in Cuba, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee!

"It is with great pleasure that I enter upon the duty of presenting on behalf of the State the long-service medals which have been so meritoriously acquired, and the marksman's medals, also presented by the State, for efficiency shown in rifle practice at Creedmoor."

THE "THREE BATTALIONS" BILL.

Militia Men to Hear It Explained by the House Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representatives of the National Guard of several States have been asked to appear before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House to-morrow at 11 o'clock to make statements and hear explanations concerning the "Three Battalions" bill recently recommitted by the House by a vote that was indicative of a determination by the majority to defeat it.

The failure of the bill in the House is attributed to hostility promoted by the National Guard of many States, and that opposition is believed to have been founded on misinformation or lack of information. The bill provides for a modern formation of the Regular Army, and that if the militia are called out they shall be formed upon the model of the Regular Army, and not according to the obsolete formation now existing in the Regular Army, and which the Three Battalion bill proposes to get rid of.

COLORED TROOPS ARE CHEERED.

Over 2,000 Persons in Jacksonville Greet the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 15.—The colored people here had a big holiday, celebrating the passage through of two companies of colored troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry under Capt. Daggett. Two brass bands went out to the station, accompanied by over 2,000 people, most of them colored. As the cars rolled in the soldiers were cheered repeatedly.

Many whites extended the warmest of greeting to the officers and soldiers. The men said they were ready to enter Cuba at once. "We'll show 'em some Indian fighting," said one of the Sergeants. "Maybe they will not like that style of warfare. We can give the insurgents some pointers, and I guess we'll have a chance soon, too, to do it," and his fellow-soldiers grinned an admiring yes.

As the cars went out the air was rent with cheers, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," came out in unison. The troops were bound for Key West and Dry Tortugas. A special from Tallahassee says that the Adjutant General has issued an order placing the State troops upon a war footing, and ordering their officers to hold them ready for instant service.

BALLOON SERVICE FOR NEW YORK.

Signal Corps Sergeants Ordered to Fort Wadsworth.

DENVER, Col., April 15.—Sergt. Baldwin of the Signal Corps of the Department of the Colorado has received orders to prepare for his departure for Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. Sergt. Baldwin will leave to-night. With him will go Sergt. Burnett of Fort Logan. Sergt. Kennedy of Cooley's ranch, Arizona, has already started, and Sergt. Myers, stationed in San Bernardino County, Cal., is probably on his way. These four will take charge of the balloon service, which, in the event of war, will be utilized in the defense of New York Harbor and City.

Sergts. Baldwin, Burnett, Kennedy, and Myers are recognized as the most competent quartet in the Signal Corps Service. The balloon and necessary apparatus they will operate went to Fort Wadsworth over a week ago. It is not improbable that a permanent balloon corps will be established at Fort Wadsworth. The Chief of the Signal Corps has signified his desire to extend the education in balloon manipulation, so that the numerical strength of the corps may be increased and its permanent efficiency be preserved. Several members of the corps are already at Fort Wadsworth. Lieut. Maxfield of Chicago will have command of the corps. He has been ordered to Fort Wadsworth.

To Inspect Coast Fortifications.

Inspector Gen. R. P. Hughes, acting upon orders received from Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, started yesterday on a tour of inspection of the coast fortifications of the Atlantic seaboard. The first inspection will take place at Fort Monroe. The defenses south of that point will then be inspected, after which will be considered the northern defenses. The route and time to be devoted to the tour are left to the discretion of the Inspector General. The object of the tour is to learn how the improvements suggested by Gen. Merritt during his recent journey of inspection of these fortifications are progressing.

Wires for News from the Coast.

Linemen were at work all day yesterday connecting the life-saving stations on the Long Island coast by wire with the forts and the department headquarters on Governors Island. A corps of the Naval Militia will make their headquarters in Southampton, L. I., and a corps of engineers from Willets Point will be stationed at Quogue, L. I. Direct telegraphic communication will be had from these points with every fortification within fifty miles either way along the coast.

Elephants for Service in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The department to-day received word from a circus company that in the event of war twenty-five elephants would be put at its disposal for active service in Cuba. Some of these animals have served in India, and neither the swamps nor the underbrush in Cuba would interfere with their utility.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Twenty-first Infantry—Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, from Company F to Company I; Capt. Harry L. Bailey, from Company I to Company F.

First Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from the duty of attending the sick of the battery at Sheridan Point, Va.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared by the Chief of Ordnance, is granted Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk W. B. Patterson is appointed on the Franklin April 14.

Paymaster's Clerk P. M. Ramsey is appointed on the New Orleans April 14.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmer is detached from the Saratoga, and ordered to the Merrimac as executive officer April 14.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney is detached from the Vermont, and ordered at once to the San Francisco April 14.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgley is detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the Prairie April 14.

Naval Cadet A. Crenshaw is detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the San Francisco April 14.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper is detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the San Francisco April 14.

Ensign G. C. Davison is detached from the Saratoga, and ordered to the Richmond.

Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro is detached from the Michigan, and ordered to the New Orleans April 14.

Surgeon A. H. C. Russell is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, and ordered at once to the San Francisco April 14.

Paymaster L. Hunt is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Naval Cadet P. Washington is detached from the Vermont, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant is detached from the Vermont, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Naval Cadet W. B. Tardy is detached from the Vermont, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Naval Cadet C. P. Nelson is detached from the Vermont, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Naval Cadet W. C. Briggs is detached from the Vermont, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Naval Cadet G. S. Lincoln is detached from the Vermont, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Ensign F. A. Traut is detached from the Constitution, and ordered to the New Orleans April 14.

Lieut. F. Leiber is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Lieut. W. R. A. Rooney is detached from the Richmond, and ordered at once to the New Orleans April 14.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Osborne is ordered at once to the New Orleans as executive officer April 14.

Capt. W. M. Folger is detached from the charge of the Third Lighthouse District, and ordered at once to command the New Orleans April 14.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman is detached from the Franklin, and ordered to Brunswick, Ga., in charge of the work of preparing the Passaic for sea April 14.

Capt. E. M. Shepard is detached from the Richmond, and ordered to take charge of the Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N. Y., April 14.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor is detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the Yankee April 14.

Medical Inspector C. U. Gravatt is detached from the San Francisco, and ordered to the New York as fleet surgeon April 14.

Assistant Surgeon E. V. Armstronge is ordered to the Scorpion April 14.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is detached from the Prairie, and ordered to the New Orleans April 14.

Mate B. A. Benzon is ordered to the Yankee April 14.

Mate W. P. Stinson is ordered to the Prairie April 14.

Ensign J. M. Luby is detached from the Alliance, and ordered to the Merrimac April 14.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher is ordered to the Vermont April 14.

Capt. J. J. Read is ordered to command the Richmond April 14.

Lieut. W. G. Miller is ordered to the torpedo station at once, April 14.

Ensign J. R. Y. Blakely is detached from the Yankee April 14, and ordered at once to the Merrimac.

JOHN DILLON WITH AMERICA.

He Answers a Cablegram of Inquiry Sent from Boston.

BOSTON, April 15.—An interesting and important reply to a cablegram of inquiry sent by Daniel P. Sullivan, Secretary of the Irish National Federation, was received in this city to-day and has a bearing upon the present Hispano-American crisis. The inquiry was as follows:

John Dillon:

O'Callaghan, Boston Globe, quotes press cablegram, alleging Freeman's sympathy with Spain against America. Freeman represented as Dillon's organ; answer.

DANIEL P. SULLIVAN.

The reply was as follows:

No foundation for the statement of my sympathies with Spain as against America. My warmest sympathy is with the United States in its humane efforts to put an end to the intolerable situation in Cuba.

JOHN DILLON.

COAL IS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Authorities in Jamaica Instructed by the British Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 15.—The British Colonial authorities here have instructions from the home Government to declare coal contraband in the event of war. The authorities maintain strict reserve in defining the exact nature of the instructions, because hostilities have not been begun; but they will, it is understood, declare them immediately on news of war.

United States Consul Dent brought the subject to the attention of the Colonial authorities recently, and correspondence between them and London led to the directions just receivd. No doubt similar instructions have been or will be sent to all British authorities.

WAR INSURANCE RATES FIRM.

Marine Underwriters Made No Advance Yesterday.

The rates for war insurance were not increased by marine underwriters yesterday. Risks to Cuba or Porto Rico in American or Spanish vessels were not written, one of the more prominent companies having refused such a risk, it is said, even at 10 per cent. The British companies continued yesterday to write the offered risks at slightly lower charges than their competitors. All the companies are anxious in regard to the position of the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo. Rates on neutral bottoms are still comparatively low.

Anton A. Raven, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, said yesterday: "Decisions have been reported from Washington to the effect that an enemy's goods are safe on neutral bottoms. I question this decision in the light of international right, but, waiving that, it seems to me that a belligerent's willingness to stop and search a neutral vessel might depend only on its equal willingness to get into a quarrel with that neutral nation. During the present condition of affairs we have no desire to cover long voyages."

COAST RESORTS IN CASE OF WAR.

Vice President Hobart Thinks Spain Would Not Seek to Injure Them.

Much fear has been expressed by the residents and visitors at the Summer resorts along the sea coast that it would be unsafe to patronize them this Summer, in the event of war with Spain, owing to the rumors that have been afloat that the Spanish would send over men of war to harry the coast. H. J. Bly, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel at Asbury Park, N. J., recently wrote to Vice President Hobart, asking his opinion on the subject, and has just received the following reply:

Replying to your letter of the 13th inst., no one can foretell what turn affairs may take or whether the present condition of things can only be solved by war; but, in any event, it seems to me that Spain would have more serious business to attend to than seeking the destruction of Summer resorts along our coast.

GARRET A. HOBART.

Fuses for Dynamite Guns.

The fuses for the Zalinski guns and Rapieff torpedoes are being rapidly turned out by the Century Machine Company, and the first installment was shipped yesterday to the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius. Three of these guns, the invention of Capt. Zalinski, are mounted at Sandy Hook, three at San Francisco, and three on the Vesuvius. They fire the torpedo invented by Mr. Rapieff.

SPANIARDS AND THE MAINE.

Sagasta Denies Responsibility for the Disaster—Weyler Contradicts Gen. Lee's Statement.

LONDON, April 15.—Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is quoted in a special dispatch from Madrid as saying, with reference to the destruction of the Maine having been caused through Spanish agency:

"This infamous calumny merits the reprobation of the whole world. All the nations know the true cause of the disaster, and many American officials know it, too. For the American Government to base a plea of intervention upon heartless calumny of this character is to rebel against reason and justice. For this reason it is impossible for us to refrain from protesting formally to the powers against the imputation."

MADRID, April 15.—The utterances of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on his return to the United States, regarding the Maine, are violently denounced here.

Lieut. Gen. Weyler says that reports published here as to the supposed statement by Consul General Fitzhugh Lee respecting a letter Gen. Weyler addressed to Santos Guzman as to torpedoes and mines placed in the port of Havana during his (Weyler's) command, and respecting a subsequent dispatch from him begging Guzman to destroy the letter, after the catastrophe that befell the Maine, are entirely without foundation.

The Imparcial (Independent) says it deplores President McKinley's "staining the Supreme Magistrate's toga with falsehood in connection with the Maine," adding:

"No one believes the accusation, Spanish traditions being the best answer to the miserable calumny. By neglect and clumsiness the Americans lost the Maine, and by cowardice, in leaving the Spaniards alone in saving the perishing crew, American naval honor was lost with the ship."

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SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

THE CUBAN BLACKMAIL TALK.

H. S. Rubens Says the Republic Collected Taxes and Performed a Nation's Functions.

Horatio S. Rubens was asked yesterday concerning a published report reiterating the charge that the insurgents had been blackmailing American owners of Cuban plantations by levying contributions for protection against destruction of their property. When this charge was first made, Mr. Rubens met it by saying that the Cuban Government by law decreed the payment and collection of taxes. When the law was disobeyed the Government took means of punishing the violators.

It had been charged that part of this money had been demanded of American owners living here by agents in this country. Mr. Rubens said that whatever had been collected in Cuba or abroad by agents had been so collected in accordance with the laws of the Cuban Republic. If there had been blackmail, the laws of this country would cover the case.

The report published yesterday said:

"The representatives of large sugar estates held in Cuba by American owners are now on the island. Others are in New York and elsewhere in the United States. Naturally, they have been loath to add to the dangers of their properties and agents in Cuba by narrating over their own signatures any details of the methods taken of levying upon them for protection at the hands of the insurgents."

Then follows correspondence between a Boston firm, which owns sugar plantations in Cuba and Secretary Olney, in February, 1896, setting forth the demands made by the insurgents; and a note from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister. There were also letters from others, and representations from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, requesting that the matter be called to the attention of the Spanish Government, that it might afford protection to American interests.

The correspondence quoted purports to be taken from the State Department records, and the publication referred to comments:

"From the documents on file in the State Department here it appears that this system of collecting money has been in vogue ever since the insurrection started."

Mr. Rubens said regarding this published article:

"That proves that we have a Government that understands its business and executes its laws. What they call blackmail is the law passed by the Cuban Republic levying taxes. The statement only proves what the Cubans have been contending all along, that there is a government of the Cuban Republic which exercises all the functions of a nation, including the levying and collecting of taxes and the punishing of those who, within its jurisdiction, resist the law of the republic. The fact that the State Department has been in full possession of these facts proves that there has been no blackmail or any crime punishable by the laws of this country."

RUSHING FOOD TO HAVANA.

The Ward Line's Steamers Loaded with Provisions for that Port.

It was widely reported early in the week that extensive purchases of provisions had been made in New York by Spain, and that these supplies would be sent to Havana by Spanish Line boats and by vessels of the Ward Line, to which immunity would be guaranteed in Havana Harbor. All vessels of the Ward Line advertised to sail had been taken from the advertised schedule save the British steamer Kenneth, which had been chartered. Then came the announcement that the Kenneth would sail only for Mexican ports, and her sailing was deferred from Wednesday to Thursday, while three of the company's own vessels were then placed upon the schedule—the City of Washington, to sail on Wednesday last for Havana, the Saratoga, on Thursday, and the Orizaba, to-day.

At the Ward Line office all information as to shippers, consignees, and the nature of the cargoes of these vessels was refused, but the nature of the cargoes was learned yesterday. The City of Washington took to Havana 25,127 bushels of corn, 125 bushels of beans, 2,024 sacks of flour, 38 barrels of bacon, 135 cases of hams, 945 tierces of lard, 135 packages of lard, 47 boxes of cheese, and 50 bags of bran.

The Saratoga carried 34,289 bushels of corn, 5,065 bushels of beans, 1,452 sacks of flour, 3 boxes of bacon, 363 tierces of lard, 210 packages of lard, and 125 bales of hay.

A similar cargo is being loaded on the Orizaba.

AUTONOMISTS WANT TO TREAT.

Senors Giberga, Dolz, and Viondi to be Sent to the Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 15.—It has been decided that the Colonial Government, with the approval of the Government at Madrid, is to send Señors Giberga, Dolz, and Viondi, in the character of Parliamentaries to treat with the insurgents. If appointed, the officials mentioned will go to the insurgent camp. It is reported they may start to-day.

WAR MATERIAL FROM ENGLAND.

A Consignment of 243 Tons Arrived Here Yesterday on the Steamer Marengo.

The Wilson Line steamer Marengo, which arrived yesterday morning from Newcastle, brought 243 tons of war material recently purchased for the United States Government from Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. The consignment included 14 Hotchkiss cannon, 11 cases of fittings, 17 cases of carriage gear, 110 cases of empty shells, 3 cases of powder bags, and 3 cases of ammunition boxes for the army. Thirty cases of empty shells were for the navy. The Marengo originally had on board the rifles which the Etruria brought on Sunday last for the navy. They were transferred to the Cunarder at Liverpool, in order that they might get here sooner.

The Hotchkiss guns which arrived here are part of a purchase of thirty-four rapid-fire guns for the use of the War Department in protecting the coast. The purchase included Hotchkiss and Maxim guns. Yesterday's arrivals were all Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns of 4.7-inch calibre, with unloaded projectiles, and are for the particular purpose of protecting mine fields in the vicinity of harbor fortifications.

The Marengo was docked at the Wilson Line pier, foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and two lighters were at once sent to take off the guns and fittings. The work was superintended by representatives of the Government from the navy yard and Governors Island. The consignment for the army was taken to Fort Wadsworth, where the work of loading the shells will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The arrival of the Marengo had been eagerly awaited for several days. She was sixteen days making the voyage, owing to heavy weather, and there was some impatience expressed by the Government officials.

The Government's order from the Armstrongs for arms and ammunition was for 400 tons, and if the Marengo had waited a few days it is understood that the rest of the consignment would have been in readiness, but the company would not hold the vessel. The remainder of the shipment will be sent by the Armstrongs from Newcastle to Hull, and there loaded on one of the Wilson steamers for this port. The Marengo for this shipment was obliged to go up the Tyne to the Armstrong plant, where she was two days in taking on the cargo. Of the ammunition that remains to be shipped from England fifty tons are explosives.

The
GORHAM Silverware
for
SPRING WEDDING SEASON
now ready
BROADWAY and NINETEENTH ST.
TWENTY-THREE MAIDEN LANE

BIG ROBBERY OF PICTURES.

Two Men Arrested on a Charge of Stealing $15,000 of Etchings and Paintings from Goupil & Co.

James Ford, thirty-one years old, of 100 West Sixty-seventh Street, and Frank A. Kellar, thirty years old, of 153 West Eighty-third Street, were arrested late last night by Detectives Milmore and Carlin of the Central Office on the charge of having stolen about $15,000 worth of etchings and paintings from the firm of Goupel & Co., art dealers at 170 Fifth Avenue. The prisoners were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The detectives allege that for some time the art firm has been missing a good deal of property, and about three weeks ago placed the matter in the hands of the police. Their suspicion was directed to Kellar, who for the past eight years has been the stenographer for the firm.

They found that he and Ford had passed a number of worthless checks on saloon keepers in the city, and when threatened with arrest upon the checks being returned marked no good, they offered valuable paintings to make good the amounts. Kellar, the detectives say, had a key to the establishment where he was employed, and together with Ford and other accomplices he would enter the store at night and take what he thought would be marketable.

About $4,000 worth of the stolen property has been recovered, most of it at the residences of Ford and Kellar, while some was found at pawnbrokers' and saloons.

Shortly after midnight a Dr. Osborne of West Eighty-fourth Street, accompanied by a woman, went to the station house and offered to give bail for Kellar, who at first was called Smith, but the Sergeant refused to accept it on the grounds that the charge was one of felony. The prisoner said his counsel was a Mr. Berry of 66 Wall Street, and would represent him in court this morning.

The detectives would not disclose any further particulars or the names of any other accomplices.

55 GRAIN ELEVATORS SOLD.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 15.—Negotiations are pending for the transfer of fifty-five elevator and grain warehouses in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho from the Pacific Coast Elevator Company to W. E. Ladd, C. S. Ladd, and T. B. Wilcox for a consideration of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The Pacific Coast Company is operated by Leavy and Michener of Minneapolis, and the Ladds and Wilcox control the Portland Flouring Mills of this city.

The elevators and warehouses included in the deal have a capacity of 3,500,000 bushels, and hold about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The property also includes a quarter mile of the river from the frontage in this city.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:21	Sun sets	6:40	Moon rises	3:00

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:48	Gov. Isl'd	4:25	H. Gate	6:14
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:28	Gov. Isl'd	5:03	H. Gate	6:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London		9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Taormina, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 18.		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 19.		
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 16.

Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
Catania, Havre, April 2.
Francisco, Hull, April 2.
Hispania, Havre, March 31.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.
Liv, West Hartlepool, March 30.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, April 8.
Patria, Hamburg, April 2.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 31.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 9.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 14.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 14.
Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
La Navarre, Havre, April 11.
Mississippi, London, April 5.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 14.
Panama, Havana, April 13.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 3.
Winifreda, London, April 7.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

El Monte, New Orleans, April 13.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 8.
Louisiana, New Orleans, April 13.
Mohawk, London, April 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 12.
Seguranca, Havana, April 14.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Alene, Port Limon, April 12.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 7.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Westernland, Antwerp, April 9.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
Comal, Galveston, April 13.
Santiago, Nassau, April 16.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 11.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 7.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 13.
Koenign Luise, Southampton, April 11.
Trave, Bremen, April 13.

Arrived—Friday, April 15.

SS Recta, (Br.,) Whiteway, Shields March 28. Off Sandy Hook at 11:45 A. M. and ordered by signal to Philadelphia in pursuance of instructions telegraphed to Sandy Hook from that port, and proceeded.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Allianca, Beers, Colon April 8, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah April 12, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Brown, Santos, &c., March 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Brown, Palermo March 19 and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. to Fusipe Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle March 29, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Cydonia, (Br.,) Bulman, Pernambuco March 14, and St. Lucia April 4, with sugar to Allerton D. Hitch—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Miami, from Miami, Fla., via Newport News, to H. M. Flagler.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen April 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:33 P. M.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Tindle, Leith, &c., March 28, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Vera Cruz, &c., March 31, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Wallace, Port Spain, Trinidad, April 3, with sugar to order—vessel to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 15, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, rain.

Sailed.

SS Merida, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Siberian, (Br.,) for Liverpool, &c.
SS Titania, (Br.,) for Hodeidah, &c.
SS Mackay Bennett, (Br., cable,) for Halifax.
SS Recta, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Britannia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Atlantic, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 15.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the red light of Electric Buoy, E4, Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, is extinguished, having been damaged in the gale of yesterday.

It will be repaired to-morrow.

NORTH HEAD LIGHT STATION—WASHINGTON.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about May 16, 1898, a fixed white light of the first order will be established in the tower recently erected on the leveled portion of the extreme westerly point of North Head, Cape Disappointment, northerly side of the mouth of the Columbia River.

The focal plane of the light will be 192 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen 20¼ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea.

The light will be visible from all points of approach from seaward excepting from the northward to the eastward of S. by E. ⅞ E.

The tower is a cement-colored, conical brick structure, 50 feet high from base to focal plane, with a black lantern, and has a watch room attached to its easterly side. Two oil houses stand about 75 and 95 feet, respectively, and two dwellings and a barn about 1,000 feet to the eastward of the tower. The oil houses and dwellings are cement-colored, the roofs of the oil houses are black, and those of the dwellings are brown.

The approximate geographical position of the tower, as given on Chart No. 6140 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 46° 17' (52"); Longitude, West, 124° 04' (48"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the tower are: Cape Disappointment Lighthouse, SE. by E. ⅜ E., 1⅜ miles; Point Adams Lighthouse, SE. by E., 7⅝ miles; Tillamook Rock Lighthouse, SSE. ¼ E., 22¼ miles; Columbia River Light Vessel, No. 50, S. ¾ W., 8⅝ miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1897," page 26, No. 1,105, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1897," page 57.

Miscellaneous.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 15.—SS Carrie, (Br.,) from Sharpness April 7 for New York, has put in here with her thrust shaft broken.

SOURABAYA, Java, April 15.—Ship Daniel Barnes, (Amer.,) Capt. Arpe, from New York Dec. 16, for Hongkong, is ashore in Atlas Straits and full of water. Her cargo may possibly be saved if lighters are sent to remove it.

STORNOWAY, Scotland, April 15.—SS Cairnross, (Br.,) Capt. Hawick, from Pensacola March 14 and Norfolk March 21, for Lubeck, put in here for coal. She reports that on April 8, in lat. 56, lon. 23, she picked up the SS Devona, (Br.,) Capt. Tait, bound from Shields April 2 for Portland, Maine, which had lost her propeller. The Devona was towed until midnight of the next day, (Saturday,) when the tow line parted during a hurricane from the northwest, in lat. 56, lon. 19, and the disabled steamer was lost sight of. Search was made for her and continued for four days till April 13, without avail, when it was abandoned.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, which sld. from New York last Saturday and arr. here to-day, reports that heavy north-northwest seas followed her from the Newfoundland Banks and that she made 533 knots on one day, and beat her own best previous eastward day's record, which was 531 knots made last month.

DUNKIRK, April 15.—Bark Wanderer, (Br.,) Capt. Tupman, from Tacoma, before reported aground east of the jetties, at the entrance of this harbor, April 8, bound for here, has been driven further up the shore. Nearly 1,000 tons of cargo have been discharged, but there are no hopes of floating her until she is discharged completely. Work is continuing night and day to accomplish that object.

CALCUTTA, April 15.—The fire on the bark Otterburn, (Br.,) Capt. Benson, before reported, started on April 12, while the vessel was loading at this port for New York. It is being subdued, and is now confined to the main compartment. The damage to the vessel and cargo resulting from the fire includes the main deck and the plates on the starboard side, which have suffered considerably.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 15.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, (from Genoa,) sld. from Naples for New York via Gibraltar at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Carrie, (Br.,) from Sharpness for New York, arr. at Falmouth to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 10:25 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Batoum (Br.,) Capt. Luckham, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, from Palermo for New York, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin April 11.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde April 12.

SS Munificent, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New York via Aden, &c., arr. at Calcutta April 13.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, (from Rotterdam,) sld. from Boulogne for New York to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Venice, &c., for New York arr. at Girgenti yesterday.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Fiume yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Dora Forster, (Br.,) Capt. Woolley, sld. from Las Palmas for New York April 11.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from River Plate for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro April 13.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Fulham, (Br.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York April 12.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Capt. Pinal, sld. from Para for New York yesterday.

SS Sandfield, (Br.,) sld. from Penarth for New York to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via Montevideo for Rosario, arr. at Buenos Ayres April 6.

10 YEARS OLD.
HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
The Best Whiskey in America.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

For Chilly Days

FOR Summer piazzas on east-windy days, for comfort and protection in the uncertain temperature of high altitudes, and for general all-around use where it is desired to unite style and comfort, there's nothing like the Golf Cape.

The new and beautiful styles in Golf Capes shown here are ours and ours alone. They have been gotten up with great care, and we think them as perfect a combination of the effectiveness of the plaid patterns with the graceful serviceability of the Cape as can be devised. We went to a great deal of trouble to get the ds, which are the richer and rarer Scotch plaid shawls. styles were prepared for us by famous French designers; —Parisian elegance grafted upon Scotch ruggedness.

We have our own names for our own styles, as follows:

Bournemouth, $18 Villefranche, $18 Territet, $22
San Remo, $24 Cowes, $28 Trouville, $24
La Digue, $28 Beaulieu, $30

Saturday Shoe Notes

THE contributions of the Shoe Store to the special features of to-day are two,—a shoe for men, and a shoe for children,—both great values.

The men's shoe is a Congress, there are 880 pairs of it, all in black calfskin with oak leather soles. Four styles in toe shapes, ranging from rather narrow to the extremely reverse. All sizes, widths D, E and EE.

The best of this story is that these are the regular 'round-town $3 shoes, but we have marked them

One-Fifty a Pair.

Have you seen the brown kidskin shoes for children which we are selling at $1 and $1.10 a pair? We have sizes up to 2, in broad widths. They are of a make which tells a whole volume of quality talk to the shoe man; they come from a factory which is famous for never putting out a single pair of unworthy goods. They are dollar-and-half shoes, really.

New Styles in House Dresses and Wrappers. A veritable beauty show — this collection of dresses for home wear. They're of the prettiest challis and percales, all new designs, light or dark; and made in the newest styles—well made too—and with extra wide skirts. A few out of the many taken at random:

CHALLIS WRAPPERS

At $6—In pretty patterns; pointed yoke back and front, edged with 2 rows of satin ribbon; Watteau plaited back, full front; high collar; sleeves trimmed top and bottom with satin ribbon; wide ribbon around waist.

At $9—With yoke and Watteau back; pouch front; large slashed collar and revers trimmed with lace insertion and satin ribbon; handsome goods.

At $10—Of light figured wool challis; pointed yoke and Watteau plaited back; full front, closing down side; 5 rows of satin ribbon in front; yoke, collar and sleeves also ribbon trimmed.

At $14—Of handsome figured wool challis; square yoke and Watteau plaited back; full front, closing down side with row of wide satin ribbon; covered with insertion; satin ribbon around waist, collar and sleeves also trimmed with lace and ribbon.

HOUSE DRESSES

At $1—in light stripes; pointed yoke front and back; full skirt; body lined, and turnover collar.

At $1.50—Extra quality figured percales; round yoke and three box plaits in back; full front; collar, yoke and sleeves finished with cording; body lined, full skirt.

At $1.75—Of light and dark striped percales; fitted lining to waist; five rows of braid forming round yoke back and front fulled in at waist; full skirt, collar and sleeves also braid trimmed.

At $2.25—Of striped chambray; round yoke and three box plaits in back; full front with yoke over shoulders, and plait down front; full skirt yoke, plait, collar and sleeve finished with white cording.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lillian and Other Corsets. THE Lillian is the best corset we sell, but we have some others at lower prices if you wish them; and if you have not yet learned the Lillian's good points, and do know those of another make, the chances are that we have that make too, whatever it may be. Some of them are very good ones, but we stand by the Lillian in face of all. There are thirty-seven styles of the Lillian,—prices $1 to $22.

Here are some of the lower priced ones. Cheap as they are they're good, or they wouldn't be here.

DOMESTIC CORSET

At 50c.—Summer corset of strong net, heavily boned, long and short waists.

At 75c.—Of strong jean; long waist, well boned, 2 side steels, in white and drab; regular price, $1 and $1.25.

At $1.50—Of jean and sateen; short and long waists, some with spoon steels, others short on the hips and no side steels; perfect shapes; regular price, $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Saturday is Children's Day. WE should like you to see how we've prepared for them,—the splendid display of new styles in dresses, reefers, jackets, etc. Here too, they're priced fairly. Our figures are based on amount of material used and character of workmanship. Plain arithmetic—no fancy prices. Can't give extended description here. Better come in and look over the very pleasing variety. Reefers at $2.50 to $21. Jackets, $3.75 to $24.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Negligee Shirts. THIS is really a merchandise effort that can be dignified by the title of achievement. These goods would be an extra good value at the very end of the Summer season,—at the very beginning of the season the offer is close to phenomenal.

Fifty Cents Each

is the price, but that will not tell you much. We have seen fifty cent shirts which were worth no more. These are worth a great deal more. They are made from the good kinds of madras,—same as go into the dollar shirts and better. The other points of the shirt are also those of the dollar grade. These are intended to be worn with white collars and cuffs.

Neckwear Incident. THE maker who put up these pretty silks and satins into tecks and bows and scarfs, didn't expect a war-scare, or in some other way overestimated his outlet. That is why they are on sale here at much less than he ever expected to see them marked,

25c. each.

Conversely you will find these much better than any you ever expected to see at the price.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's and Children's Fancy Stockings. OF course, you can have all the quiet, plain styles, too, if you wish, but the fancy ones seem to be very popular. This is about the very brilliantly colored stockings and those with handsome open-work effects and the embroidered sorts. Not dear, any of them; some fine striped cotton ones at a quarter a pair. Others follow:

FOR WOMEN.

At 38c.—Of lisle thread, in black, tan or brown; all-over open work; drop stitch and open-work instep; all-over fancy striped lisle; black lisle striped boots, and tartan plaid cottons.

At 50c.—Of fine lisle thread, plain or open work; in pink, sky blue, cardinal, tan, bronze or white; all-over striped light and dark combinations; black lisle with colored silk embroidered open-work fronts; black boot lisle with striped tops and fine gauge tartan plaids.

At $1—A collection of silk plaited and lisle thread, with all-over open work and open-work ankles; some with colored silk embroidered ankles; tartan plaids or stripes in lisle, and black boots with plaid tops.

FOR CHILDREN—Sizes 5 to 9.

Plain plaid cotton, in neat effects, 40c. to 70c.; plain tartan, plaid lisle thread, medium or dark colorings, 50c. to 65c.; fine quality lisle thread, in tartan plaids; also black, pink or sky blue grounds with white squares; size 5, 65c.; advance 5c. on each increasing size.

Ribbed tartan striped cotton, 25c. to 45c.
Ribbed tartan plaid cotton, 30c. to 50c.
Ribbed tartan striped lisle thread, 35c. to 50c.
Ribbed tartan plaid lisle thread, 45c. to 60c.

Broadway.

The Chocolate Cherries. THAT was a very successful conception of the candy man when he devised this latest sweetmeat. It has jumped into instant favor. Simple enough,—a French cherry rolled in cream and chocolate covered, but indescribably delicious.

Twenty cents a pound for these. It's a grade of purity and excellence which demands a price of 30c. everywhere else.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NAVAL MILITIA IMPRESSED

The United States Will Send the Men to Cuba, the Canaries, or Even the Philippines.

MEN DISLIKE TO LEAVE HOME

Any Refusal to Go Where Ordered Will Be Treated as Insubordination—The Navy to be Recruited from the Reserves.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Naval Militia is playing a conspicuous part in the military preparations of the country. It has suddenly become the centre of interest in naval circles. Its importance was never fully realized until to-day, and its members never dreamed until to-day that they might be called upon to do duty in service against a new Armada. This militia, according to many of its officers, was organized for the purpose of defending their own sea coasts, and they never imagined that they might be called into service in foreign waters. Now that the Navy of the United States wants their services military duty is not so attractive, and some of the organizations are making objection to forced service. It is said that they want to keep up their present organizations, and be retained at home for coast defense duty.

The Navy Department does not accord with this view or wish. The Naval Militia is quite different from the militia, which is strictly a State institution, and when called into the service of the United States can refuse to go beyond the borders of the country. The Naval Militia, on the other hand, can be sent anywhere, just like so many marines. To limit the field of their operations to their own States would render them practically useless, as they could not then be used further away from the shore than a marine league. The Navy Department purposes to give them a wider range of usefulness. It purposes to send, some if not all, of them to Cuban waters, and, perhaps, some of them to the Canaries, or to the Mediterranean, or the Bay of Biscay, or even to the Philippines.

The policy of the Navy Department is that all of the naval forces of the country shall be placed on exactly the same basis. It will treat any contrary opinion on the part of the Naval Militia as insubordination. The whole force of the navy must be entirely in the control of the department, so that it can manage it as readily and as completely as it can a single ship.

Any other condition would be, in the opinion of the department, extremely detrimental to the service and exceedingly hazardous. So sternly is it opposed to preserving the individual organizations of the Naval Militia in the event of war or of submitting to the restraint of any localizing of that part of the marine forces that it will treat as actual insubordination any attempt of the Naval Militia to maintain its present status.

The navy is now short-handed, and it cannot lose the services of this militia which has been trained to some extent in actual sea drills and cruising. The Government has always considered it as the most available body from which it could draw reserves for the navy in time of war. It has never looked upon it as a merely local or State institution, whose operations are limited to its own coast line.

The department was surprised, therefore, when the claim was made that the militia should not be expected to leave their respective States for foreign service. The department, however, certainly expects the Naval Militia to respond at once to its call when made, and to go to Cuba or anywhere else where it may be wanted. Naval authorities regard the militia as an efficient naval force, and they have been relying upon it as great reserve force from which the navy could be strengthened at any time. This view will not be receded from, and the Navy Department will order the militia into service just as it will any other part of the naval forces of the United States.

NAHANT SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

Old Monitor Leaves League Island in Tow of an Ocean Tug—Other Vessels Getting Ready.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The battle-scarred monitor Nahant, manned by a picked detail from the New York Naval Battalion, left here this afternoon in charge of Lieut. Richman, United States Navy. Her destination is New York, where she will be used as a defense vessel in the harbor. The craft began the voyage under the most adverse weather conditions that could be imagined; a bank of mist obscured every object beyond a radius of a quarter of a mile. A heavy gale from the eastward sent the leaden clouds scurrying across the sky.

It was 1:20 P. M. when the lines were cast off and the voyage was begun. The Nahant proceeded under her own steam, but as she cannot develop any more than about four knots an hour, the ocean tug Pioneer, which has been chartered to make the cruise in consort with the monitor, passed a hawser on board and acted as an auxiliary power. Marshal Bertrand, Government pilot, will take the monitor to the Delaware Breakwater, a distance of 103 miles, after which Lieut. Eyre, assisted by Ensign Henderson, will navigate the craft to Sandy Hook.

On board the tug were detailed Signal Quartermaster Fitch and Seamen Squires and Wilson, Ensign Henderson, who was to have commanded the towboat, being recalled a few minutes before sailing. He will remain on the monitor as a watch officer. The Nahant, if calculations are not at fault, will arrive off Sandy Hook about 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Great credit is due to the New York militiamen for the manner in which they prepared the historic vessel for sea. It is due almost entirely to their efforts, under the command of W. Butler Duncan, the well-known yachtsman, that the Nahant was made ready in time.

The workmen in this yard are an antiquated lot, none of whom are apparently less than seventy years of age. Their faculties for getting a slice of that fifty-million-dollar appropriation have evidently been sharpened with advancing years. It took one venerable workman more than half an hour to drive a single deck bolt, while two of his associates gazed with open-mouthed wonder at the stupendous task. Later in the afternoon three carpenters, who were assigned to the monitor Catskill, which is scheduled to leave the yard, manned by the New Jersey Naval Battalion on Thursday next, were discovered fast asleep in the turret.

Long before 7 o'clock, at which hour the bugler sounded reveille, the enthusiastic New Yorkers were busy taking down the ventilators, removing canvas covers to the companionways and hatches and fixing battle plates over the deck deadlights. After breakfast Lieut. Eyre, acting officer of the deck, set the men to work reeving life lines and hauling down everything that was movable on deck.

Additional ammunition was placed on board so that the gallant old craft now carries 75 shells for each of the big guns in the turret. Boats were fitted with compasses, waterbreaker, and equipments long before 9 o'clock, at which hour all eyes were strained to catch a glimpse of the tug that was to act as consort.

The mead pennant was sent aloft shortly before eight bells, after which the entire crew were piped to quarters, inspected by Lieut. Richman and Commander Duncan, who is acting executive officer. They were then divided into watches and the orders given to cast off. Quartermaster Zerega was at the wheel, the signal was given to turn over the engines, and the Nahant, after lying idle for more than thirty years, was again in active service.

As she drifted off into the gray mist, she was greeted with a salvo from the various vessels in the yard. It is expected that no attempt will be made to go beyond the Capes until the gale abates, nor, in fact, until every part of the machinery of the old craft is tested thoroughly.

Seaman McAvoy, who was reported sick with diphtheria yesterday morning, is recovering from his indisposition rapidly, and upon a careful diagnosis of his trouble it was found that the first report was untrue, and he was only suffering from tonsilitis, and will accompany his mates on the Nahant. Other seamen who were temporarily under the surgeon's care have reported for duty, and the craft leaves here with practically a clean bill of health.

The Nahant will, upon her arrival in New York Harbor, anchor off Tompkinsville,

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's Perfume VIO-VIOLET.

S. I., until passed by the health officer, after which she will proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and be equipped with a secondary battery. This battery will consist of two six-pounder rapid firing guns, and will be mounted on the superstructure abaft of the turret.

The Lehigh and Catskill are expected to be ready for sea on Tuesday next, and will proceed to Boston Harbor manned by detachments from the Massachusetts naval reserves. The Montauk will proceed to Portland, Me., on Thursday. She will have on board a detachment of the New Jersey Naval Militia, some of whom are at work now fitting her out.

The Miantonomoh is lying at the dock with steam up. A force of machinists are at work on her engines, and it is expected that she will leave for Hampton Roads early Monday morning.

MILITIA FOR PATROL SHIPS.

Auxiliary Cruisers to be Manned by State Naval Reserves.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Navy Department to-day decided to assign the Naval Reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Michigan to the five auxiliary cruisers hereafter to be known as patrol boats. These ships are the Prairie, the Dixie, the Yankee, the Yosemite, and either the Venezuela or Yorktown, the latter of which was purchased to-day.

Orders have been issued to the Naval Reserves of the States named to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the patrol ships. It is the intention of the department to shape all matters for any emergency, but the militia will not actually go into service aboard the ships until it is certain that hostilities are to ensue.

The patrol ships will be assigned to the Atlantic Coast line and form a part of the general plan of coast defense. The scheme as understood is to assign one of the patrol vessels to each of the five divisions that have been mapped out for the mosquito fleet under the command of Commander Horace Elmer. These vessels will be the flagships of their divisions, and will be under command of a naval officer. These assignments already have been made. The only other officer of the regular navy aboard will be one engineer, the rest of the officers and the crew to be made up of the naval reserves, with the possible addition of volunteers. If volunteers are assigned to them they most probably will be the regular officers and crews of the ships, it being the desire of the department to retain as many of these men as possible.

It is stated that there will be no attempt to observe sectional lines in making up the crews of the patrol fleet. The reserve in best condition and most available will be assigned to the most convenient ship. Work on the patrol vessels is being rushed as rapidly as possible, and two of them probably will be ready to go into commission to-morrow.

JERSEY MEN FOR THE MONTAUK.

A Second Squad Goes from Hoboken to League Island.

The second squad of the New Jersey Naval Militia, Battalion of the East, detailed to go to League Island to aid in preparing the monitor Montauk for her trip to Portland, Me., left the Portsmouth at Hoboken at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, where they embarked on the 8:43 o'clock train for Philadelphia. They went by way of the Hoboken Ferry to New York, and marched through West Street to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, where they again crossed the river. They were heartily cheered all along the route and also on the ferryboats.

Two changes were made in the detail, and the men who finally composed the squad were as follows: Chief Boatswain's Mate—John M. Hudson; Chief Quartermaster—F. R. Brick; Chief Carpenter's Mate—William J. Doll, Jr.; Able Seamen, First Division—Joseph Kavanagh, N. H. Forst, Andrew Little, and William Nellinger of Jersey City; Second Division—E. F. Mahr, A. H. Lozier, H. H. Matts, and C. L. Egbert of Newark. Robert Foster, who was first detailed, disobeyed orders in not sleeping on board the Portsmouth, and as he had not arrived when the detail departed Joseph Kavanagh went in his place.

TWO WARSHIPS MAY BE OURS.

Chile May Sell the O'Higgins and Argentina the Garibaldi or San Martine, Besides Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Negotiations were reopened to-day for the purchase of two warships and several torpedo boats from Chile and Argentina. One of the cruisers is the Chilean O'Higgins, just completed at an English yard, and regarded as one of the most formidable of her class afloat.

These negotiations are being conducted through Charles R. Flint of New York, who has large commercial and financial interests in both countries. Mr. Flint was at the Navy Department to-day and held extended conferences with the Secretary and other officials. While Mr. Flint would not say how far the negotiations had progressed, he intimated that the internal affairs of Chile and Argentina were assuming such satisfactory shape as to warrant the presumption that they were not averse to parting with a portion of their navies.

The boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, he explained, had caused such strained relations as to practically prohibit any reduction in the naval strength of either country. The dispute has now, however, been left to the arbitration of Queen Victoria, and the prospects of a thoroughly peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of this old quarrel were more than good. With this people's cause for trouble in a fair way to removal, Mr. Flint said that the ablest and most conservative men in both Chile and Argentina were in favor of reducing the naval establishments and economizing in expeditures.

Naturally, however, neither country was inclined to weaken itself alone, and the proposition was pending that each shall dispense with an equal amount of ships. It has taken definite shape in the suggestion that Chile shall sell the O'Higgins and one torpedo boat, while Argentina shall dispose of either the Garibaldi or the San Martino, both fine cruisers, and two torpedo boats. This would leave the two navies in about the same respective condition.

In addition to the strong argument of reduction in expenses, Mr. Flint stated that another and possibly more powerful factor was behind the scheme to decrease the navies, not only in Chile and Argentina, but in other South American countries as well, and that was the fact that history has taught that chiefly in the navies lies the danger of revolution. Consequently the Government in power generally favored reducing the navies to the lowest possible limit. Should Chile and Argentina decide to sell these vessels, it was believed to be practically assured that they will be added to the naval list of the United States.

TWO NEW LEAKS IN THE SOMERS.

Torpedo Boat Docked at Falmouth, England, for Repairs.

FALMOUTH, England, April 15.—The United States cruiser Topaka, formerly the Diogenes, and the United States torpedo boat Somers, purchased for the United States in Germany, which left Portland on Wednesday last for the United States, after putting in there through stress of weather, have sought shelter here. It is said that the crew of the Somers have again refused to continue the voyage in her, owing to her unseaworthiness. They say that when she is at full speed her fore compartment is full of water.

Later in the day is was announced that two new leaks had been found in the Somers, from defects in her machinery. She is now being docked for repairs.

Havana Story About the Iowa.

HAVANA, April 15.—The Comercio to-day says that while the United States battleship Iowa was engaged in gun-firing practice at Key West recently, "a turret fell off, owing to its suspenders giving way, causing a great panic among the crew, thinking it was like the Maine, the effect of a submarine mine set by the Spaniards."

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris, and New York Chartered by the Government.

YUMURI AND YORKTOWN CHOSEN

The Board of Inspection to Organize Coast Guard Fleets—Fine English-Built Transports Offered to the Navy Department.

President Clement A. Griscom of the American Line, who is now in Washington, notified the New York office late yesterday afternoon that the Government had chartered the steamships St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris, and New York. The vessels are chartered under contract, and the Government reserves the right to buy them at any time. No further details had been received concerning the charter. The Naval Auxiliary Board had not been notified of the transaction.

The St. Louis and St. Paul, when they arrive here, will be taken to Cramp's shipyard, in Philadelphia, and fitted for service as auxiliary cruisers. The New York and Paris will be held under charter until necessity for their use arises.

The Navy Department yesterday ordered the purchase of the Yorktown, one of the finest steamers in the Old Dominion Steamship Company's fleet, and the Yumuri, the crack vessel of the Ward Line. These two vessels are among the finest in the Atlantic Coast trade. The Yorktown was built in 1894 by the Delaware River Iron and Steel Ship Building and Engineering Company, at Chester, and is of steel throughout, with five bulkheads. She is 300 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 34 feet deep, with a displacement of 2,398 tons. She is fitted with three cylinder triple-expansion engines, and has a speed of 16 knots.

The Yumuri was built in 1890 by the builders of the Yorktown. She also is of steel throughout, and has five bulkheads. She is 380 feet long, 43 feet in beam, and 22 feet deep, with a tonnage of 3,497. Her engines are of the latest triple expansion type, and her speed is about 16 knots. The Yorktown will be taken at once to the Norfolk Navy Yard for conversion into an auxiliary cruiser, and the Yumuri will be fitted out in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Board's Heavy Work.

Lieut. Commander Reeder, who was detached from the Naval Board on Monday last to take command of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Coast Guard fleet with headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va., has been notified by the Navy Department that the order has been suspended indefinitely. He was back at the Army Building yesterday assisting in the inspection work. His retention is considered by the other members of the board to mean that the department has decided that the efficiency of the board should not be lessened in view of the fact that the Government may need many more vessels in the near future.

The task of selecting the vessels to constitute the Atlantic and Gulf coast guard fleets has already been given to the board and it will enter upon its labors at once. It is believed that fully 150 vessels of all kinds will be required for this service, and their selection and acquisition will involve extended labor. The vessels to be inspected for the service will include tugs, yachts, and launches, for the most part with a limited number of ocean-going steamers of the smaller class, the latter to be capable of mounting a battery of sufficient proportions to cope with a privateer or, assembled, to make a running fight with any detached cruiser that might threaten the coast.

Yachts and Tugs Inspected.

With the coast defense purposes in view the board yesterday inspected the yachts Nada, Anita, and Foinette, recently offered to the Government through Charles R. Flint & Co. The tugs A. L. Levy and A. C. Bacon, belonging to the Cornell Towing Company and New York Central Railroad, were also inspected and will probably be bought. The iron tug E. V. McCaulley of Philadelphia, now in this port, was also looked over.

In its search for one more collier to complete the fleet of six required by the Government for immediate use the board yesterday inspected two vessels. The first was the Arkadia, an English-built vessel owned by the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. She was found to be perfectly satisfactory in every particular. She was built in Stockton, England, in 1895, and is of steel, 280 feet long, 41 feet in beam, 22 feet deep, and has a gross tonnage of 2,817. The other vessel inspected with a view to her purchase as a collier was the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company's steamer Irrawaddy. She was examined a week ago. It was found that her facilities for handling coal were good, but she was rejected owing to the fact that her machinery and hull needed overhauling. She has since been in dock and repairs made. Her acceptance is considered doubtful, however.

Positions of Two German Lines.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday issued the following statement:

"In view of the misleading cable dispatches appearing in the papers this morning from Hamburg, stating that the North German Lloyd Company had offered the steamships Werra, Fulda, and Havel to the Compania Trasatlantica of Barcelona, Spain, I made inquiry of our company by cable, and received the following reply: 'Gave to Moss & Co., shipbuilders, prices and particulars of our vessels that were then in the market for sale, as we do with every inquiry of ship brokers. The difference between the Hamburg-American Packet Company and ourselves is that the Hamburg-American Packet Company concluded the sale, while we stopped negotiations.'

"Our company receives frequent inquiries from the large brokerage firm of Moss & Co., and answers them without always inquiring who the vessels are to be purchased for. But when our company heard from us as to the situation here, it stopped all negotiations for the sale of its steamers. The company will positively not sell any steamers to Spain at this time, but will part with such vessels as we have for sale to the United States."

Emil L. Boas, manager of the Hamburg Line, said last night that the dispatch from Hamburg referred to by Mr. Schwab was correct.

Good for Transports or Cruisers.

Four vessels which were used four years ago by the British Government to take the First Life Guards to Egypt have been offered to the Quartermaster General for service as transports. They have also been offered to the Auxiliary Board because they can be transformed into armed cruisers at short notice. The vessels are the Lake Superior, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Lake Winnipeg, and they are used in service between Liverpool, Halifax, and St. John. These boats are well adapted for transport boats, and have all necessary fittings, which could be put on quickly. They were built under the inspection of the British Admiralty and come up to the requirements of that department. Their gun fixtures and equipments for auxiliary cruisers are ready to be put on board, and it would not take long to fit them out.

Frank Bowne Jones, the ship broker, has offered them to the Government, and is now waiting to hear whether they are wanted. The Lake Ontario is the best of this fleet, and her guaranteed speed is 18 knots. Her owners say she can steam 17 knots an hour, but they say that if she does not show 16 knots the sale falls through. The speed of the Lake Superior is guaranteed to be 15 knots, that of the Lake Huron 12½ knots, and that of the Lake Winnipeg 13 knots. These boats can be delivered at once or as soon as they can reach this side of the Atlantic. One is now at Halifax, one in Liverpool, and two are crossing the ocean. The price asked for them is considerably less than $400,000 each, which is less than the price paid for the four Morgan Line boats, which have had to be fitted out at the Brooklyn and Newport News Yards at the expense of the Government.

These steamers are all over 4,000 tons displacement. They were built at Glasgow. The Lake Huron and Lake Superior are 400 feet in length, the Lake Ontario 374 feet in length, and the Lake Winnipeg 356 feet.

MADRID, April 14, via Bayonne, France, April 15.—The report that Spain had purchased the Hamburg-American liners Normannia and Columbia was confirmed to-night. It is said that the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, bought them without consulting Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine.

NAVAL ACTIVITY HERE.

Prairie and Yankee Nearly Ready to Sail—The New Orleans to be Overhauled Soon.

The auxiliary cruisers Prairie and Yankee, formerly known as El Sol and El Norte, were having stores put on board in the navy yard yesterday. They are being fitted out for a two months' cruise, and are now nearly ready to leave the yard. The Prairie will probably sail to-day and the Yankee on Monday. No orders have been received regarding these boats yet, but they are expected soon. Some of the other vessels of the auxiliary fleet are expected to sail within the next few days and make room for more vessels that are to be fitted out as quickly as possible.

The new cruiser New Orleans is to be the next vessel overhauled in the yard, and it is expected that she will be berthed there to-morrow. The New Orleans and the San Francisco remained at anchor off Tompkinsville all day yesterday, and several naval officers paid a visit to the new addition to the United States Navy, and after inspecting her expressed themselves as being well pleased with her looks and her armament.

Some innocent Staten Islanders thought that the war had begun in earnest shortly after colors yesterday morning. The guns of the New Orleans boomed out a salute for Commodore Howell, which was answered at once by the San Francisco. The smoke of the guns had hardly blown away when Capt. William M. Folger, who is now in charge of the lighthouse station at Tompkinsville, went alongside the San Francisco in the lighthouse tender Daisy. He visited Commodore Howell and then went over with the Commodore to the New Orleans, which vessel he is to command. He had a long talk with Lieut. Commander Nazro, who was in charge of the vessel on her transatlantic trip, and then thoroughly inspected the new vessel. He was on board about two hours. Several who appeared to be interested in the new boat went out to visit her, but no one was allowed on board who had not a permit.

The water in the harbor was somewhat rough, and some had narrow escapes from a ducking. One boat, in which was Franklin Johnson and a boatman, in trying to get alongside the gangway, upset and the two men were thrown into the water. They were fished out by the sailors on the New Orleans, a little scared and very wet.

During the morning lighters from the navy yard went alongside the two warships and began to take off the guns and ammunition they brought over. Some of these supplies are for the navy and some for the army. They will be properly distributed to-day, when the work of unloading the two vessels, it is thought, will be finished.

George Robson, a representative of the builders of the New Orleans, Armstrong & Co., was a passenger on the vessel during the trip across the ocean to watch how her engines worked. He is pleased with the way the vessel acquitted herself and said that his most sanguine anticipations had been realized.

The San Francisco seems to be sadly in need of a short rest in a dry dock. It is a long time since she has been taken out of the water, and as she rocked on the waves her underbody was seen to be very foul. It is possible that she will not be docked, but will be put in fighting shape without being taken out of the water and dispatched as soon as possible to join one of the squadrons. Some repairs are to be made on her engines and boilers and she will have to be painted. This, however, can be done in the basin at the navy yard.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD ACTIVITY.

Over 2,500 Men Employed—Repairs to the Katahdin and Other Ships.

NORFOLK, Va., April 15.—War preparations continue to go ahead at the Norfolk Navy Yard with the utmost activity. Over 2,500 men are employed in the various departments of the yard. Fifty men were called by the Construction Department. The lighthouse supply boat Armenia arrived at the yard to-day to be converted into a gunboat.

The ram Katahdin came up from Hampton Roads last night to have a few slight repairs made. The gunboats Hamilton and Windom will come out of the dry docks to-morrow. Five of the vessels of the mosquito fleet will be ready to leave early next week, and all will join the squadron at Key West as soon as their armoring and armament is complete.

The Vicksburg, Rogers, and Osceola were coaled to-day, and are ready to sail, but no orders have been received. The cruiser Newark will not be completed until May 15. The hospital boat Solace went into commission at Newport News yesterday, with Commander Reiter in command. The construction force is busy preparing mounts for four-inch guns on the Merrimac, which will be available for use as an auxiliary cruiser as well as fleet collier.

CONVENT FOR A HOSPITAL.

Capt. Sampson Accepts the Offer of a Mother Superior at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 15.—The Mother Superior of the Convent of Mary Immaculate called on Commander Forsythe a few days ago and offered to place the convent and two school buildings at the disposal of the United States Government, to be used as a hospital in case of war with Spain, and offering the services of the Sisters as nurses. Commander Forsythe laid the matter before Commander in Chief Sampson, who wrote the following letter of acceptance:

"United States Flagship New York,
"OFF KEY WEST, Fla., April 12, 1898.
"Commander J. M. Forsythe, United States Navy Commandant, Key West:

"Sir—I acknowledge your letter stating that the Lady Superior in charge of the schools of the Sisters of the Holy Name Convent of Mary Immaculate, at Key West, has called on you and offered, in case of war, to place the convent and two school buildings at the disposal of the Federal authorities for hospital service, and that the Sisters tender their personal services as nurses. I cordially agree with your opinion expressed that this is a most generous and patriotic tender, and beg that you will make known to the Lady Superior and its Sisters my appreciation of their offer and accept in case it becomes necessary.

Very respectfully,
W. H. SAMPSON,
"Commander-in-Chief
"United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron."

WOMEN AT WORK FOR THE NAVY.

Preparing to Equip a Hospital Ship If War Comes.

"When the first gun is fired for war we shall be ready for work," said Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Chairman of the Committee for Sanitary Work for Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors of the United States, at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon.

The committee, which was recently formed at a meeting of the American Institute of Civics, met yesterday to listen to the report of a sub-committee on information, composed of Mrs. Ralph Trautman, President of the New York Woman's Health Protective Association; Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President of the Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association, and Miss Margaret Pascal. The object of the committee proper is to equip a hospital ship and train nurses for it, and to establish depots of surgical supplies in case of war.

Letters have been received from about fifty nurses who wish to serve on the ship, Mrs. Walworth said, and their names and addresses have been registered.

Part of the work of the Committee on Information has been to find where these nurses can take a post-graduate course.

The Society of First Aid to the Injured has been visited for this purpose. Very favorable information has been received from the navy, Mrs. Walworth also said, and the committee is encouraged to go on with its work.

YACHTS FOR THE CUBAN COAST.

Ten Light-Draught Vessels to be Purchased—Spain's Tactics to be Followed Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Navy Department has ordered the immediate purchase of ten light-draught yachts and tugs for use in the shallow waters and rivers of Cuba in conducting operations against the Spaniards. They will have to be of no greater draught than twelve feet. It is said that the department has the desired vessels in view, and that the purchase will be made at once. The object is to employ them as gunboats along the coast and the mouths of the rivers, to which territory the Spaniards have heretofore confined their operations.

In this way it is thought that much of the fighting in Cuba can be carried on by means of this auxiliary fleet. The Spaniards have been most successful in operations conducted along the shore and in the rivers of the island, where they could fight from the protection of their small boats, and move rapidly from place to place. The Navy Department proposes to turn their devices against them. It is well known that the only Cuban territory held by Spain has been the country under the guns of her ships or commanded by her troops. It is thought that with the fleet sweeping the waters about the island clear of Spanish ships, and the light draft gunboats commanding the coasts and the river fronts, the Spaniards will soon find Cuba a very untenable place. They then will be driven into corners and forced to fight or capitulate. Away from the watercourses and trochas the revolutionists have had no serious difficulty in handling all the forces that Spain could assemble; and the Navy Department feels confident that the plan of driving them from the shores to the interior, and cutting them off entirely from communication with the outside world, will soon reduce them to such straits that they must risk a decisive battle against the revolutionists and American troops, or surrender.

As soon as these small vessels are procured they will be armed with a number of rapid-fire guns, and protected as much as possible. Work will be rushed on them, so that some of them will be ready for the first operations in the waters of Cuba. It is quite probable that some of the small vessels constituting the mosquito fleet may be used for a similar purpose, in the event of war occurring before these new ships can be put into service.

SPAIN'S SHIPS QUITTING CUBA.

Move to be Made from the Cape de Verde Islands—The Flying Squadron to be Reinforced.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—According to reports from agents abroad, the Spaniards are continuing to form a large fleet at the Cape de Verde Islands. It is now supposed that the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo have sailed in that direction, and that they will join the already powerful fleet at Porto Grande within a day or so. The retreat of these ships leaves Spain utterly defenseless in the waters of Cuba. The Spanish policy seems to be to abandon Cuba entirely and trust to striking a decisive blow at our fleets in the waters of Spain, or after they have moved out to invest Havana. It is thought very likely that they are planning a sudden sally against our fleets from the Cape de Verde Islands, as the whole movement of their ships seems to be in that direction. Even the fleet at Cadiz is being depleted to strengthen the one at Porto Grande.

It is for this reason that the Flying Squadron is to be reinforced by several more vessels. It must be strong enough when it goes into Spanish waters to meet any fleet that Spain has formed to receive it.

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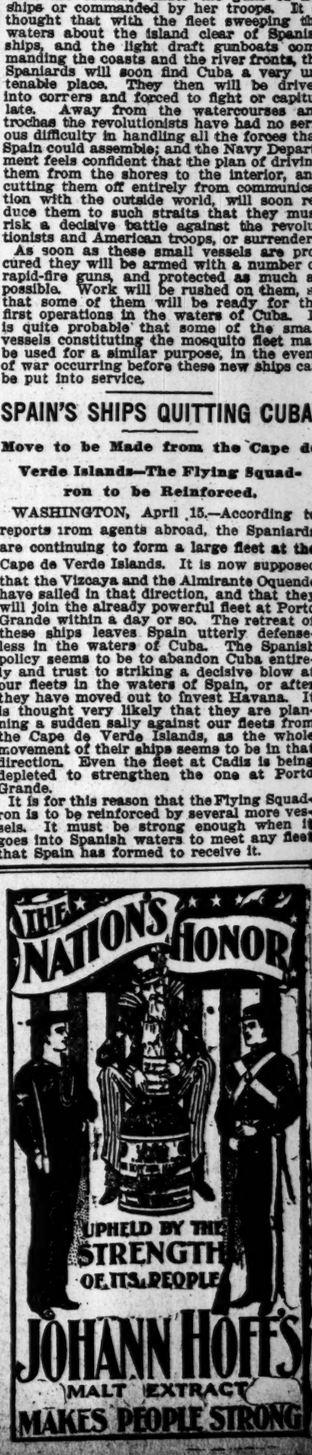
KEELEY CURE.

The finest-appointed Keeley Institute in the world just fitted up at 145 Keigh St., Newark, N. J. Elegant mansion, fine grounds, private, restful. Business and medical management under long experienced graduates of the cure. Neurasthenia, alcoholic and drug diseases successfully treated. Visitors and correspondence invited. Employers and business men should investigate this treatment.

I have sent about 200 of my employes, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.



ANGRY TALK IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic Leader, Blames the Speaker for the Turbulent Scene of Wednesday.

SHARP RETORT FROM MR. REED

Mr. Dalzell Also Takes Part in the Colloquy—Says the Texas Member Is Simply "Taking His Daily Airing."

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day there was an echo of the scene in the House on Wednesday when the Cuban resolutions were passed. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) rose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the clerk's desk an extract from a Philadelphia paper which made him responsible for the disgraceful occurrence upon the floor.

Mr. Bailey said that a public man seldom was justified in replying to criticism, but in this case he could not, in justice to himself, allow such a statement to pass without reply. If there was any individual responsible for the scene the responsibility must rest upon the Speaker himself. To sustain his position he read from The Congressional Record the report of the colloquy in which he participated Wednesday.

As Mr. Bailey proceeded with his arraignment of the Speaker, there were manifestations of excitement on the floor. The Speaker listened with imperturbable countenance.

"Constrained by what I considered the unfair and unjust treatment of the Chair," Mr. Bailey went on, "I objected, and upon that objection arose the scene of disorder that is regretted by every member of this House. But for the results which follow it the responsibility is not upon me nor upon this side. The responsibility is upon the Speaker of this House, who sought a mean partisan advantage by forcing his political opponents into a false position [Applause on the Democratic side] and the country ought to know it. I understand the Speaker of the House—"

"Is this an arraignment of the Speaker or a question of personal privilege?" interposed Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.)

"The Chair does not know, but probably will soon learn," observed the Speaker, blandly.

Dalzell Taunts Bailey.

"It is the daily airing the gentleman gives himself," ejaculated Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)

"I did not understand the oracular statement of the gentleman," observed Mr. Bailey.

"Well, then, I will repeat it," said Mr. Dalzell. "It is only the daily airing the gentleman gives himself."

"And that is only the daily falsehood that men on that side are guilty of," retorted Mr. Bailey.

"The gentleman has demonstrated what the papers alleged, that he has lost his head," Mr. Dalzell replied.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania says, because I characterize his ungentlemanly interruption as it ought to be characterized, that I have lost my head," said Mr. Bailey. "The truth of it is that he and his associates imagine that gentlemen can be assailed and called liars, and that if they resent it they have lost their heads." [Cries of "Ah!" on the Republican side.]

"I have not lost mine, and I did not lose it then. That a man may lose his temper under provocation, and under very great provocation, is a very natural thing, but men may still lose their tempers, and not lose their heads. But if in order for a man to preserve his equanimity and appear cool he must allow insults to pass unanswered, then I prefer to be classed with those who lose their heads. I would infinitely rather lose my head in resenting an insult than to lose my self-respect by submitting to one. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"I did not expect a man belonging to either party to cease to be a partisan when he became a Speaker of this House, and the Speaker, whenever a fair occasion offers, will air his office for the advantage of his party. I expect the present Speaker to do it as certainly as any man who ever occupied the chair; but until a short while ago I believed that the present Speaker of this House was as partisan as an honest man could be, and as honest as a partisan could be, but after the performances of last Wednesday I would not be willing to father that sentiment any longer.

"I have never known on a great occasion any more unfair advantage attempted, and, even if it had succeeded, what little advantage there was would have passed from my memory long before the recollection of the Speaker's action." [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

When Mr. Bailey took his seat, the Speaker leaned forward slightly and replied, speaking slowly and distinctly:

Speaker Reed's Reply.

"The Chair desires to say that whatever he has done, the other day, or any day since the commencement of this session, has been done in the presence of the House and of a thousand witnesses. He does not feel that it is necessary for him to discuss his conduct. [Loud applause on the Republican side.] The gentleman from Texas after two days' deliberation has felt that his situation demanded discussion and explanation. [Laughter on the Republican side.] With that idea the Chair entirely agrees. [Laughter.]

"It is not the first time that the gentleman from Texas has assailed me. To it I have no reply, except simply what the House knew, that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Quigg) did not mean an objection either really or technically, and everybody in this House knows it. I therefore, with reference to this whole matter, appeal to the witnesses of the transaction, and upon their judgment the Chair rests his justification." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Bailey attempted to reply, but the regular order was demanded, and the incident closed.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) then as a matter of privilege, called up a resolution of his that had been referred to the Naval Committee, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the House any portion of the testimony taken by the Court of Inquiry into the Maine disaster, if there be any. The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not privileged, and the House then took up the private calendar, this being private bill day.

The House wrangled all the afternoon on a bill to refer a claim of the Erie Railroad for mail service, amounting to about $300,000, to the Court of Claims. It was not passed.

At 4:45 P. M., the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to private pension legislation.

Naval Officers Promoted.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Navy—Lieutenant, junior grade, Wiley R. M. Field, to be a Lieutenant.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants, junior grade: A. H. Robertson, C. B. Morgan, Carlo B. Brittain, William M. Crose, John F. Hubbard.

SENATOR MORRILL 88.

Adjournment in Order that His Colleagues Could Pay Respects.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The war feeling was not so intense in the Senate last night as to prevent it from adjourning, instead of holding a night session, in order that the members might have opportunity to pay their respects to the oldest and wisest of the body, the venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont, in recognition of whose eighty-eighth birthday anniversary about every member of the Senate and many members of the House called upon him to wish that he might enjoy health and prosperity for many years.

Safe Blowers Scared by Explosion.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 15.—Burglars visited the office of Sayre & Fisher, brick manufacturers at Sayreville, five miles from here, early this morning, and tried dynamite on the large office safe. They used a charge that knocked off the dial of the vault door, blew off the hinges, and broke the lock, but they did not succeed in getting into the vault, for they were so frightened by the explosion that they fled without taking time to gather up all their tools, most of which had been stolen from a blacksmith's shop nearly a mile away.

SKAGUAY HOSPITAL IN NEED.

Bishop Rowe of Alaska Pleads for Contributions to Enlarge the Building.

TACOMA, April 15.—Bishop Barker, of the Episcopal Church, to-day issued a letter to the people of Washington appealing for assistance for the Skaguay Hospital, which the Right Rev. Peter E. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, has just taken under his personal charge. Bishop Barker followed this up by wiring his appeal to the churches of his denomination in the Western States. His action results from a letter received last night from Bishop Rowe, in which the latter says: "The people of Skaguay have been forced to start an emergency hospital. The need of it beggars description. It has relieved many cases of great distress. The people have responded to appeals to their humanity nobly. Impressed with the importance of the institution, representatives of the public have asked me to take charge of it, and I have done so. They have transferred it all into our hands.

"The emergency hospital is a low cabin 30 feet long and 18 feet wide. One room on the ground floor answers for kitchen and cots; one room above is but half-story or attic. In this room I found 12 cots, and 10 of them were occupied with men in all stages of pneumonia and meningitis. Yesterday while visiting it a young man was brought in from the summit, 18 miles, on a sled, tied on to keep him from falling off, having been dragged over rocks and through mud all that distance. Last night I was with a young man who died in my arms, from New Brunswick, telling me what to say to his father and mother and sisters. It was most sad, most pitiful. Sickness is going to increase. The appeals to our humanity cannot be ignored. The sick are absolutely friendless, helpless, and without the hospital would simply die by the wayside. We have one woman nurse, two men, and a cook. Skaguay doctors are attending for little or nothing as expenses permit. We must build an addition if only of an inexpensive and temporary character.

"I am going to begin this immediately. Present accommodations are totally inadequate and unsuitable. We have assumed great responsibility. What I want is this: Telegraph the facts to headquarters, to Church papers, to any of our rich Church people, and to Miss Emery, and say that we need money at once to carry on this work."

A TALK WITH DR. SHIELDS.

The Princeton Professor Discusses His Confirmation as an Episcopalian.

In view of published statements in regard to the recent reception into the Protestant Episcopal Church of Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton University, Dr. Shields yesterday consented to speak on the subject. He first denied that he was a professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and said that he had never been Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

"For the last thirty years," he said, "I have held the chair of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion in the philosophical department of Princeton University, which, though practically Presbyterian, is under no ecclesiastical control. My retirement from the Presbyterian Church was a voluntary withdrawal on my part, and strictly constitutional and regular in form. The license of the much-misrepresented Princeton Inn was indorsed by other church members in good standing, and was not contrary to any Presbyterian law or canon applicable to the case.

"I left the Presbyterian Church on personal grounds, in order to protect myself from detraction, as well as to protest against a fanatical form of false temperance which seems now to be terrorizing that communion. In my letter of withdrawal I announced an intention to 'enter some other portion of the visible Catholic Church,' and I have now fulfilled this intention consistently with my public record in the cause of Catholic Unity. I have long maintained in my writings that the historic churches of the Reformation, such as the Lutheran, the Reformed, the Presbyterian, and the Protestant Episcopal, are generally more or less normal portions of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, which should be reunited in this country. To the last-named communion, the Protestant Episcopal Church, I have been drawn by my studies, tastes, affinities, and opinions."

For many years Prof. Shields has been an earnest advocate of the principles of church unity. In 1894 he became the founder and first President of the League of Catholic Unity. Associated with him in the work of the league as its original members were David Nelson Beach, George Dana Boardman, Amory H. Bradford, Edward C. Moore, Edward Abbott, William R. Huntington, William Chauncy Langdon, Henry Y. Satterlee, Charles A. Briggs, Edward B. Coe, and Charles Cuthbert Hall. The ranks of the league were rapidly swelled from the clergy of nearly every Christian denomination. Prof. Shields is still the President of the league, and is still active in the principles which it advocates.

Dr. Shields received the rite of confirmation in the Protestant Episcopal Church at the hands of Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island nearly two months ago, and not from Bishop Potter, as previously reported.

PRESIDENT PATTON'S STATEMENT.

Pressure of Work Keeps Him from the General Assembly.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15.—President Patton of the Princeton University yesterday made a statement in reference to his declining to be elected to the forthcoming General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Winona, Ind. He said:

"My refusal to represent the New Brunswick Presbytery at the General Assembly this year has absolutely no connection with the Princeton Inn controversy. I have not been able to attend the Assembly for several years owing to a pressure of other work, and it would be particularly inconvenient for me to go this year. Winona, Ind., is a hard place to reach, and my work at this season of the year is always very heavy. In this statement I think I also speak for the other members of the Princeton Faculty who were also unable to accept elections to the General Assembly. All reports differing from this are absolutely without foundation."

The Primary Enrollment.

Yesterday was the first day of enrollment for voters under the new primary election law, which provides that the special enrollment of voters must be held between April 15 and 30 inclusive, with a supplemental enrollment on May 10. The first official primary day is Tuesday, June 7, when any person who enrolled in April or on May 10 may take part in the primaries of his party in his election district. The annual primary day is Tuesday, Sept. 20. It was said at the Bureau of Elections yesterday that the two primary elections provided under the new law would cost the city nearly $200,000. None of the statements of yesterday's enrollment will be filed with the Bureau of Elections until to-day.

Republican Nominations in Oregon.

ASTORIA, Oregon, April 15.—The following ticket was nominated at last night's session of the Republican State Convention: For Governor, T. T. Geer of Marion County; for Justice of the Supreme Court, F. A. Moore, (renominated.)

The platform favors the maintenance of the gold standard and condemns "the continued agitation for free silver as calculated to jeopardize the prosperity of the country."

An Ohio Congressional Fight.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, April 15.—The Republican Congress Convention of the Tenth District is still in dead-lock, after 738 ballots. Congressman Fenton arrived to-day from Washington. There are candidates from each of the six counties in the district.

A Kansas Deadlock Broken.

HORTON, Kan., April 15.—The dead-lock in the First District is broken, Congressman Charles Curtis being renominated on the seven hundred and thirtieth ballot.

A Justice's Queer Committment.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 15.—John Soldier of Carteret, near here, is held in jail on a unique commitment, the product of the pen of Justice David Falconer of that place. It reads: "I find John Soldier of the viladge of Carteret gilty of fitin and I find him $5 and costs of cort 145 cents. He will not pay his find or cost."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Practical Christian Work Instituted Among Sales Girls in a Big Retail Store.

THE PLANS OF MRS. STOWELL

Organization Effected in John Wanamaker's Establishment That Will Be Extended to Other Stores Throughout the Country.

A church effort in its broadest form has just been instituted in a large New York retail store, partly to benefit the young women in that store and partly to foster a National movement which will be spread, if possible, into all other large retail stores in New York and throughout the country. It is a church effort, but not sectarian, and is intended to emphasize Christian spirit and influence. This work originated with Mrs. Florence M. Stowell, who has been engaged in similar work in Worcester, Mass., though not connected with any business enterprise. While there she had over 100 girls under her care at different times in a home for working girls which she established.

Last June Mrs. Stowell decided to enlarge the work and carry it out on a broader scale, coming to this city for the purpose. She looked over the ground here and found that the large stores, with their hundreds of girls, afforded the best field for her work. She obtained employment in Wanamaker's store, so that she might carry out her plans and study the surroundings of the girls and the difficulties they have to contend against. With this information she was able to determine the character and methods of the work she wished to put into execution.

The object of the work is threefold—to teach the girls self-support, self-government, and secure the co-operation of all. This movement has been in existence only about a month, and the first regular meeting of the members was held recently, when officers and an executive board were elected. These will select the name of the movement, which will have a general significance, to allow for the branching out of the work in other stores. A lecture on parliamentary rulings and procedure was delivered by an authority on the subject, and other instructive and uplifting lectures will follow. The present drafting of the constitution, which is yet incomplete, provides for four committees. The Membership Committee, to look after the membership fees and the applicants for membership; the Library Committee, to see to the reading matter to be placed in a room in the store which has already been set apart for the girls; the Relief Committee, which will care for the sick members in rendering any assistance that may be demanded, and a Reception Committee, which will take the new employe into its hands and see that she receives the proper instruction. As soon as a new girl has been engaged the Superintendent sends her to this committee to rceive the necessary instructions. This committee also introduces her to other employes, who are urged to afford every hospitality to their new associate. When a girl is in trouble or has made a mistake this committee is called upon by the officers of the store to investigate the case and recommend a disposition of it. In other words, this committee is used by the officers to do the disciplinary work when it is needed. Every department of the store is represented on the Executive Board, composed of twenty women.

At noon the girls lunch in a restaurant provided especially for them. Here they spend their noon hour together and talk and read. Through the kindness of Mr. Wanamaker, luncheons are served at nominal prices. For instance, 2 cents is charged for a sandwich and 1 cent for a cup of coffee. During the Summer outings will be provided for the girls on the Saturday afternoon holidays. The formation of a glee club is also contemplated, and steps have been taken to provide for musical instruction. A public entertainment will be given by the girls on May 7.

There are no other qualifications for membership than that the applicant shall be a female employe. There is no initiation fee, but each member is assessed a nominal fee of 15 cents a month. The plan is to reproduce as nearly as possible the social life of a college girl, containing the essential Christian influences, and to enable the working girl of to-day to acquire as many of the refinements as it is possible for her to have. Parties interested in the work, and who plan to introduce it elsewhere, have already consulted Mrs. Stowell.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 24.

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SUBJECT.—A Lesson on Forgiveness—Matthew. xviii., 21-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Forgive and ye shall be forgiven—Luke, vi., 37.

After "The Transfiguration," which we considered last week, Jesus and His three chosen disciples came down from the mountain height into the plain. The first object, apparently, which met them there, was a poor child grievously afflicted of the devil. He had no control of himself. His father said, "ofttimes he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water." He had no power, even for self-preservation.

This transition from the mountain to the plain is very significant of the change of thought which now comes before us. Last week we saw the Man—Jesus of Nazareth—transfigured. Everything about Him was changed. As we looked upon this glorious sight we could almost hear the angelic host around the throne singing, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing. (Rev., v., 9-12.)

Now, however, we come down from this height to look at things upon the earth, where "it must needs be that offenses come." (v., 7.) Here we find men—even men to whom these great truths have been made known—some of whom were "eye-witnesses" of Jesus in His glory, rent and torn, like the boy in the plain, by Satan. They are in hot discussion concerning place and power, (Mark, ix., 33, 34;) they claim for themselves exclusive privileges and rights, (Luke, ix., 49, 50;) they are earnestly anxious to know how far their forbearance shall tolerate the evil designs and conduct of others, (v., 21.) How paltry and low these things seem to be when placed alongside of the glory of redemption as seen in the Mount; how distressing to see men so rent and torn! And yet our Lord did not turn away from these ignorant, self-seeking men, nor turn them away from Him, but He drew them tenderly to Himself, as tenderly as He did the little child whom He uses to illustrate the sermon of which our lesson forms a part, (v., 1-4.)

To understand the connecting links between the last lesson and this we must combine the several accounts given by Matthew, Mark, and Luke. From these it appears that soon after "the transfiguration," Jesus and His disciples returned to Galilee. While in Galilee He did, probably, many wonderful works which are not recorded, but which filled His disciples with amazement. "But while they wondered, every one, at all things which He did," He said to them, "Let these sayings sink down into your ears; for the Son of Man shall be delivered into the hands of men, (Luke,) and they shall kill him, and the third day He shall be raised again," (Matthew.)

Thus again He touched their eyes, and impressed upon them the great fact which He had begun to explain at Cesarea Philippi. "But they understood not this saying, and they feared to ask Him." (Luke.) They could not disposses themselves of the idea of an earthly kingdom. The very secrecy which He enjoined probably strengthened them in their ideas. His words were to them simply significant of the difficulty and danger attending the setting up of His Kingdom, but, in the end, on "the third day," He would triumphantly "rise" to power. So they journeyed on, wondering and questioning.

Lesson Taught by a Child.

That this was not a mater of small moment to them is manifest. As they journeyed it formed one of the main subjects of conversation. When this kingdom should be set up they would be exalted without doubt to places of distinction. But which of them would occupy the highest seat? Each one imagined that he had some special claim. Thus they "disputed among themselves who should be the greatest," (Mark, ix., 34.)

When they were alone in the house one day, the question which they had not been able to settle themselves they referred to Jesus, but not exactly in the form in which they had discussed it. They asked Him, "Who is the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven?" (Matthew xviii: 1)—that is, what kind of a man?—as if it were merely a matter of character as men stand among men.

Sitting down, He called the whole band of the apostles to Him and said, "If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all." Then taking a little child "in His arms," He said, "Whosoever shall receive one of such children in My name, receiveth Me." (Mark ix: 37.) With this child in His arms, He taught them a very simple and impressive lesson. Filled with worldly ambitions, jealous of place and power, each one seeking great things for himself, He bade them look at that child. It had no such feelings and desires. It had received Him, because it had come to Him at His call, and had been received by Him. It exercised no authority, and desired none, but that which came from loving and being loved. It rested in His arms, and there it was satisfied.

Having thus pointed out the relation of His children to Himself, our Lord continued His instruction by pointing out the relation of His children to men around them. Only one phase of this relationship, however, is now presented to us—the obligation to forgive personal offenses. The instruction is opened in the verses immediately preceding our lesson, "Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother." (v.: 15.) "But," the Lord adds, "if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church; but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican." (Matthew xviii: 16, 17.)

Moreover, He assured them that if two of them should agree on earth as touching anything that they should ask, their prayer would be heard and answered, "for where two or three are gathered together in My name," He said, "there am I in the midst of them." (v. 20.)

The Obligation of Forgiveness.

When He had reached this point in His instructions, Peter—whose mind apparently had been struck by the directions given for dealing with an offender—came to Him to ask again concerning the matter.

"Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me," he said, "and I forgive him? Till seven times?" Will that be often enough?

"No," replied Jesus, "not seven times," but four hundred and ninety times—"seventy times seven."

There could be no misunderstanding this. The obligation to forgive was not to be confined within metes and bounds; it was everlasting and illimitable. "Seventy times seven" was the equivalent to, if not the origin of, the common modern expression "five hundred"; if he trespass five hundred times a day, five hundred times forgive.

But this question of Peter has a peculiar turn about it worthy of notice. It expresses the Peterness that is in all human nature, and which is not so anxious concerning its own offences as it is concerning those of others. "How oft," he said, "shall my brother sin against me?" as if his brother would be much more likely to sin against him than he against his brother. If we would more frequently reverse the question, and be troubled lest we might sin more than our "brother" could forgive, probably there would be but little occasion to ask the question at all. Peter's question, however, shows that he had not as yet comprehended the spirit which filled his Master, and which should fill all of His disciples. It shows the same thing of all who ask it. To make it clear to him, and to us, Jesus declared

Parable of the Unmerciful Servant.

It refers to an ordinary incident in Eastern life—such an incident as might occur any day, at any place, in that country. It shows by a striking example how men in the great world often deal with each other, and how naturally the innate sense of justice in their fellow-men abhors such dealings and cries out against them. Thus our Lord holds up the spirit of the world in contrast with the spirit which He has been inculcating as the spirit which should influence the children of His kingdom. We are not, therefore, I think, to try and find a parallelism at every point between this servant, who was forgiven his great debt of 10,000 talents, and the sinner who has received the pardoning grace of God. If we do, we will find many difficulties which the parable itself will not enable us to explain. It does not attempt, for instance, to settle the question whether one who has been once forgiven by God can afterward be lost; or whether acts of kindness here will secure eternal life hereafter; or whether one can ever pay the debt due to God and finally be released from punishment. Such questions and many others like them are settled elsewhere, but not here.

The parable itself is very simple, and needs but little explanation. It evidently represents a certain King whose dominions covered many provinces. Each province was under its own Viceroy. He administered its affairs, collected its revenues, and at stated times rendered an account to the King. On one of these occasions one was found to have a large deficiency in his accounts. He owed 10,000 talents. "This amount, even taking the talent at its lowest value, was more than equal to the enormous sum of $15,000,000, and evinces at once the elevated dignity to which this servant of the King was raised and the boldness of the peculation which he attempted on the royal exchequer," (Bishop Stevens.) It was a debt far beyond his ability to pay. To cover it as much as possible, a sale of all his property, including himself, his wife, and his children as slaves, was ordered. It meant his utter and irretrievable ruin. In an agony of despair he sued for mercy. His King was moved with compassion "and forgave him the debt."

So he went out again among his fellows with a light heart and a hopeful spirit. His one great aim now was to gain money. It had always been his aim. So when he found one who was indebted to him for the comparatively small sum of 100 pence, or about $15, he at once demanded payment. To pay it was just as much beyond this man's ability as the payment of 10,000 talents was beyond his, but that was of little moment in his eyes. The man fell at his feet, as he had fallen at the feet of his King, and urged the same plea for mercy and for time. But now the plea fell on deaf ears and a hard heart. The favor which he had himself received had all passed from his mind. No sense of grief for his own indebtedness, no sense of gratitude for his own freedom, influenced his conduct. At once, without shame or hesitation, he cast the poor debtor into prison until the tender compassion of real friends should provide for his debt.

Now the trouble with this man evidently was that he had never rightly appreciated the mercy shown to him, because he had never rightly appreciated his own indebtedness. Until its consequence stared him in the face, its character never troubled him. He feared disgrace more than he feared debt. How many look upon sin and their relation to the King of Kings in very much the same way!

Lesson of the Parable.

Thus the law of the Kingdom of Christ was unfolded and enforced. The relation to his King of this man who had received mercy should have brought him into right relationships with his fellow-men who needed mercy. Now, this law rests upon the very nature of forgiveness—upon its essential characteristic. True forgiveness, to be given and to be received, must change the relationships of both parties. One cannot for-give unless he gives-for.

This is just what this King must have done when he forgave this great debt.

As the account originally stood, it was: The Viceroy, Dr. to the King for 10,000 talents.

And the debt could never have been removed from the books of the King until, in some form or other, he charged himself with the full amount. Then, although he would not have owed anything more to his Viceroy than before, the account would stand.

The King, Dr. to the Viceroy for 10,000 talents.

It is in this way that all business debts among men are canceled. When the books are thus balanced they show that there is no legal claim against the debtor.

And this is just what the Lord Jesus Christ has done for every sinner. By His holy life and by His atoning death, He met all of the demands of the law of God in His own Person. He took the sinner's place and canceled the sinner's debt.

Jesus paid it all,
All the debt I owe.

But this is not all. Jesus took the sinner's place, but the sinner receives no benefit unless he takes Jesus's place. It was just here that this great debtor failed. The King took his place and assumed his debt, but he never took the King's place; he never became "a king." It is so with many a sinner for whom Jesus lived and died.

Questions on the Lesson.

What scene marks the transition of thought from the lesson of last week to that of this week?

How were the disciples like the afflicted boy, and how did Jesus deal with them?

What is said of their journey through Galilee, and of their idea of the kingdom of God?

What shows the importance, to them, of this idea, and how did Jesus answer their question?

What phase of the relationship of His disciples to others did He then present to them?

What was Peter's question, and what was the meaning of Jesus's reply?

What particular feature of Peter's question is worthy of note, and how did Jesus make clear His meaning?

To what does the parable of "The unmerciful servant" refer, and what kind of questions does it not answer?

What state of things does the parable represent, and how did the King deal with his debtor?

How did the debtor act when he went out forgiven, and why did he so act?

What law of the kingdom of Christ was thus unfolded and enforced—on what does it rest—and how is it illustrated?

How does this set forth what Christ has done for the sinner, and what the sinner must do to receive the benefit?

SALVATION ARMY RALLY.

Gen. Booth Will Be the Central Figure of Two Weeks' Meetings.

The Salvation Army expects to make the coming week a distinctive one in its history in America. Gen. William Booth, the Commander of the army, and who is to be the central figure of the celebration, will arrive on Tuesday morning from Boston, and on the evening of that day there will be a demonstration in Carnegie Hall, when Gen. Booth is expected to deliver an address on the work of the army, as he has seen it throughout his tour just closing. All members of the national staff will be present. The succeeding four days of the week will be spent in conference with workers, who are coming to this city from every State for that purpose.

One week from to-morrow there will be a morning meeting in the headquarters in Fourteenth Street, an afternoon meeting in the Academy of Music, to be followed by a series of meetings in the latter place covering two days. Other meetings are to be held in Memorial Hall, but the two great meetings in Manhattan are to be one in Union Square, one week from to-day, and the closing demonstration in the Metropolitan Opera House, when Gen. B. F. Tracy will preside. One week from tonight a meeting is to be held in the Baptist Temple, Third and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn Borough. The whole force of the army within a radius of fifty miles from New York is to be drawn upon.

EASTER AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

The Chapel Received an Altar Cloth and a Donation of Flowers.

Two unusual features marked the services in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Easter Sunday. One was the use, for the first time, of a handsome white silken altar cloth, richly embroidered in gold, the gift of Speakwell Circle of the King's Daughters of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, and the other was the lavish floral decoration of the chapel by a number of wealthy Hebrew women, who took this way of expressing their high appreciation of the liberal and broadly humane lines on which this hospital, although a Protestant Episcopal institution, is conducted.

In requesting from the Superintendent and Chaplain, the Rev. George Stuart Baker, the privilege of supplying the Easter flowers for the little chapel the Hebrew ladies paid an appreciative and graceful tribute to the management of the hospital. The flowers with which the chapel was adorned were not only numerous, but were chosen with rare good taste. There was a great profusion of beautiful Easter lilies.

The motive of the gift of the altar cloth by the members of the Zion and St. Timothy Circle of King's Daughters was one of cordial appreciation of and sympathy with the good work which St. Luke's is constantly doing, not only in performing well its functions as a great hospital, but in its willingness to extend a helping hand to the friendless and the destitute. Some of these King's Daughters are frequently brought in contact with instances which shine with the Christian spirit that animates the hospital's management. The new altar cloth was in a certain sense a personal tribute to the Rev. Dr. Baker and his kindly chief assistant, the Rev. George F. Clover.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

New Lutheran Chapel to be Dedicated and the Pastor Installed.

The new Lutheran Church of the Atonement, One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, will be dedicated to-morrow, and the pastor, the Rev. F. H. Knubel, installed. The congregation is an English-speaking one, and is an up-town growth of former members of that mother of Lutheran churches, old St. John's, in Christopher Street. It was organized about one year ago, and so great has been its progress that it is now dedicating a church located in one of the most advantageous positions on the upper west side. Only the first story is finished, but the church, when complete, will be a French Gothic of handsome design.

The dedication sermon to-morrow morning will be preached by the Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma, President of the General Synod. In the afternoon there will be a service, when the Hon. John F. Miller, President of the Martin Luther Society; the Hon. C. A. Schieren of Brooklyn, J. G. C. Taddiken of St. John's Church; the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel of the Church of the Advent, and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of St. James's Church will make addresses. The dedication service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner of Christ Church. The installation of the pastor will take place to-morrow evening. The service will be wholly in the English language. The charge to the pastor will be given by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Young of St. John's, and the charge to the congregation by the Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma of Washington. On Monday evening there will be a reception tendered by the Ladies' Aid and the Luther League, and on Wednesday evening the Sunday school dedication and festival will occur, with an address by the Rev. J. F. W. Kitzmeyer of Bethany Church.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Handsome Edifices Building in This City and in Brooklyn.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock Archbishop Corrigan will lay the cornerstone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, Jesus, at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. After the ceremony a sermon will be preached by Vicar General Mooney. The rector of the church, the Rev. J. M. Galligan, and a number of other priests, will be present. The congregation, which numbers upward of 8,000, has worshipped for the last five years in the basement of the church, which is, upon the completion of the church proper, to be used as the Sunday school room. The new church will be of Milford granite, 180 by 80 feet, with a transept 100 feet long. The style will be Gothic. The seating capacity will be about 1,700, and there will be no galleries. About one year will be required for the completion of the new part. The parish owns the entire block from Ninety-sixth Street to Ninety-seventh Street, and from Amsterdam Avenue to the Boulevard. The rectory is already completed, and stands at the southwest corner. The present value of the property is about $415,000, on which there is a mortgage of $53,000. The now church will cost about $300,000.

The beautiful new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, which has been erected upon the site of the French Mission Church of St. Francis de Sales, on Aberdeen Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, will be opened for public service on Sunday, May 1, although the formal dedication will not occur until the latter part of the month, when the interior decorations will be completed. The edifice is one of the finest in Brooklyn. The old church had become famous as the American Lourdes, and pilgrimages are made at intervals to the Grotto of Lourdes, built in its rear. The church is under the care of the Novitiate of the Fathers of Mercy. Justice Smith of the Supreme Court gave the Superior of the Brooklyn branch of the order permission to mortgage their property on Hull Street and Broadway for $100,000. The money was advanced by the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and most of this amount was expended in the erection of the new church. Twenty-five thousand dollars was also procured by subscriptions. Ground for the church was broken in June, 1896. The edifice is built in the shape of a cross, free from columns, piers, and galleries, with a frontage of 85 feet and a depth of 200 feet. The style of architecture is after that of the Italian in the sixteenth century. The exterior is built of old gold colored brick, with terra cotta trimmings. A fine bas relief in stone over the main entrance represents the Fathers of Mercy motto—the legend of the prodigal son. The building has a seating capacity of 1,100. The architect is Randolph L. Daus, and the rector is the Rev. Father Porcile.

EAST SIDE EASTER FESTIVAL.

Children Scramble for Good Things Distributed by the Sunday Kindergarten Society.

Over 200 east side young boys and girls hurried yesterday afternoon to Pacific Hall, at 209 East Broadway, to attend the Easter festival arranged for their benefit by the Sunday Kindergarten Society, of which Effingham H. Nichols is President and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel Vice President.

The children had all heard that candies, Easter eggs, and ice cream were to be given out, and so there was a rush. Not all of them were dressed in their best clothes, and some of the little girls had not combed their hair, and when asked why they had neglected that necessary part of a young lady's toilet replied by asking: "What has ice cream to do with that?"

The hall in which the festival was held is often used for east side dances, and the walls are adorned with various mottoes, one of which is "No Refusing Allowed." None of the children refused anything. In fact, many showed so much energy in grabbing everything that they could get that two policemen and three of the attendants of the place had their hands full.

The exercises began with an entertainment, in which Warren G. Richards made the young people scream with laughter by his impersonations.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols of St. Luke's Church was master of ceremonies. All went on smoothly until the candies and eggs were distributed. The attendance at once became divided into the aggressive element, who crowded forward with hands outstretched and getting more than their share, and the well-behaved and modest children, who remained in their seats, and, in the language of the east side, "got left."

The next rush after the distribution of the candies was for the peacocks' feathers, which were a part of the decorations. Three girls, who evidently were the leaders in a conspiracy, managed to get a couple of feathers each, and then proceeded to tickle the ears and necks of the policemen who were distributing the feathers. One policeman dropped a bunch of feathers in trying to scratch his ears, and the next moment the feathers were in possession of the youngsters.

Then the children were treated to ice cream, and, as that was dealt out in saucers, the good, orderly children got their share.

To Celebrate Twenty Years' Service.

It is just twenty years since the Rev. G. W. F. Birch became pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue. The event is to be celebrated with a reception on Friday evening, to which every minister of every denomination in the Annexed District has accepted an invitation, and to which all old members of Bethany, and friends of the pastor, have been invited. Among the ministers to be present are the new moderator of presbytery, the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, and the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of the City Mission will preach in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-morrow morning.

Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., has elected these officers: Wardens—James R. Hay and R. J. M. Chase; Vestrymen—N. F. Carryl, Adrian H. Larkin, Alpheus Geer, George H. Gladwin, F. E. Marden, Charles S. Thurston, Charles A. Whitney, and H. E. Fenton.

The North Carolina Jubilee Singers will furnish music at the men's meeting at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 158 to 162 East Eighty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon. Don O. Shelton will speak on "The Newest Book in the World."

The fifteenth anniversary of the Florence Crittenton Mission will be held in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, to-morrow evening at 8. There will be addresses by the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, Charles S. Morton, Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, and G. W. Reid.

The Luther League of this city is to hold its annual Spring meeting and tenth anniversary on Tuesday evening in the new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Harlem. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma, President of the General Synod of the United States; the Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, member of the National Executive Committee, and its President, E. F. Eilert.

The Federation of East Side Workers, organized four years ago, and having in it workers of all sects on the entire east side, has gone out of existence and become Auxiliary C of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers. But its own name is not to have in it the word "Christian." Taking it out was a concession to the Jews, at the suggestion of the Rev. A. C. Kimber of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, in Houston Street, as the organization's work was among a population very largely made up of Jews.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service, 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt, minister of All Souls' Church, Washington, D. C., will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

SPECIAL VESPER SERVICES, (AT 8 P. M.,) ON "WHAT UNITARIANS BELIEVE."
April 17, Dr. Minot J. Savage on "God in Nature"; Rev. Merle St. C. Wright on "Miracles and Law." Music: Mme. Raschig, soprano; Mr. Sinsheimer, violin; Mrs. C. W. Saenger, organ. April 24, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer on "God in History"; Rev. Merle St. C. Wright on "Purpose and Providence." May 1, Rev. John W. Chadwick on "God in Literature"; Rev. Merle St. C. Wright on "Inspiration and Revelation." May 8, Rev. Samuel M. Crothers on "God in Spirit"; Rev. Merle St. C. Wright on "Personality and Prayer."
SEATS FREE.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor; Rev. Dr. Albert B. King preaches on "The Second Coming of Christ." All invited.

A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.—"IS WAR IN ACcordance with the Highest Principles of Christianity?" will be the subject of Dr. Hughes's sermon in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th Street and Park Avenue, at the eleven o'clock service to-morrow morning.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday eve. prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, W. 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "Busy Everywhere Except in Our Own Vineyard"; 8, "The Miseries of War Set Against Its Glories"; Easter music repeated; cordial welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, April 17.
Dr. Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Wm. H. Thomson's Bible class meets in the church parlors at 5 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening; evening subject, "The Church's Duty in the Nation's Crisis." All invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV. AND 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Reward and Punishment," the last of a course upon "The Mysteries Beyond." Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAS. BRODIE PATTERSON WILL SPEAK for Hugh Pentecost, at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject: "Evolution of the Soul."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion.......9 A. M.
Morning service.......11 A. M.
Musical service.......4 P. M.
Anthem, "Hosannah".......Grainger
Offertory, Easter Cantata.......Bennett
Evening service, 8 o'clock.
Rector, Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 45TH St., Near 6th Av., Rev. CHARLES H. EATON, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday morning at 11 A. M.; subject, "Sealed Orders." Evening, 7:45, "Modern Idolatry."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Sunday, holy communion at 8; sermon at 11; evening service, 8. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., west of Columbus Av. Service, 11 A. M. Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister. Subject: "Christianity and War."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. The Rev. John Williams will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH Street and Sixth Avenue.—7 A. M., holy communion; 9:30 A. M., children's service; 11 A. M., morning prayer with sermon; 12 M., holy communion; 4:15 P. M., choral evensong; 8 P. M., evening prayer with sermon. The Rev. R. D. Nevius, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Tacoma, Wash., will preach at the 11 A. M. service.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "The Spurious and the Real Patriotism." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, EAST 29th St., between 5th and Madison Avs.—Low celebrations, 7 and 8; Matins, 10:30, Humphrey's "Christ Our Passover"; high celebration, 11 o'clock, orchestra, Mozart's mass in B flat; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; Gounod's "Magnificat" and Dr. Martin's cantata, "Daughter of Jairus," orchestral accompaniment.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH ST.—Rev. W. C. Payne, Pastor.—10:45, "In Christ"; 8 P. M., "God's Long Suffering." Endeavor meeting, 7 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including young men's class; at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. the pastor will preach. Morning subject, "The Elder Brother." Evening, "The Good in Evil." Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship on Sunday, conducted by the pastor at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH,
Founder and Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, will commence seven days' campaign in New York City Tuesday April 19. Public reception at Carnegie Music Hall, 8 o'clock. Bishop E. G. Andrews will deliver welcome address. Admission by ticket. Programme and tickets sent by mail providing stamped envelope accompanies request. Seats reserved at a nominal price. Address Lieut. Col. Brewer, 122 West 14th St. Telephone 455-18. Commander and Consul Booth Tucker, the entire National and Field Staff, and two thousand Salvationists will participate. Welcome.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH Street.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., morning prayer and address. 8 P. M., later evensong and sermon. All seats free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.,
Rev. Charles D'W. Bridgman, Rector.
Holy communion.......10:00 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon.......11:00 A. M.
Annual service for Eighth Regiment.......4:00 P. M.
Archdeacon Tiffany will preach in the morning and the rector in the afternoon.
Evening service will be omitted.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service, Wed., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., 11 and 4 P. M. Morning subject, "A Review of Church Work." Young people's prayer meeting, 5 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St.—11, Rev. Thomas C. Easton, D. D., of Washington preaches; 8, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., "Why Am I a Presbyterian?" Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. Sunday school in the chapel, 9:45 A. M. Bible classes for adults, 10 A. M.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Avenue, N. E. Corner 73d Street.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. HENRY FRANK.
Berkeley Lyceum, West 44th, (morning,) "Problem of Evil." Series on the "New Thought." Quartette. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.
Preaches Academy of Music, Sunday morning, "The War."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Cor. West 73d Street. Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A., (Oxon.,) Pastor. Preaching by the pastor, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Lecture on "Pippa Passes" Thursday, 11 A. M.

Senator Marion Butler Speaks
Academy Music, Sunday morning, "The National Crisis."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, April 17th, at 11:15 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.—In honor of the 400th anniversary of the Martyrdom of Savonarola, Professor Felix Adler will deliver an address on the life and work of Savonarola.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St. West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening topic, "The Spirit World Unveiled." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue, REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D. Evening sermon by Rev. E. S. Osbon, D. D. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. The organist, Mr. Walter R. Johnston, will play 15 minutes before the Sunday evening service.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. & 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Brotherhood of Man"; service begins at 11 o'clock; all are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M., and Bible class for men in the Church House, conducted by Mr. C. M. Earle. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Pride of Naaman," and 8 P. M., topic, "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By."

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek services on Wednesday evenings.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLORENCE CRITtenton Mission will be held on Sunday, April 17, at Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Av. and 14th St. All of our friends are cordially invited to attend.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Billee Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Piano Recital—2:30. Concert—8:00.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée.
COLUMBUS—Oliver Twist—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lord Chumley—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Little Lambs—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-elect—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION STORY.

Invention goes to its extreme limit when it concocts stories about a "naval demonstration" of the European powers in support of Spain against the United States. Any one who will consider for a moment the necessary consequences of such a proceeding will dismiss the story from his mind.

We could not without becoming the China of the Western World permit our policy toward Spain and Cuba to be in any degree affected by such a demonstration if it were made. Out of the situation thus created there would come much trouble, and trouble interferes with trade. Last month we sold to Europe over fifty millions more merchandise than we bought from her. A great part of this merchandise was in the form of food products, in which alone there was an increase of $21,000,000 as compared with March, 1897. A nation or a continent can get along without imported luxuries, but bread and beef and pork it must have. No interest that Europe has in Cuba or in Spain's retention of Cuba can for a moment be compared with her interest in trade with the United States.

It is not necessary, however, to descend to the stomach and pocket argument to dispose of stories of European intervention. There are not more than two powers in Europe that would not be restrained from such a crime by the consciousness that it was a crime, a monstrous and inexcusable violation of the law of nations. The European concert is a part of the international law of Europe. It does not extend to this continent.

KEEP UP THE PRESSURE!

The note of the Spanish Minister at Washington, delivered on Sunday and "released" on Thursday, is a document of high interest and importance. It is in effect an appeal, following the manifesto of the Spanish Minister which was in form such an appeal, in the first place to the people of this country, and in the second to mankind. Such an appeal, made in such a crisis, cannot be disregarded.

The note is an enumeration of the "extraordinary efforts" made by the Spanish Government to obtain "the pacification of Cuba by means of reason and justice." First among these is the grant to Cuba of autonomy, "of a political régime at least as liberal as that which exists in the Dominion of Canada," and in one important respect more liberal, that is to say, the Cubans are not only to be represented in the insular Parliament, but they are already represented in the Cortes, where Cubans "can explain their aspirations if they should have any."

The second of the reforms is "the repeal of the decree of reconcentration." The inhabitants of Cuba who are not accused of having borne arms against the Government of Spain are now at liberty to return to their homes, or to the places where their homes were, and to cultivate for their subsistence the soil, which at least is left.

Finally, the disagreement between the report of the court of inquiry of the United States and the report of the Spanish commission upon the cause of the destruction of the Maine, Spain is willing to leave to the decision of an impartial board of international experts. In connection with this subject, the Spanish Minister again points out the efforts made by the officers and crew of the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XII. to save the lives of the men of the Maine at the imminent risk of their own. This statement is quite true, and in the preponderance of other considerations respecting the disaster has been too much overlooked.

We are not going to argue at present either that the Spanish plan of autonomy is a project to which no party in Cuba attaches any importance, or that the repeal of the decree of reconcentration comes too late to be of any effect. This is not the place to maintain either of these propositions. We do not here need or desire to belittle the spirit of conciliation which has actuated the Sagasta Government. On the contrary, we add a new concession to those enumerated by the Spanish Minister, perhaps the most substantial of all, and that is the recall of Weyler. As an indication of the peaceful purposes of the Government, and of its renunciation of his cruel and barbarous methods of warfare it is more important than all the rest.

But the point which the Spanish Minister overlooks, and which some of his American readers may overlook, is the essential point of all. Not one of these reforms has proceeded from the spontaneous sense, on the part of the Spanish Government or of the Spanish people, of what it owed to justice or of what it owed to civilization. Every one of them has been a concession to pressure from the United States. The monster Weyler, who was not at all formidable to Cubans in arms, but who was very dreadful to Cuban non-combatants, was recalled ostensibly as a concession to the protest of the United States against his inhumanity, and his resentment against the United States is proportionate. The plan of autonomy, be its promise of pacification much or little, was prepared and proffered in conformity with the same demand. The revocation of the decree of concentration was equally a consequence of the demands of the United States and of the exposures made in the United States of the frightful condition of things to which the decree had led.

Now the opinion of the United States has settled upon the conclusion that there can be no peace or prosperity in Cuba so long as Spanish sovereignty over the island has any substantial existence. To renounce any real and effective sovereignty over the island is the step which remains for Spain to take. Contrary to the proverb, it is at once the most costly and the last. But it is the next, and all the previous steps lead to it. The Spanish Minister's contention that the measures which he enumerates are measures toward "the pacification of Cuba by means of reason and right" is an admission that the measures which they repealed or displaced were unreasonable and wrong. A steady and increasing pressure upon Spain has brought the reforms in view of which her representative called upon us to relax that pressure. On the contrary, every one of them is an argument for keeping up that pressure, until she has taken the last step that leads to the real pacification of Cuba.

The weapon which Spain makes of her concessions is a boomerang.

STANDING BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Union League Club probably represents as completely the conservative elements in the City of New York as any other organization. Its opinions must command as much of the respect to which such representation is entitled as any other opinions. It includes in its membership a very large proportion of the leading business men of the city, and in that regard is quite as influential as the Chamber of Commerce, where the organization is looser and the active participation in proceedings less. In addition, the Union League Club has a large number of the leading men of all professions—lawyers, physicians, clergymen. Being essentially a political club with a definite public purpose, it has acquired during its long history a certain habit of responsibility in its utterances, and these have a corresponding authority. In a crisis like the present, what the club says must be taken as the expression of sober and mature judgment and of public sentiment free from passion, as far as that is practicable.

It is with frank gratification that we find its resolutions of Thursday evening heartily in accord with the course of The Times, and in accord with what we have believed, from careful observation, to be the general sentiment of the country. The club expresses its gratitude to the President for "the courage and moderation with which he has performed the difficult and delicate duties of his office," and for having "without concessions to intemperate zeal asserted the rights and the duties of the United States with a dignity and self-control which have commended the course of the American Government to the deliberate judgment of the civilized world." This, it may be remarked, is a tribute that might be paid to the President by those who think that war is not an alternative to be considered in any event, and who do not share either our own or Mr. McKinley's feelings in regard to the situation in Cuba. The Union League Club has no such reservation. It avows its sympathy with "the horror and indignation caused by Spain's barbarous treatment of the people of Cuba, and by the destruction of the Maine and the death of her American seamen in the port of Havana." Nor does the club stop with the avowal of this feeling:

"The club unites in the demand that the intolerable oppression shall cease, that the people of Cuba shall have an opportunity to establish for themselves an independent and stable Government under which they may enjoy the blessings of freedom and a civilized administration, and that the Government of Spain be required to answer for the destruction of the Maine and for the American lives sacrificed with her."

This, it will be seen, goes even further than any formally announced policy of the President. The club adds the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Union League Club, obeying the dictates of its origin, its traditions, and its patriotic Americanism, with the fullest confidence in the President of the United States, pledges to his leadership, in peace while it may be, in war if need be, its active and unwavering support."

This is unquestionably the attitude of the great body of the American people. As we have said, the Union League not only declares this attitude, but declares its readiness to go beyond it. It not only stands by the President, but it distinctly urges him to advance.

In addition to this evidence of public sentiment, take that afforded in the debate in the Senate. Senator Hoar made a strong speech full of unusual feeling, the direct purpose of which was to defend the President from criticism that had been offered and to secure at once moderation and unity of action. But read the policy on which he asked for unity and which he was ready himself to support. We take the following from the press report:

"He agreed with the conclusions of the report that the United States was entirely warranted by international law in putting an end to the horrors that existed at our very doors. He agreed further, he said, with the President of the United States, who had declared that it was impossible for Spain to maintain a proper and stable Government upon the island. The continuance of the Spanish flag over Cuba could not longer be tolerated. He held, therefore, that we must directly and as soon as possible expel Spain from the island. Peace could not be secured there except through such expulsion. So far as Spain has made this step of the United States necesary she is responsible. Spain cannot prevent the disturbances of the peace and prosperity of the island. We can and we must."

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, a Republican, like Mr. Hoar, took exactly the same position:

"I confess I have come to the conclusion to which I have arrived after much deliberation—reluctantly and with profound regret. I have hoped and prayed that this great emergency might be honorably averted or avoided. All responsible, peaceable means have been employed by the Chief Executive earnestly, intelligently, and patriotically. All efforts at amicable solution have failed, and all that remains is to invoke the mighty power of this Government in behalf of enduring peace and imperiled humanity. We shall now have the satisfaction of knowing that, come what may in the lottery of war, we have left undone nothing which could be done consistently with honor to secure a pacific settlement. The Spanish flag must be withdrawn and cease forever to contaminate the air of this hemisphere. To the high and holy cause of humanity we dedicate the lives and fortune of the Republic."

This is not "jingo" feeling; it is the feeling of the intelligent, serious, responsible portion of the American people. They who will not recognize and respect it, whether in New York or in Madrid, make a terrible mistake.

WHAT IS SPAIN DOING?

Probably as nearly authoritative expression of Spanish policy as we can now get is contained in the statement of the Spanish Cabinet member reported yesterday: "If President McKinley is instructed to notify Spain to evacuate Cuba, the Government will immediately and emphatically refuse to do so and will add that it is prepared to take all the consequences."

But what will the "consequences" be, and how is Spain "preparing to take" them? The first consequence obviously will be a movement of the United States to expel Spain from Cuba. That can be successfully resisted only by a strong military force, amply equipped, with supplies of all sorts sufficient to withstand an attack from the sea. Spain is not increasing her force in Cuba; she is not providing supplies of any sort in any quantity; she is taking no measures to do so. She has withdrawn the naval force she had in Cuban waters, though nearly three weeks since she set out ostentatiously to reinforce it. The fleet that started from the Canaries for America has been diverted, almost at a right angle, to the Cape Verde Islands, where it still lingers and where the efforts to strengthen it have so far been very feeble.

Instead of the aggressive course she openly threatened she is taking purely defensive measures and these defensive not of Cuba, which is the obvious point of attack, but of detached possessions off the coast of Africa, 1,200 miles from the nearest Spanish port. She protests that she will not give up Cuba, but she is adopting a policy that will make it impossible for her to hold Cuba.

SHREDS AND PATCHES OF SOVEREIGNTY.

If Spain were really the sovereign of Cuba no differences would have arisen between her and the United States over the affairs of that island. Even though she had ruled with an iron hand and a stony heart we should not have presumed to meddle, so long as the consequences of her tyranny did not disturb our quiet or threaten our interests. Misrule may go far before it becomes either the right or the duty of neighboring States to interfere. But Spain has not ruled at all during the last three years. She has been successfully defied by her own subjects. In attempting to reassert her authority she has been able only to maim and mangle, not to subdue. The operations of the insurgents have invalidated her title to be considered sovereign of the island.

A further impairment of her sovereignty has resulted from her failure to resent and resist repeated acts of intervention on the part of the Government of the United States. Señor Polo tells the story of these interferences in pleading the concessions Spain has made as reasons against our final and forcible intervention now. Autonomy, the recall of Weyler, the repeal of the decrees that doomed the reconcentrados to death by starvation and disease—these are acts of internal policy forced upon Spain by our insistence. Her independence and sovereignty suffered a visible impairment when we demanded and she granted these concessions to humanity. Were they an effectual remedy for the ills of Cuba and our grievances we should, in law and morals, now be obliged to refrain from further pressure. It is because these concessions have only modified, and only slightly, the conditions in Cuba, not cured them altogether, that we now demand by a further act of intervention her entire withdrawal from the island as the only means of permanently ending the disorder there.

A third ground for denying full sovereignty and independence to Spain is furnished by the urgent advice that is now pouring in upon her from various capitals of Europe and the running about of so many Ambassadors, taking measures suggested by her own recognized incapacity to manage her affairs. If Turkey is the sick man of Europe Spain is the lame child.

Where so much has been lost the little that remains is hardly worth fighting for. If the powers should now successfully second the efforts which Vienna and Rome dispatches report the Pope to be making to persuade the Madrid Government to withdraw peacefully from Cuba the shaken and feeble old kingdom would lose little and gain much.

Cuba would be lost, but it is gone already. Spanish authority there is but a shadow, her sovereignty but a fiction. Her freedom of action would have been forfeited, but she has had no freedom of action in regard to Cuba since that time, in the early days of this Republic, when we gave notice to her that we should neither permit any other European power to take Cuba from her by force nor suffer her to transfer it to any other power. She may have been the lord of Cuba, but the United States has been her lord paramount. The destinies of her Cuban colony were in our control.

A sovereignty so often invaded and so far diminished may still be the source of some pride to the Spanish people who have been unmindful of its progressive impairment, but the Government knows very well that the wise and sensible course would be to avoid war by giving up Cuba. To take this course openly would imperil domestic peace and the throne itself. A little support from the powers would enable the Government to let go of Cuba. There are countless indications that negotiations are on foot to that end, or to some similar end, that will hold back Spain from the madness of war.

One of the results of the seclusion of Spain from the modern world is the incapacity of Spaniards to see themselves as others see them. This is strikingly illustrated every day by the utterances of the Spanish press. Only yesterday there was printed a Spanish opinion that the connivance of officials at Havana in the destruction of the Maine would "be contrary to Spanish tradition." It is impossible to imagine an English or a French or a German or an Italian newspaper saying so. Acts of cruelty and treachery are, in the opinion of the world outside of Spain, so exactly in the line of Spanish tradition, that the belief in the probability of their perpetration by Spanish officials suffices to bridge over gaps in the evidence. That "no faith is to be kept with heretics," if not a saying of Spanish origin, is a saying which has been most often verified in the history of Spain.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Edwin Stewart to be Paymaster General of the Navy, a post which he has held for two terms, discharging its duties with such fidelity and thorough, businesslike method as to make the President's desire to retain him in the office seem not so much a compliment to him as a purpose to intrust the responsibilities of the office and the interests of the department to the best hands. Mr. Stewart will reach the age of retirement, we believe, before the expiration of his third term as Paymaster General, but in this time of unaccustomed activity in the Navy Department experience and proved capacity should be retained in its service as long as possible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After recovering from the grieved, almost horrified, surprise which was produced by the issue last Saturday of The Evening Post's colored supplement devoted entirely to familiarizing that paper's readers with scenes of war and bloodshed, we thought ourselves prepared, if not resigned, to any departure on our contemporary's part from its sturdy conservatism. Even that hint of a change in policy, strong as it was, did not lead us to expect such an unconditional surrender to the abhorrent influence and tendencies of the day as will be evidenced in the supplement to be issued by The Post to-day. As these lines are written we have not yet had the opportunity—say rather the misfortune—to read this supplement, but the advance advertisement of it is enough, and more than enough, to show that every page will fairly reek with gore, that every page will appeal to those base and sanguinary instincts that still exist in civilized men to remind them of barbarian origins. Just think of it! There is to be an article on Fort Schuyler—evidently a pandering to the prevailing interest in coast defenses! Another will tell in gloating detail the adventures of Baker Pasha, a man-killing Britisher who impiously taught the manual of arms to Egyptian peasants. "Prison-ship Horrors" is the title of a third contribution, obviously designed to give points on the disposition of such Spaniards as we do not slaughter in battle. Next but one on the list comes the promise of a minute description of a torpedo-boat destroyer—than which nothing could be less calming to popular nerves—and following that is a story of "The Capture of the Atlanta," confessedly narrating a combat—again think of it!—a combat between a monitor and an iron-clad! We haven't the heart to extend the list. If anybody knows whither The Post is drifting we would be solemnly glad to know its destination in advance.

—No Methodist clergyman from Hackensack should daily with our table d'hôte claret. The one who came here this week and experimented with the mysterious liquid found himself, though he only tasted it, in a police court the next morning, and now he is without a charge, and with small prospects of ever hearing another call. Table d'hôte claret is all right in its way; much care and skill are employed in its manufacture, and the chemicals used are generally pure, but—well, life in Hackensack is poor preparation for its peculiar effects. Seasoned New Yorkers do not mind them at all; they are immune and can move in straight lines even when semi-conscious. The visiting clergy should stick to tea.

—If one of the London papers is to be trusted, there is in a certain pigeonhole at the Berlin Foreign Office a careful computation of the amount of war indemnity which the Kaiser is to demand from England in case necessity arises for treating her as his grandfather treated France. The grand and glorious total varies, according to different rumors, from £150,000,000 to £300,000,000. None goes above the latter sum, which even the most patriotic and thrifty German admits is about as much as England could stand after she had been shorn of colonies and dependencies. The German estimate would naturally soar high. German financial officials have not yet forgotten the shock they experienced when France demonstrated the ease with which she could pay the enormous indemnity demanded at the close of the war. Bismarck is said to have wept with chagrin on that occasion. Other countries, less vainglorious and confident than Germany, do not appear to have set down Great Britain's possible indemnity in figures. Curious to know if the English Government had made up a similar estimate in the case of a German defeat, the subject was broached by a journalist at a private dinner party not so long ago, and it was said that no responsible Minister would be so emphatically absurd as seriously to have a hand in such a calculation.

PERSONAL.

—Despite the happy-go-lucky system under which our foreign representatives are selected—a system whose effects have frequently been neither happy nor lucky—now and then, and oftener than might be expected, the right man does get sent to the right place, and manages, by tact and intelligence, to overcome in a surprising degree the disadvantages imposed by lack of regular diplomatic training. One of these exceptions, apparently, was the appointment by President Cleveland in 1894 of John Barrett to the position of Minister to Siam. Mr. Barrett was then only twenty-seven years of age, and possessed, so far as known, no qualifications for this difficult if not particularly important post except such as might be inferred from his good Vermont blood, the winning at Dartmouth of prizes for oratory and essays on economics and politics, some successful newspaper work, and a tour through the Far East. In other words, he was simply a well-educated, energetic, enterprising American, not necessarily better fitted for performing Ministerial duties than for playing the fiddle. The young man went to Bangkok, however, with all the cheerful self-confidence of his age and race, and immediately justified his audacity by winning the confidence and respect of the American and other foreign colonies and of the native Government and people. This and the efficient protection of our interests at the Siamese capital have been credited to him ever since, but in December last President McKinley, disregarding a petition signed by all the leading business men of Bangkok, recalled Mr. Barrett and nominated in his place the Professor of Greek in a little Michigan college. Sincere and eloquent sorrow at Mr. Barrett's approaching departure is expressed by The Bangkok Times, a copy of which, dated Feb. 25, has just reached us, and it also contains a long account of the presentation to him by the resident foreigners of a magnificent gold and silver bowl, of ancient Siamese workmanship, as an evidence of their regretful regard. The new Minister may prove to be a very good man for the place, but why has he displaced one of demonstrated competency?

—As was inevitable, the mob in Madrid has begun to denounce "The Austrian woman." Memory instantly presents other instances when this cry has been raised. Twice has France done it, when, foreseeing terrible disasters, the nation sought a scapegoat and found it in "l'Autrichienne." The tendency is an entirely natural one. An alliance with the royal house of Vienna is one that appeals strongly to a monarch uncertain of his own strength, but it never excites popular enthusiasm, for the people instinctively feel that Austria is an entirely artificial empire, without subjects of its own and with no policy except that of protecting the interests of a family nowhere at home. As a woman Maria Christina is a pathetic figure, but it is simply grotesque that the existence of Spain should be imperiled to preserve the "integrity" of the inheritance of this alien's son.

—The Rev. Dr. Luke V. McCabe, a member of the Faculty of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Philadelphia, has been diverting his attention from theological subjects and fixing it on the wreck of the Maine. As a result he has evolved the remarkable theory that the ship was not blown up at all, either by an internal or by an external explosion, but broke in two from her own weight. This theory he has formulated, explained, and defended in a pamphlet of considerable length and more ingenuity, and he has supplied every member of Congress with a copy of it. After describing the present condition of the Maine's keel, bent upward at a sharp angle, Dr. McCabe asserts that explosives could not have produced this effect. Then he recalls, and asks others to recall, the fact that ever since she was launched the Maine has had "a tendency to go down at the head," and that it has been the invariable custom of her officers to use the coal in her forward bunkers first. "What an immense strain," he exclaims, "this arrangement must have caused to the comparatively light portion of her structure intervening between the ram and the forward boilers! True, her strong frame and powerful keel were able to stand the strain for years, but it must have been constantly exerting its force, and the power of resistance gradually and imperceptibly diminishing, it could only have been a question of time when the crash would come. At last the crash did come, and, just about half way between the bow and the forward boilers, immediately in front of the foremast, the mighty keel itself gave way, and, following the line of least resistance, necessarily rose and bent like a fishing rod, tearing with it and forcing up the ship's sides, beams, bulkheads, decks, and everything else in its path, till the fore-and-aft parts of the forward section bumped together and the strain was relieved by the bow striking bottom and the after part crushing down and sinking." People who insist on exonerating the Spaniards and yet shrink from blaming the officers of the Maine will doubtless be extremely grateful to Dr. McCabe.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Topeka woman has just been granted her fifth divorce. Her latest marriage partially veiled her identity under the name of Smith.

* * *

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago in his first annual message congratulates the City Council on "the remarkable scarcity of vicious legislation" last year, which seems to be a sort of left-handed compliment.

* * *

After much special study the College Woman's Club of Rochester devoted a recent afternoon to an enlightening discussion of Russian politics and Russia's intentions, with special reference to Constantinople and the Far East.

* * *

A Boston paper speaks of a man on trial on the charge of committing an infamous triple murder on the high seas (of which he has been once convicted) as "the famous defendant." Whether guilty or innocent, the word seems ill-chosen.

* * *

The preachers of Des Moines, Iowa, under the lead of the Rev. J. S. Colby, are working to secure a Saturday half holiday for the workingmen of the city, pleading that the experiment in the East has been of great benefit to employers and employés.

* * *

Forty or more pupils of the New York State Library School have been on a week's tour of the libraries and bookbinderies of Boston and its neighborhood, including Cambridge and Salem, and studying library methods and bookmaking processes there.

* * *

Gov. Tyler of Virginia has been so overrun with applications for pardons whenever it has been announced that Executive clemency has been granted to an inmate of the State prison that he has forbidden that information concerning pardons and applications shall be given to the press except in very important cases.

* * *

According to The Philadelphia Press, of 247 delegates elected up to Saturday last to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, 128 are likely to be in opposition to the nomination of William A. Stone for Governor, or at least are not yet committed to him, and of the remaining 119 delegates Senator Quay will have the first influence with two-thirds at least. The whole number of delegates will be 363.

* * *

The question of distinguishing marks on ballots is to be brought before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in a case arising in Wellesley, where two ballots were rejected, one of which had a ring instead of a cross before a name, and the other a name written without a cross, and one ballot was counted on which the mark was made with a blue pencil. This action decided the election of a member of the Board of Education.

HE FELT THE OBLIGATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you will give space to the confession of one who is opposed to the threatened war—as to having to-day met one advocate of a "war to free the oppressed" who commanded his admiration, in spite of grieving his heart.

This was one of the finest of men, who, having a wife and young children and all family ties except a living father, yet felt so keenly the necessity for war that he has recently enlisted, so that he should go if war came. If the, alas, too many advocates of methods tending to war all felt the obligation on them to enlist to accomplish their desire, one could have the sense of admiration along with the keen pain which any war gives to one who feels that peaceful methods will always win if patience have her perfect work.

ARBITRATION.

New York, April 14, 1898.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charges lately brought against you by a clerical critic of "sedulously concealing current facts" and of slighting the interests of traditional or orthodox Christianity, seem particularly absurd at present, in view of the two lengthy articles contributed to your pages on the subject of the Resurrection, your weekly Sunday school lessons, (three and a half closely printed columns in a recent issue,) your reports of the Moody revivals, and other features of religious intelligence too numerous to mention. As a matter of fact, there is no fairer or more generous paper in existence than The New York Times, and there must be few, if any, of your regular readers who will not bear willing testimony to the fact that your columns have been freely open at all times to any one, whether traditionalist, higher critic, or agnostic, who has had anything of interest to impart.

Dr. Cuthbert Hall's article upon the Resurrection was, of course, particularly timely and interesting, for there was not a Christian church of any denomination in this city between the two extremes of Roman Catholicism and Unitarianism that did not celebrate Easter. From the orthodox standpoint it was an admirable exposition of one of the two cardinal dogmas of the Christian faith, (the other being the Incarnation.) Yet to the semi-orthodox and those who are not orthodox at all, it was a disappointment, because, though ending with a challenge, it was not in any sense a reply to present-day scepticism.

The heterodoxy of such writers as Strauss and Renan, which it has been the chief aim of Dr. Hall to demolish, is almost as much out of date as the traditionalism of those theologians who insist upon a six-day fiat creation, and a six-thousand-year-old world. To assail their views now is very much like beating a dead horse, and instead of doing so I wish that Dr. Hall had devoted his skill as a controversialist to a consideration of the eighth chapter of the late Prof. Huxley's "Science and Christian Tradition," (Appleton's edition, 1894, pp. 278-284.) It is a portion of the famous Huxley-Wace discussion, in which the horrors were by no means altogether on the side of Dr. Wace.

And why should Dr. Hall so completely ignore Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," (Macmillan & Co.,) which must be familiar to a majority of readers of The Times, because three of the five essays comprising the volume appeared originally in The Forum and North American Review, and the entire work was reviewed at considerable length only a year ago in most of the local journals. To impugn some of the statements of writers like Strauss and Renan, with their lack of present-day information, is not at all difficult; but it is by no means so easy to controvert Prof. Goldwin Smith, because he is thoroughly conversant with the results of the latest investigations in the field of biblical criticism, (such as those of Harnack,) and his logic is keen and remorseless.

The fourth essay in his work deals with "The Miraculous Element in Christianity," and it will be observed that the genuineness of the Pauline Epistles, upon which Dr. Hall lays so much stress, is not only frankly conceded by Prof. Smith, but is made to serve as the basis of his main argument. There are, indeed, many questions in this book (particularly the fundamental one at Page 166, repeated at Page 181) which imperatively demand a plain, straightforward reply from orthodox theologians, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in future contributions to the columns of The Times they will not be evaded or ignored.

LAYMAN.

New York, April 14, 1898.

TESTS OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The answers to the questions put by "Friend of Education" in your issue of April 12 convey much valuable information, but I cannot refrain from saying that much is left in doubt as to the merits of the points submitted.

I derived my knowledge of the methods by which the ranks of teachers are filled by observation in one instance, where a candidate for a license to teach was examined some eight or nine years ago among twenty-two others, and as far as my recollection goes she was the only one who successfully passed the ordeal. She was born and educated in this city, but not in the public schools or Normal College. My inference from this was that the standard was necessarily high, and I am unable to understand how, if this is a fair example of the system of that day, incompetent teachers could be foisted on the department.

Again, the Normal College and the College of the City of New York are specifically designed to graduate pupils of such excellence that examinations are considered unnecessary, their diplomas being considered the best evidence of their competency.

It occurs to me that it is rather late in the day to insist on a new rule for determining competency when such supplementary tests are unknown in other departments of civic or military employments. I refer to those branches of the public service which are filled by examination as for example the Fire and Police Departments and even the army and navy of the United States. It would seem that a system that prevails at West Point and Annapolis for furnishing an educated body of officers had so approved itself by results that it would be difficult to improve upon it. The military and naval services furnish an apposite illustration of this whole question, as it is well known that length of service almost invariably determines promotion and consequent increase of pay. I may be told that this examination is for increase of salary and that to deserve this increase a higher standard should be insisted on, but it is contended on the other hand that the increase is only to remedy the hardships of an inadequately paid body of public servants and do them tardy justice.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

New York, April 13, 1898.

THE COUNTRY'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It comes to me as a very agreeable duty to thank you for the admirable statements of our political responsibilities and motives, in the present crisis, as set forth in this day's issue of The Times. Based on a full knowledge of the history of the case, the logic of your reasoning is convincing, while offending none, and is inspired with a true patriotism, calm and discerning beyond the complications and minor events of the moment. Especially one should note your position that we should stand morally right before the peoples of Europe. Not the powers, that, in this case, is a distinction with a vast difference, and one which your contemporaries have not given enough consideration to notice or remark.

I hope that the carping and noisy minority may be led to a better understanding through a perusal of your paper. My observation has been from a very extended acquaintance through the Atlantic States—Texas to Maine—that the best informed of our citizens of both parties favor and indorse the views as to our proper attitude, as you have expressed them.

HISTORIAN.

New York, April 15, 1898.

DRIVE SPAIN OUT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have made the most of the President's message, but no amount of argument can read into it something not there, to wit, a clear, straightforward demand for the independence of Cuba.

What the people look for and the least that will satisfy them is to have Spain plainly told that for her acts she must give up Cuba forever. If peacefully, so much the better for her.

Permit me to assert that, under the policy of the President, as presented in his message, it would be possible for Spain to really grant Cuba as liberal a form of government as Canada enjoys, and thus retain her sovereignty. But we demand her punishment for the infamous destruction of our noble sailors and for the loss of the Maine. Why "save the face" of a nation capable of such an outrage? It is in our power to rid this hemisphere of these savages, and by all means let us make a clean job of it. We can better forego any indemnity than to longer tolerate such dangerous neighbors.

Let us not deceive ourselves in this matter nor hesitate to accept the full responsibility for our action. There has been an evident desire on the part of the Administration to put it off, hoping the people's passion would cool, but it is a righteous anger and should be used to settle this question right now and for all time. We should "take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them."

A. E. COWDREY.

New York, April 14, 1898.

What Spain Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day is an interesting editorial entitled "What Does Spain Mean?" In it you comment with surprise upon the assembling of the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde Islands.

It is somewhat presumptuous for one with no military experience to venture upon an attempt to answer a question in grand strategy, yet I hazard this guess.

It is entirely practicable for the Spanish authorities to control and to manufacture news from these islands. It would be easy for the fleet to leave the islands and to proceed many miles toward New York or Boston while we supposed the ships to be still at anchor. If I meditated letting Havana go and making a grand assault in full force upon some rich American city while the American fleet was establishing a free-lunch counter in Matanzas, I should assemble my fleet in some place like the Cape Verde Islands. However, I am not an Admiral.

THOMAS G. WRECKFORD.

Hartford, Conn., April 14, 1898.

Reparation for the Maine.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The Maine was willfully and deliberately destroyed. Every one lost on her was murdered. It was not an act of war in time of war. It was an act of fiendishness in time of peace. The ship was placed where she was in order to insure her destruction.

Spain can render no atonement for that crime except the execution of the guilty and full apology, and apology even of remorse, and full reparation to the survivors and to the heirs of the slain. That refused or not done, reparation in full measure must be enforced, with a clear understanding of the cruel character of the culprit nation and of the warrant from God and man to render that culprit nation powerless forever as least on this side of the earth.

NUGGETS.

An Imposing Array.

The most imposing mobilization Spain can make is to have a review of its army of creditors.—Philadelphia Press.

A Truism.

"What is a truism?"

"It is a truth which is so true that it makes everybody tired."—Chicago Record.

Follows Itself.

"What has become of the word 'fad'?" inquired the man who observes.

"Oh," was the reply, "it's going out of fashion, like every other 'fad.'"—Washington Star.

Subsequent Realisation.

Chollie—Don't you think it was bad fawm in you lawst night to dwink too much wine?

Rounders—Didn't think about form then, but I must admit the bad taste of it now.—Philadelphia Record.

A Different Case.

"What's the matter, old man?"

"Oh, an old uncle of mine is coming up from the country to visit me. He's one of the greenest old guys in seven States. I suppose he'll make me the laughing stock of everybody that knows me."

"It isn't your Uncle Henry, who was up here last year, is it?"

"Yes."

"You didn't seem to be afraid that he'd make a laughing stock of you then."

"I know; but he's gone and lost all his money."—Chicago News.

NATURE'S EPITAPH.

William Herbert Carruth in Boston Christian Register.

Who knows where the graveyard is
Where the fox and the eagle lie?
Who has seen the obsequies
Of the red deer when they die?

With Death they steal away
Out of the sight of the sun,
Out of the sight of the living, they
Pay the debt, and are done.

No marble marks the place:
The common forest brown
Covers them over with Quaker grace
Just where they laid them down.

But a few years, if you see
In Summer a deeper green
Here and there, it is like to be
The spot where their bones have been.

Thus, not more, to the poor dead year,
No grave, nor ghostly stone,
But a greener life and a warmer cheer
Be the only sign that he's gone.

EUROPE'S CONCERT BROKEN

Austria's Scheme to Make a Joint Naval Demonstration Off Cuba Blocked by Great Britain.

GERMANY ALSO OPPOSED IT

The Austrian Ambassador in London Reported as Saying He Has Given Up Hope of Europe Preventing War.

ROME, April 15.—The Popolo Romano to-day says it understands the powers of Europe will intervene between the United States and Spain in favor of the latter country, and, it adds, according to information gathered in well-informed quarters, the intervention will take the form of a naval demonstration in which all the powers will participate.

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Rome, referring to the rumors of a proposition to make an international naval demonstration off the Island of Cuba, says Austria is taking the lead in the matter; but it is understood that Great Britain and Germany are not favorable to the suggestion.

The Spanish Ambassador paid a long visit to the British Foreign Office to-day, and, later, the Austrian Ambassador called.

The officials of the British Foreign Office, when questioned on the subject, refused to make a statement on the hypothetical case as to whether Great Britain would join in a naval demonstration in behalf of Spain. But they added that they did not believe such a demonstration would be attempted.

The Ambassador here of a Continental power said that no such demonstration was contemplated, "though it might be mooted by some despairing friend of Spain." He added:

"Such a movement could not succeed, if attempted, in view of Great Britain's flat refusal to join in any demonstration or step with the view of putting pressure upon the United States. If the Continental powers attempted it, Great Britain probably would indorse openly the United States' certain snub to Europe. The Austrian Ambassador openly says he has given up any hope of Europe preventing war."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns the German Government will fight shy of identifying itself with any note to Washington which would be likely to be regarded as an unwarrantable interference.

THE CONCERT IN WASHINGTON.

Ambassadors and Ministers of the Powers Agree in Their Advices to the Foreign Offices.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is the belief of those diplomats most familiar with the Cuban situation that it will take some time to secure any further concert of the powers, if, indeed, any agreement be attainable, for it is felt that many delicate considerations are involved.

It developed to-day that the representatives of the powers in Washington had determined to confer together with regularity in order that an agreement may be reached as to the advices communicated to the several Foreign Offices on the status of affairs here. As a result of these meetings, the official advices cabled daily to Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and St. Petersburg are in accord in everything that pertains to the essential conditions of the case. Without this agreement in the official advices sent from Washington, it is felt that the Foreign Offices might be acting at counter purposes, the advices of each varying in some respects.

The joint advices thus far sent have expressed the view that war was little short of inevitable. Whether any recommendation has been made for joint action is not known, owing to the rigid secrecy prevailing, but from the general feeling at the legations and embassies there is no doubt that such recommendations, if sent, have been toward securing more time for Spain in testing the concessions she has made.

In view of the fact that the Ambassadors and Ministers have not yet received instructions, there has been no intimation conveyed to this Government as to any prospective action of the powers. The movement has not yet advanced beyond the stage of an exchange of views between the European capitals for the purpose of arriving at a common understanding. A visit made by Sir Julian Pauncefote to the State Department yesterday afternoon was inferred to have had something to do with the Cuban situation, but it can be asserted positively that the call related to another subject, probably the proposed reciprocity treaty for the British West Indies.

Much interest was manifested among Senators to-day in the report of the probable renewal of the concert of the European powers in the interest of peace. Opinions among Senators differ as to the probable effect of any such representations as are said to be contemplated or as to the extent to which the powers would go in the matter. The opinion of those Senators most conversant with European affairs is that no complete coalition can be secured in any very radical protest against the course of the United States.

This is based upon the belief, which amounts to an understanding in some cases, that Great Britain will not join in any representation that will manifest a prejudice against the United States. Some of the Senators of this class say that when the crucial test shall come Great Britain will make no opposition to the course of the United States, even if this country goes to the extent of recognizing independence. Confidence is expressed generally that Germany also would hesitate in taking an extreme position.

All, however, consider it probable that the representations will be renewed in some form, because it is understood that all Europe fears that a war over Cuba may involve other countries. The more conservative Senators express the opinion that any representation which may be made should have the most careful consideration, and cause the people of this country to stop and think before insisting upon plunging into a war.

On the other hand, the element in the Senate that clamors for action is not impressed with the importance of the European move, and say that but little importance would attach to the representations if made.

LONDON, April 16.—According to the Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, the European Ambassadors, except the British, are so annoyed with Congress for ignoring Spain's offer of armistice that they are conferring with a view to concerted action.

SPAIN'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

Long List of Charges of Bad Faith Against the United States.

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, says:

"The note to the powers will review the whole Cuban question, pointing out that all the trouble with the United States arises through the clamor of the sugar manufacturers, who, it is claimed, fomented and organized the entire revolt. Attention will be called to the alleged unmolested American filibustering, and it will be asserted that the chief insurgent leaders are not Cubans, but adventurers of all nationalities, whose sole purpose is plunder and robbery.

"The concessions made by Spain will be enumerated, and the note will point out that while Spain has done everything possible to pacify the island, the Consuls of the United States have constituted themselves insurgent agents, and the statement will be made that when autonomy promised the desired results an American squadron was sent to Cuba to encourage the insurgents to hold out.

"These contentions, it is added, will be supported by documentary evidence which, it is alleged, will prove the bad faith displayed throughout by the United States toward Spain.

"The note to the powers will conclude with the declaration that Spain, having exhausted every means of peace, is reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and to fight for the maintenance of its rights and honor."

RUSSIA FOR MEDIATOR.

Requested by the Other Powers to Approach the United States.

LONDON, April 16.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Capt. A. T. Mahan of the United States Navy arrived here last night, (Thursday,) and in the course of a conversation with me to-day denied the report that he has a special mission to Europe from the United States Government. Alluding to the allegation that the great powers were to make a naval demonstration in Spain's favor, he expressed the utmost incredulity as to its truth and as to its feasibility, even if contemplated.

"The Foreign Office declares it absolutely untrue that the powers have even discussed any proposition of concrete action in the Hispano-American dispute. So far they have merely decided, for the moment, to offer no further intervention as a body.

"Italy, however, has proposed that Russia, a recognized disinterested nation, should use its offices to induce the United States to accept a middle course—one less vigorous in its actions. This the other powers have heartily approved.

"The entire Italian press is hostile to the United States. The Tribuna calls on the powers to mark the enormous risk an American victory would mean for them. It says: 'If Spain is vanquished, the old-established rights of Europe will fall before American high-handedness. America's Gargantuan appetite will grow with victory, and then woe to the nations of Europe.'

"The Popolo Romano compares America's action to the Jameson raid in the Transvaal, and says it is 'unjustified and condemned by the whole civilized world,' and that America is mistaken if she thinks Spain will be left at her mercy."

NEW PLAN FOR THE POWERS.

Neutrality During Hostilities and Intervention Afterward.

BUDAPEST, April 15.—The Pester Lloyd echoes the statement of an Italian paper that "Europe is likely to make its voice heard in the interests of justice at the close of the war, contenting itself meanwhile with strict neutrality."

This idea that there would be any probability of an attempt to treat the United States as Japan was treated, after the recent war with China, is ridiculed by sensible men.

Paris Temps Warns the Powers.

PARIS, April 15.—The Temps this afternoon warns the powers against hasty action, and says:

"Europe must not forget she has a great interest in America. It would be simply disastrous to provoke war between the two continents, and above all it is necessary for the powers to come to an understanding and act in concert. Any nation which alone assumed the responsibility of supporting Spain and making an enemy of the United States would do the greatest injury to its most essential interests."

To Make Spain the Aggressor.

LONDON, April 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The smart plan of saddling Spain with the odium of the first shot by escorting merchantmen with relief for the reconcentrados is said to have been suggested by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland."

Vienna Press Hostile.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Neue Freie Presse, like all other Vienna papers, has lost all sympathy for the United States. It says: "War is inevitable, and America will triumph; but it will not become a page of fame in her history."

STEAMER SENECA ARRIVES.

One of Her 116 Passengers Describes the Present Conditions in Havana.

The Ward Line steamship Seneca, which left Havana on Monday, arrived here yesterday with 116 passengers, all but four of whom were Cuban and American refugees with their families and servants. The other four were from Mexican ports.

Among them was Leopold Dolz of Arrango, Professor of Law in the University of Havana. One of his brothers is a member of the Autonomist Cabinet and another lives in this city at 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. Señor Dolz's sympathies with the Cuban cause were so well known that, notwithstanding the influential position which his brother has, he was advised to leave Havana.

When the Seneca left Progresso on April 7, Capt. Decker was ordered to proceed to Key West for orders. At Sand Key he received instructions to go to Havana, where his vessel took on a cargo and passengers. The passengers on reaching Quarantine here were all of the opinion that hostilities had begun, and seemed disappointed when told that there was still peace. They were met at the pier by a large crowd from the Cuban colony.

One of the passengers, who refused to tell his name on account of his relatives and business interests in Havana, gave an account of the present situation in Havana. He said that almost all the Americans had left Havana, and the few that remained were still there because they did not seem to think that war was imminent.

"This view," he continued, "is shared by almost all the Spaniards in the city. Nevertheless, preparations are being carried on with the utmost zeal. Troops are being sent to the seaports, and all the forts are being put into the most efficient condition possible. At Morro Castle and Cabanas new magazines have been put in, and preparations have been made to withstand a bombardment.

"Provisions are high, and comparatively scarce. I do not believe there is sufficient to last more than three weeks, and what is there will only be obtainable by those who can afford to pay high prices. What the poor classes and the wretched country people are going to do, it is impossible to tell. I am quite sure hundreds of them will die of starvation if a siege of any duration takes place.

"One thing that might be interesting to the American public is the fact that even the most educated and best informed Spaniards have an idea that it will be merely child's play to defeat the United States forces. In fact, a number of the wealthy Spanish merchants and manufacturers are already preparing their claims for indemnity which they intend to submit to their Government for presentation to the United States, when the latter are finally defeated.

"While Havana is quiet, in fact is exhibiting less excitement than New York, the feeling against Americans is very bitter. Consul General Lee is cordially hated, and is accused on all sides of maintaining a regular insurgent headquarters at the Consulate. The Spanish officials say he has been communicating with and aiding the Cuban armies to the extent of his ability.

"Naturally, the insurgents come in for their share of abuse, and the Spanish volunteers have openly threatened that in the event of war with the United States, they will massacre every Cuban they can lay their hands on. That is the reason why I made my escape. A good many of my relatives still hold to the belief that war will be avoided, and they have staid, but I am afraid they have made a grievous mistake."

Speaking about the Maine disaster, the passenger said it still formed a universal topic of discussion. The Spanish officers of both the army and navy express no sorrow whatever over the calamity, and maintain that it was an accident caused by the negligence of the Maine's officers. They declare he said, that the officers of the Maine were on board the City of Washington on the fateful night, and that they were all intoxicated. As soon as the explosion took place they came ashore and continued to riot and carouse.

In closing the Cuban refugee spoke of the American dentist named Erastus Wilson, who published a card in La Lucha criticising the American Government, and who remained in Havana. "This man," he declared, "is about as unpatriotic a fellow as I ever met. He has been living in Havana for about thirty years and has accumulated a fortune of about $200,000 or $300,000 there through his practice of dentistry. He has become a Spanish subject and his sympathies are entirely with Spain. He claims that as he has made his living in Havana he does not feel called upon to do anything for America or Americans, and announces his intention of doing all in his power to aid the Spaniards should they be placed on the defensive by the United States."

Powder for Fort Wadsworth.

The War Department has issued instructions to the commandant at Fort Wadsworth to take extra precautions in guarding the magazine in the fortification. The magazine is in a protected building, and is in a well-sheltered position in the upper end of the reservation. The structure is of brick and stone. Yesterday the tug General Meigs landed 40,000 pounds of powder at the fort, which was placed in the magazine.

A NEW ORATORIO.

First Performance of Prof. Parker's "St. Christopher" by the Oratorio Society.

Yesterday afternoon the third concert of the Oratorio Society festival was given at Carnegie Hall. The occasion was of especial musical importance in that it was the first performance of Horatio Parker's new oratorio, "St. Christopher." Mr. Parker, who is Professor of Music at Yale, is one of the most favorably known of our recent American composers, and his oratorio has been looked forward to with much interest. The composer was present at yesterday's production, and was enthusiastically applauded after each part. The libretto is based on the legend of the Syrian giant Offerus, who lived in the third century. He was twelve feet high and so proud of his strength that he resolved to serve no one but the mightiest Prince of the earth. He enters the service of King Oriens, whom he immediately leaves because he discovers that the King is afraid of Satan. He serves the devil for a short time, but is obliged to leave his service also on finding that even he fears a crucifix. A hermit then tells him of Christ, whereupon he repents, is baptized, and as penance devotes himself to carrying travelers over an unbridged river.

This is the legend as given by Mrs. Parker, the composer's mother, and the author of the libretto. Upon this slight story Mr. Parker has written an oratorio which is not merely dramatic, but even in many places operatic. Running all through the music, side by side with the dramatic element, is a deeply religious tone, which finds its noblest expression in the charming "Asperges me, Domine" and the hymn "Jam sol recedit igneus," which is an admirable piece of ecclesiastical composition.

As a whole, the oratorio is an excellent piece of work. It is in striking contrast to Dr. Damrosch's "Sulamith," in that it shows almost no trace of "modernity," either in the orchestration or the general treatment. It might easily have been written fifty years ago. This does not mean that it is old-fashioned, but only that it is treated as it might have been by the contemporaries of Mendelssohn. The orchestration is remarkable for the suppression of the individual instruments. Very seldom does any instrument have a noticeable obligato. One of the exceptions is in the second scene of the final act, when in the Queen's solo the accompaniment is a novel and delightful combination of sustained notes on the 'cellos supported by the muted horns. The work is in delightful contrast to the efforts of so many modern composers to attempt the reproduction in the orchestration with minute exactness of all the stage directions of the libretto. Mr. Parker's method is to introduce the solos of the different characters by the recurrence of motifs appropriated exclusively to them.

The performance was even better than the first two of the series, as it showed a greater evenness in the distribution of the voices of the chorus. But in several places where the choruses were antiphonal, the overbalancing of the contraltos by the sopranos was very perceptible.

"LA POUPEE" AT DALY'S.

The Operetta Favorably Received Last Night by a Large Audience.

The first performance at Daly's of the operetta called "La Poupée," the run of which was interrupted at another theatre early this season by untoward circumstances, demands notice as a matter of theatrical news. The house was crowded to the doors last night, and the piece was favorably received. It has been run profitably in London more than a year. Also "The Little Tycoon" ran a long while in Philadelphia. Some folks sprinkle sugar on lettuce, and in certain parts of this broad land New Orleans molasses is thought to improve the flavor of tea. There is no accounting for taste or the popularity of comic opera.

"La Poupée" appears to be a fair example of its class, cockneyized out of the Parisian of Maurice Ordonneau by Arthur Sturgess, and thereafter very slightly tinctured with Manhattanese by some unknown person not unfamiliar with the variety hall humor of the early nineties. The music of Audran is as sweetly tuneful and lacking in individuality as all his later music. The book opens in a conventional manner and proceeds to the depths of dullness, but brightens toward the close, like other blessings. The last scene is, by far, the best scene, the prettiest, most melodious, and of the most human interest. The next to the last is the next best.

The operetta is prettily and richly staged at Daly's as to both scenes and dresses, and the female chorus is made up of pretty girls tastefully costumed. Virginia Earl is the new Alesia, and both her acting and singing are acceptable. Miss Earl is, as the two old gentlemen of this operetta so frequently exclaim, "charming"—always charming. She imitates the mechanical motions of the doll with pretty humor. She puts the right hint of feminine sentiment into the rôle. But Alesia will not be remembered as Miss Earl's best part.

Next after Miss Earl the most acceptable performers are the four young ladies, unnamed on the bill, who appear as the other mechanical dolls. Frederic Truesdell as one of the comparatively unimportant monks, and Ethel Hornick as the toymaker's apprentice also act their rôles conscientiously; while Frank Celli sings his song about capon and malvoisie in a manner sure to always win an encore, and Joseph Herbert sits on a sofa in a very droll way. But this is going into dry critical particulars, which, after all, are not germane to the occasion. For this, bless you, is comic opera, and when the folks on the stage sing the other folks in the auditorium applaud.

Alesia	Virginia Earl
Hilarius	J. T. Powers
His wife	Catherine Lewis
His apprentice	Ethel Hornick
Gudaline	Belle Harper
Chanterelle	Herbert Gresham
Loremois	Joseph Herbert
Launcelot	Frank Rushworth
Maxime	Frank Celli
Balthazar	F. Truesdell
Marie	Grace Rutter

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

From all indications, David Belasco's play, "The Heart of Maryland," has made a financial as well as an artistic success at the Adelphi Theatre, London.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Emanuel Blumenstein referee in the foreclosure sale of Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia. The mortgage is for $900,000, and is held by the New York Life Insurance Company.

Edwin Star Belknap, the composer and actor of pantomimes, has been appointed the director of the department of pantomimes in the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. Associated with him in this department are Prof. Carl Marwig, Egon Marwig, Richard McIchien, Miss Louise Meredith, and Dr. Boyce.

Manager Andrew A. McCormick placed on exhibition last night in the lobby of the Broadway Theatre Capt. Sigsbee's bicycle, which was sunk with the Maine. The wheel attracted considerable attention. The machine remained at the bottom of Havana Harbor for five days, and was recovered by divers among other effects.

Henry Rico, one of the members of Rice's "Monte Carlo" company, offered his services recently to the Secretary of the Navy for a position as assistant engineer on one of the United States vessels and it was accepted. He started yesterday for Key West to fill the position assigned him by the Government aboard the Cincinnati.

Marriage seems to be popular in the "What Happened to Jones" company. Following the recent announcement of Miss Mattie Ferguson's wedding comes that of Charles Kent, manager of the company, and Mrs. Ellen Babcock Dasent of San Francisco. The couple were married by Mayor Hoos of Jersey City Thursday. Miss Ethel K. Mullaron was the only member of the company present.

Managers Block and Mordaunt of the Columbus Theatre stock company have completed their organization, which will include Frank Mordaunt, Edwin Arden, Edgar L. Davenport, William Seymour, Edward S. Abeles, Robert McWade, Jr., Lester Wallack, Jr., George S. Stevens, Francis Gheen, Amelia Bingham, Una Abell, Marion Abbott, Lydia Knott, Marie Bingham, Emma Marsh, Mildred Burnham, Saidee Irving, Bella Dorè, and Leona Luke.

Yesterday Manager Edwin Knowles signed contracts with Mrs. Fiske to extend her engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The production of "A Bit of Old Chelsea" and "Love Finds a Way" was originally intended to fill only two weeks at this house, but they have proved to be successes, and Mr. Knowles induced Mrs. Fiske to cancel other engagements and remain at the Fifth Avenue. The engagement of "The Koreans" is therefore deferred for a while.

The industrious disposition of Oscar Hammerstein never allows him to be without working out some plan or other, and now that he sees his Olympia open and running smoothly, he is making plans for the opening of the roof garden. He has engaged the Stadt Capelle of sixty pieces from Berlin, and the composer, Herr Rodrich, will come over as conductor. The roof garden will open at 8 P. M. and remain open until 1 A. M., and a continuous performance will be given, the band alternating with the best American and foreign vaudeville artists obtainable.

WILLIAM J. FLAGG DEAD

Writer, Scholar, and Landholder Dies on the Day His Last Work Is Published.

LONG AND VERSATILE LIFE

First a Lawyer, Then a Promoter of Viticulture in Ohio—Of Late Years a Student, Writer, and Authority on Financial Questions.

William Joseph Flagg, a scholar of extensive research, a writer of some note of fiction, and on scientific topics, an authority on financial questions, an extensive landholder, and closely connected by ties of blood and marriage with persons of prominence in New York, Connecticut, and Ohio, died yesterday afternoon in his apartments at 80 Madison Avenue.

On the day of his death the first edition of a work upon which he had directed his energies for the last fifteen years, almost to the exclusion of other activities, was published. The excessive application to this work is thought to have hastened his death. The day of his death was also his eightieth birthday. He was the son of Henry C. Flagg, once Mayor of New Haven, who was the representative of a well-known Southern family, and had a residence at Charleston, S. C.

William Joseph Flagg was born in New Haven, reared and educated there, and entered upon his career as a lawyer. He early attained to a successful general practice. Removing to Cincinnati he married the daughter of Nicholaus Longworthy, one of the early millionaires of Cincinnati. On the persuasion of his father-in-law, Mr. Flagg became identified with Mr. Longworthy in the culture of the grapevine. Persistent application on the part of the young man brought a large measure of success.

Mr. Longworthy enjoyed the friendship of the poet Longfellow, and it was while Longfellow was visiting him in Cincinnati that the great poet, punning upon the name of his host and his own name, produced a bit of wit that is to this day widely quoted in Ohio. "Worth," said he to Mr. Longworthy, "makes the man, but want of it the fellow."

In his endeavor to insure the success of viniculture in Ohio, Mr. Flagg made a trip to France about thirty years ago. He studied assiduously the growth of the vine there, and especially the ravages of phylloxeria. His observations and studies in this direction were so complete that he later published a book upon this subject.

His studies in France impaired his health, and when he returned it was as an invalid. He came to New York, and established himself here in the neighborhood of his late residence. He practically retired from the pursuits of active business and devoted himself to study. For fifteen years preceding his death he was engaged in writing a book treating of the religions of all countries.

This work he named "Youga," and it was published by Bouton & Co. of this city. His constant application in this direction appeared to be too severe for his health, and an ailment of the liver added to his discomfort, and, after an illness of several weeks, proved fatal.

Mr. Flagg's sister was married to A. E. Gwynne of Cincinnati. Mr. Gwynne was the father of Miss Alice Gwynne, who is the present Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Flagg died after Mr. Flagg came to New York. There were no children of the marriage.

While in Ohio Mr. Flagg tried his hand at writing fiction. "Woman Stronger," was one work. In Cincinnati Mr. Flagg became identified with State politics and was elected to the Ohio Legislature.

During his later life in New York Mr. Flagg was a deep student of financial questions and a contributor to the newspapers of this city. His business success in Ohio resulted in the acquisition of some ten thousand acres of vine lands on the banks of the Ohio River. He also had large holdings on the Island of Nantucket, and he was largely instrumental in developing Siasconset, on that island, as a Summer resort.

In New York he was part proprietor of the large apartment house at 80 Madison Avenue. Two brothers, J. B. Flagg, M. D., of 253 West Forty-second Street, and the Rev. E. O. Flagg, also of this city, are his only immediate surviving relatives.

CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Fund to Establish It Said to Have Been Given by Col. O. H. Payne—President Schurman's Explanations.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 15.—It was reported to-day that the donor of the fund to establish the new Cornell Medical College in New York is Col. Oliver H. Payne of that city. While President Schurman would not confirm the rumor, it is accepted as a fact among the members of the Faculty. H. F. Dimock, representing Col. Payne, was present at the meeting of Trustees here yesterday. The amount of the endowment fund, it is said, will aggregate nearly $500,000.

Col. Payne has always taken great interest in medical work, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of New York University.

The announcement yesterday of the determination of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to establish at once a department in New York City to be known as the Cornell University Medical College was the final decision to carry out a purpose that has been taking shape for six or seven years. The opportunity for definite action was furnished by the almost simultaneous gift of a large sum of money for the establishment of such a department and the reception of overtures from the physicians and surgeons of the New York University Medical Faculty, who recently decided to withdraw from that body. The amount of the gift to Cornell and the name of the giver are withheld for the present, but a report that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower gave it is denied.

Of the new department and Cornell's most recent benefactor, President Schurman says:

"The Cornell University of Medicine we owe to the philanthropic interest of a gentleman of large means who has at heart the promotion and improvement of medical education. His ambition is to found and build up a medical school second to none in the world, and to carry out this purpose he felt it necessary to incorporate the new school with a liberally organized, firmly established, and efficiently managed university to which he might confide the trust.

"Like every other department of Cornell the Medical College will be open to women on the same terms as to men, and students appointed to State scholarships by the Superintendents of Public Instruction may obtain free tuition in medicine hereafter, if they wish, precisely as they may now obtain free tuition in arts, law, engineering, &c. This feature alone, extending for the first time the privilege of a free medical education to the best students in every county of this State, would make the establishment of the college noteworthy."

The following physicians and surgeons, who have been members of the New York University Medical Faculty, have received appointments to professorships in the Cornell Medical College: William M. Polk, who is to be Dean; Lewis A. Stimson, Prof. R. A. Witthaus, W. Gilman Thompson, H. P. Loomis, and George Woolsey. It is said that about fifty other appointments will be made shortly. The doors of the new medical school will open next Fall. Dr. Stimson said yesterday:

"The buildings of the new institution will not be ready for the next season, and we shall most likely open in temporary quarters, but we are to have excellent permanent accommodations. We are to have ample chemical laboratories and hospital facilities. We are to have good men, plenty of money, and full facilities for every branch of work, and I see no reason why the new institution should not become one of the best of its kind."

MINING CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

Anglo-Italian Syndicate to Work Coal and Iron Deposits.

LONDON, April 16.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says:

"Subject to further regulations, the Governor of Shan-Si Province has granted a concession to an Anglo-Italian syndicate to work the coal and iron deposits in that province."

Mr. Gladstone Holds His Own.

LONDON, April 15.—The bulletin issued this morning regarding the health of Mr. Gladstone announced that he was holding his ground and was suffering less.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

A Secret Marriage Announced.

Miss Nellie Simonson, seventeen years old, of Krecherville, Richmond Borough, caused considerable surprise to her mother and friends yesterday by announcing that over a year ago she had been secretly married to John Donegan, a young man living in Krecherville. The marriage took place in Brooklyn. Mrs. Simonson gave her daughter and son-in-law her blessing.

Maloney—Flynn.

The wedding of Miss Daisy Gertrude Flynn, daughter of the late John Flynn, for many years a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and James Edward Maloney was celebrated on Thursday evening in the chapel of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church by Mgr. McNamara, Vicar General of the diocese.

Sinclair—McGahy.

The marriage of Miss Nettie Russell McGahy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McGahy, and William Thompson Sinclair took place at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 696 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Stansbury officiated, assisted by the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin.

A Sale of Sketches.

A sketch mart by which the members of the Alumnae and Students' Association of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union expect to raise a fund to carry on the work was opened last night in Cooper Union. Some two hundred sketches, in pen and ink, water colors, and oils, were displayed in artistic arrangement. Besides the students the contributors included Robert Reid, R. Swain Gifford, Peter Newell, H. Christy, Cecilia Beaux, Douglas Volk, F. Dellman, and other well-known artists. The officers, including Miss Jeanette Seaton, Miss Winifred Babbitt, Miss Elizabeth Bonta, Miss Lucy Kipper, and Miss Raphaelle Johnson, and a corps of white-costumed fellow-art students received the visitors. The mart will be open from 2 to 12 P. M. to-day.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The extra dance arranged by Mrs. A. M. Snedeker for her class, among which are most of the younger dancers, was held at Sherry's last night. About 200 persons attended. Supper was served at small tables late in the evening, and dancing was then resumed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wood Birdsall of 150 Henry Street, Brooklyn, gave a brilliant reception in honor of their daughter last evening. Lawrence Frothingham led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Grace Webster. Bonnet bands were the favors for the women and a bouquet of cut flowers for the men.

The Adelphi junior class, '98, gave a dance last evening in the chapel of the academy, Lafayette Avenue and Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. The reception room was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, and potted plants, and in the dining room, where a collation was served at midnight, the National colors were displayed.

The Cinderella Dancing Class held its last meeting in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, last evening. David Stuart led the cotillion with Miss Mary Stillman. The patronesses were Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. James W. McBride, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, and Mrs. Albert Gould. A supper was served at 11 o'clock at small tables in the dining rooms of the hall.

The Fortnightly St. George Euchre Club closed its first season at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last evening, with spirited games. The first prize for ladies, a lamp, was won by Miss Moore. Mrs. F. C. Smith won the second ladies' prize, an Oriental lantern. Mrs. Olive Hardy, who played as a "gentleman," won the first man's prize, a silk umbrella, and Mr. Walden won the second man's prize, a smoking set.

James B. Haggin gave a dance last night at his home, 587 Fifth Avenue, for his granddaughter, Miss Edith Lounsbery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street. The house was adorned with vases of white and red roses and sprays of azaleas. The guests numbered about seventy-five. A cotillion was danced, the favors being small articles in fancy leather and silver trifles.

Many society persons of prominence were present at a musicale at the Windsor Hotel last evening, given for the benefit of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y. Among the artists who gave a pleasant programme of music were Miss Clara White, Miss Barrow, Miss Van Volkenburgh, Dr. John Chester, L. M. Bingham, and Francis Fisher Powers. The Columbia University Mandolin Club, and the Mokinschard Quartet, composed of Taylor Moore, E. B. Kinney, R. M. Schell, and F. K. Seward, from Columbia, also contributed musical numbers.

The Woman's Missionary Society of St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, has engaged Mrs. Henry J. Gielow, the dramatic dialect artist and Southern lecturer, for an entertainment on Wednesday at 3:30 P. M., in the new lecture room of that church, for the benefit of the persecuted Assyrians and Christians in Armenia and other charities connected with their society. Mrs. Gielow will be assisted by James H. Childs, baritone, who will sing plantation melodies. The patronesses are Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Gerald N. Stanton, Mrs. I. H. Sterling, Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, Mrs. Andrew Little, and Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler.

An extra meeting of the Midwinter Club was held last night at Sherry's, and the number of persons who faced the disagreeable weather to attend attested the popularity of these meetings. It was first planned to give a bal poudre, but the Executive Committee abandoned that idea and substituted a special dance called a "Minuet de la Cour." This feature was provided by some of the younger ladies, arrayed in costumes of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. period. They were Miss Adelaide Pierson, Miss Eliza Di Zerega, Miss Lita Berry, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Walker, Miss Virginia Swayne, Miss Constance Berry, Miss Beatrix Bennet, Miss Wright, Miss Christine Fairchild, and Miss Burgess.

The Ohio Iron Company in Trouble.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 15.—John Hoge and twenty other stockholders, representing $100,000 of the $500,000 of the capital stock of the Ohio Iron Company, petitioned court here to-night for a receiver for the company. The petition recites that the concern is $130,000 in debt and has lost its trade and its credit, and is on the verge of insolvency.

ROBERT PURVIS DEAD.

Anti-Slavery Leader Expires in Philadelphia, Aged 87—His Work for the Black Race.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Robert Purvis died at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 1,601 Mount Vernon Street. The aged Abolitionist, known to the present and past generation alike for his great work in behalf of the emancipation of the colored race, had been ill but a short time. Three weeks ago he was attacked with apoplexy. Since then he had been slowly sinking.

Robert Purvis was born in Charleston, S. C., on Aug. 4, 1810. His father, William Purvis, was a native of Ross, Northumberland County, England. His mother was a native of Charleston. His maternal grandmother was a Moor, and his grandfather an Israelite named Baron Judah.

Robert Purvis and his two brothers came to Philadelphia with their parents in 1819. He received his education in Pennsylvania and New England, finishing it in Amherst College. Since that time his home has been in Philadelphia. He made his first speech in public at an anti-slavery convention when he was only seventeen years old.

The National Anti-Slavery Society was formed in 1833. Garrison, Whittier, and James Nott, with many other leaders of that time, were members, and of these Robert Purvis was the last survivor. He was President of the "Underground Railroad," and throughout that long period of peril his house was a well-known station where his horses and carriages and his personal attendance were ever at the service of the travelers upon that road.

He was First Vice President of the Woman's Suffrage Society when Lucretia Mott was President. From 1833 to 1861 his life was an eventful one.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Barry.

William Barry, the comedian, died yesterday morning at his home, 501 Second Street, Brooklyn. He was stricken with gastritis several weeks ago while playing in Buffalo, and returned to Brooklyn.

He was born in Ireland forty-eight years ago, and came to this country when a child. His parents were poor, and the boy helped to support the family by selling papers. During the civil war he ran away from home and went with a volunteer regiment as far as Baltimore, where it is said he first went on the stage. Some years afterward Col. William E. Sinn saw some of his work in Washington and engaged him. In 1868 he went West, and from 1869 to 1872 appeared at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore under Col. Sinn's management, and at the Mortimer Variety Theatre, in Philadelphia. At the latter theatre he met Fanny Devere, who afterward became his wife.

Barry joined Tony Pastor's stock company at the Bowery Theatre, and in 1874 toured the country under Pastor's management. In 1878 he and Harry Kernell appeared at Volks' Theatre, in Brooklyn, and remained there until 1881. He then formed a partnership with Hugh Fay, and then went starring in "Muldoon's Picnic." In 1882 the church building on Elm Place, Brooklyn, which is now the Grand Opera House was remodeled as a theatre in the interest of Barry & Fay. The scheme proved unprofitable, and Barry & Fay went on the road again. Fay died in 1894, and Barry continued on the road on his own account, appearing in "McKenna's Flirtation," "The Rising Generation," and "Bradley's Money." He joined the Park Theatre stock company a few months ago, and then went on the road. He leaves seven children.

The funeral will be to-morrow at 2 P. M. from St. Francis Xavier's Church, Sixth Avenue and Carroll Street. The pall bearers will be Tony Pastor, Col. Sinn, Charles E. Evans, Harry C. Kennedy, ex-Coroner McCarty, ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins, John W. Holmes, Thomas E. Murphy, Robert Furey, Harry Hyams, William Harris, A. P. Wernberg, "Nick" Norton, Frank Welch, Frank Kihlholz, Arthur Quinn, William Carter, Sam Devere, J. J. Armstrong, Richard G. Hollaman, Richard Hyde, and L. C. Behman.

Dr. George Hoppin Humphreys.

Dr. George Hoppin Humphreys, an old physician of New York, died yesterday morning at his residence, 23 East Forty-seventh Street. He was born in Philadelphia in 1834. He studied in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He completed his medical studies in Paris and Vienna, and came to New York in 1859. On the breaking out of the war he joined the Ninth Regiment, Hawkins Zouaves, as surgeon, and went to the war. He is referred to in the following terms in the history of "The Hawkins Zouaves, Their Battles and Marches," published in 1866:

"Surgeon Humphreys was one of the most valuable officers in the regiment, and upon all occasions during battle he attended to the wounded while it was going on, and in his anxiety to relieve others seemed wholly unconscious of all danger to himself. The regiment was proud of him, and boasted that he could do as much 'work' (in the line of surgical operations) in ten minutes as any other two could in twenty."

After the war Dr. Humphreys settled in New York as a general practitioner. He was from 1870 to 1895 attending physician at Trinity Infirmary, (afterward Trinity Hospital.) Dr. Humphreys was a member of the Academy of Medicine and the County Medical Society, and also of the Loyal Legion, and the Century and Union League Clubs. The funeral services will be held at the house at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

H. W. Knight.

H. W. Knight, a son of ex-Lieut. Gov. Knight of Connecticut, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. He was fifty-three years old, and was born in East Hampton, Mass. He studied in Williston Seminary, and afterward came to New York and settled in business here. He was engaged in the manufacture of buttons. He leaves a widow and three children. Funeral services were held last evening in St. Luke's Hospital, and the body will be taken to East Hampton for interment.

Charles A. Nazro.

Charles A. Nazaro died at San Diego, Cal., on Thursday. He was born about sixty years ago in Albany, where his father, Henry Nazro, was a well-known merchant. Mr. Nazro entered into business in New York, and became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Pool, Nazro, Kimball & Co. After the dissolution of the firm he became President of a National bank in Bowling Green, Ky. Ill health caused him to retire from business, and make his home in California.

Herbert N. Morris.

Herbert N. Morris, son of the multi-millionaire packer, Nelson Morris, died yesterday in Chicago after an illness of several weeks. A present of $1,000,000 was made by Nelson Morris to his son Herbert when the young man married Miss Hulda Bloom, daughter of Leopold Bloom, the grain operator, last June. Young Morris had traveled extensively, and was an author of some note.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN M. COOPER, a well-known farmer of Somerset County, N. J., died at his home at Mount Bethel, on Thursday, aged seventy years. He was a member of Jerusalem Lodge F. and A. M., of Plainfield.

Mrs. JULIET M. DE COPPET, widow of Louis de Coppet, died at Nice, France, on Thursday, aged eighty-five years. Mrs. de Coppet was the mother of Henry and Frederick de Coppet, who are well known in Wall Street. She had lived abroad for many years.

JOHN JOHNSON, one of the oldest residents of Union Hill, N. J., died at his home, in Cleveland Place, near Bergenline Avenue, on Thursday night. He was born in New York in 1828, but had resided in Union Hill for over half a century. He was formerly a contractor, and constructed most of the streets in the town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using Parker's Hair Balsam.

Hindercorns, the best cure of corns. 15 cts.

MARRIED.

BROUN—LE FEVRE.—At the parsonage, Middlebush, N. J., April 14, 1898, by Rev. James Le Fevre, D. D., father of bride, assisted by Prof. J. P. Searle, D. D., Laura Hasbrouck to George Houston Broun of Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAMP—QUINBY.—On Thursday, April 14, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Candace Ellen, daughter of Henry Brewer Quinby, Esq., of Lakeport, N. H., to Hugh Nesbitt Camp.

CHANDLER—HAYWOOD.—On Thursday, April 14, 1898, at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, N. Y., by Rev. William Bours Clarke, Mr. Henry S. Chandler of Glen Ridge, N. J., to Mrs. Caroline T. Haywood, daughter of James H. Thompson of Gouverneur, N. Y.

DIED.

BUTLER.—John Ginnes Butler, at his residence, 342 West End Av., on Thursday, April 14, 1898.
Funeral services at his late residence on Saturday, April 16, 1898, at 1:30 P. M.

DE COPPET.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, April 14, Juliet M., widow of Louis de Coppet, in the 85th year of her age.

FLAGG.—At his residence, 80 Madison Av., on his 80th birthday, April 15, after an illness of several weeks, Hon. William J. Flagg.
Funeral private.
New Haven, Cincinnati, and Charleston papers please copy.

HUMPHREYS.—On Friday, April 15, George Hoppin Humphreys, M. D., in the 64th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 23 East 47th St., on Monday, April 18, at 10:30 A. M.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, Thursday, April 14, at Flushing, L. I., George H. Parsons of Colorado Springs, son of Samuel B. Parsons of Flushing, L. I., and son-in-law of the late William Sterne Hascall of this city.
Funeral Saturday, April 16, at the residence of his uncle, Robert B. Parsons, Flushing, L. I., on the arrival of train leaving 34th St., N. Y., at 9:50 A. M. for Murray Hill Station.

TAYLOR.—Friday, April 15, 1898, Mary Hinchman, wife of the late George F. Taylor, and daughter of the late John R. and Mary M. Hinchman.
Funeral services from her residence, 113 Montague St., Brooklyn, Monday, April 18, at 3:30 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—April 14, at Chicago, after a short illness, Catherine B., widow of Richard Van Wyck, of Brooklyn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 15.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
BREGER, Yetta, 156 Ludlow St.	6	15
BONARIO, Salvatore, 217 Elizabeth	1	14
BERGEN, Sarah A. 111 W. 90th St.	59	12
BLASCOW, Marriam H., 1,065 Union Av	15	13
BRIGHT, Horatio W., East Hampton, Mass	52	14
BERG, George, 2,060 8th Av	14	14
BABCOCK, Blanche, 234 W. 144th St	46	14
CUNNIAN, Patrick, 46 Charlton St	50	13
CROOKSTON, Albert, 78 Charlton St	59	14
COLLINS, William, 436 W. 52d St	4	14
CABAND, Victor, 259 W. 35th St	69	14
CLENDENING, George T., 112 W. 44th St	56	13
CAGGIANO, Rosina, 25 Baxter St	1	14
CUFFE, George, 17 Charlton St	24	15
CASSIDY, Bernard, 1,493 Amsterdam Av	1	14
DEGAN, George, 106 W. 49th St	24	15
DANIEL, Margaret, 222 E. 47th St	26	14
DEMAREST, Benjamin, 419 E. 86th	72	13
DUDLEY, Francis, 421 W. 28th St	60	13
DOWNEY, William J., 256 10th Av	24	13
DUGGAN, Daniel, Brooklyn	24	14
DEDLOW, Henry, 107 W. 29th St	29	13
DANZIGER, Rosa, 106 Allen St	7	14
DE FEO, Vincenzo, 375 Broome St	2	14
ENGEL, Ernest, 354 W. 124th St	51	13
EIMERS, Frederick, 240 W. 116th St	80	13
ELSON, John, 306 E. Broadway	31	13
ENTEMANN, Erwin, 1,627 East End Av	3	14
FISCHEL, Irving L. 149 E. 126th	1	14
GILBERT, Sarah, 243 W. 106th St	80	13
GRAY, George, West Farms Road	76	13
GAKUBOSKY, Stanislaus, 574 E. 149th	28	13
GILMORE, Nellie, East Chester Road	30	14
GALE, Nellie, 1,033 2d Av	42	13
GAUSELIALS, Ernest A. H., 309 Broome St	46	14
HAGERTY, Hannah, 163 Avenue C	56	12
HOGAN, James, 170th St. and Cromwell Av	60	12
HAZEN, Lizzie, 634 W. 152d St	3	15
HAYES, Daniel, 3 Madison St	8	14
HANRAHAN, Thomas, Pier 24, North River	56	15
HANNON, M. Anna, 68 W. 133d St	70	13
JACQUIN, Catharine, 212 W. 105th St	35	13
KELLY, Joseph, St. Joseph's Home	28	14
KANE, Charles, 2,452 2d Av	4	13
KASMIRE, Charles A., 37 Grove St	30	13
LASKY, Mary, 222 W. 104th St	77	14
LAZARUS, Jacob H., 162 E. 102d St	27	13
LAECHLEITNER, Anna M., 228 E. 108d St	66	13
LUNDBORG, William, 215 E. 29th St	1	14
LOUGHRAN, Winnie, 208 E. 124th St	32	14
LEDWIDGE, Catharine, 1,681 Lexington Av	5	14
LASSNER, Louis, 244 E. 38th St	29	13
LUDLOW, Richard J., 142 E. 111th	48	13
LOHR, Michael, 953 Columbus Av	3	13
LAVELLE, John, 89 Grove St	62	8
LEAHY, Ellen, 115 W. 54th St	65	13
LUCKHURST, William, 208 W. 38th	22	14
LUCK, John, 533 W. 36th St	40	12
MONAGHAN, Kate, 1,814 3d Av	26	13
MULVEY, Dominick, 551 W. 45th St	68	14
MESSINGER, Maria, 354 E. 91st St	31	13
MURRAY, Joseph, 638 E. 16th St	3	13
MALONE, Agnes, 200 E. 36th St	2	14
McFARLANE, Jennie, 779 E. 148th	6	13
McNALLY, Martin, 2,489 2d Av	1	14
McPARTLAND, Annie, 2,054 3d Av	38	14
NUBEK, Nicholas, 307 W. 67th St	69	14
O'HARA, Mary, 23 West St	58	13
PALERMO, Giacomo, 41 E. 70th St	25	13
PATERNAT, Lewis, 313 Delancey St	3	14
RAFERTY, James, Bellevue Hospital	35	14
ROLLE, Priscilla, 372 W. 126th St	40	13
RINN, Bridget, 167 E. 96th St	46	13
RACHEL, Francisca, 651 E. 5th St	31	13
ROSS, Anna T., 887 Cauldwell Av	60	13
REYNOLDS, Mary, 1,135 Madison Av	67	13
SLEVIN, John E., 567 Amsterdam Av	33	14
SCHUMACHER, Katharine, 62 E. 116th St	53	13
SCHULTZ, Michael, 209 W. 80th St	16	13
SIEGLER, Gottlieb, 228 E. 118th St	46	12
SCULLY, Tillie, 126 Madison St	22	11
STOLBERG, Bersart, 50 Forsyth St	4	13
SELAFANI, Vita, 252 Elizabeth St	1	14
SIVO, Antonio, 298 E. 108th St	24	13
SULLIVAN, Mary, 664 9th Av	55	12
SWEENEY, Cornelia, 605 E. 160th St	47	13
SMITH, Eliza C., Home for Incurables	72	12
SLOAN, John T., 82 E. 107th St	52	13
SILBERMAN, Sophie, 94 Sheriff St	1	15
SKEMPY, William, 350 E. 74th St	16	14
STRI, Teresina, 60 Mulberry St	1	14
TOCCO, Romolo, 330 E. 115th St	5	13
THRAM, Anna, 311 W. 24th St	1	13
WATKINSON, William F., 308 W. 43d	30	14
WEISENBERGER, Karl, 1,987 Franklin Av	33	12
WONG, Foon, 16 Doyers St	34	13
WOOLEY, Mary, 27 Perry St	9	13
WOHLBERG, Jacob, 334 E. 72d St	61	14
WIZEMAN, George A., Callicoon, N. Y.	31	14
WHITNEY, Steven A., 1,500 2d Av	28	13
WALLACE, Margaret, 105 E. 53d St	44	13
YOUNG, Louis, 250 Brook Av	45	14
ZUCKERMANN, Abraham, 227 Cherry	42	15

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ALLEN, Charles R., 499A Monroe St	58	14
BARANORWSKI, John, 260 Plymouth	33	12
BUTCHER, Theodore, 926 Myrtle Av	1	14
BLUM, Henry, 898 Flushing Av	2	14
CONROY, John, 154 Steuben St	2	14
CLARKE, Ann, 1,209 Herkimer St	76	13
COONEY, John, 584 Sackett St	51	13
CONANTA, Rosaria, 96 Sackett St	26	13
CONWAY, Mary, L. I. State Hospital	62	14
CREIFELDS, Dorothea, 67 Pulaski	82	13
CREAMER, Thomas, K. C. Hospital	1	13
DALY, John, 2,607 Atlantic Av	70	14
DOUGHERTY, Elizabeth, 714 Sackett	2	14
DROLLINGER, Magdalena, 1,440 Broadway	52	13
DOLLEY, May, 128 N. Portland Av	2	14
FITZGERALD, John J. A., 65 Canton	55	14
GROUSI, Raffaele, 2 Navy St	1	14
HOUSTON, Jane, 369 Columbia St	62	14
HAUGER, Frank T., 210 Graham Av	62	14
JOHNSTON, Harriet A., 1,305 3d Av	56	12
JOHNSON, Mary A., 364 Leonard St	38	14
KANYE, Peter, St. Catharine's Hosp	61	12
KINGSMAN, Elizabeth, 74 Cooper St	58	13
MALONE, Thomas, St. Peter's Hosp	27	12
MILLER, Catherine, 376 Tompkins Av	60	12
MEYER, Baby, 1,408 Gates Av	1	14
MAY, Adeline, Brooklyn Hospital	23	14
McGRATH, Daniel, 70 N. 11th St	3	13
McINTOSH, Ethel M., St. Christopher's Hospital	1	14
McCLELLAN, George A., 2,620A Fulton St	40	14
McNELL, George W., 174 Patchen Av	38	11
NEUNER, Louis, 256 Jefferson St	59	13
NICHOLS, Mary, 905 Metropolitan Av	47	14
OLDHAM, Mary L., 215 95th St	1	14
PILLSWORTH, Margaret, 160 Eagle	1	15
PALMER, Catharine, 1,118 Manhattan Av	44	13
PILL, Albert R., 118 Lefferts Place	2	13
RAPPOLD, Charles, 96 Walton St	1	15
RICKER, Lillie, 571A Baltic St	19	12
ROTH, Ulrich, 166 Stanhope St	53	14
STAINSBY, Joseph, 76 Magenta St	61	14
SCHIEFER, George, 66 Throop Av	63	13
SIMMONS, John P., 1,091 Myrtle Av	61	14
SHEERIN, Mabel, 678 Myrtle Av	20	14
SMITH, Elizabeth, 671 Atlantic Av	33	15
TAYLOR, Sarah R., 137 Wilson St	62	14
ULMER, Robert, 991 Myrtle Av	1	13
WENDALL, Annie, K. Co. Hospital	21	11
WENGER, Ruth E., 1,167 Putnam Av	1	13
WOOLSEY, James N., 128 Marcy Av	78	13
WEBER, Adam J., St. Mary's Hosp	1	14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
Will sell at auction TUESDAY, April 26th, and following days,

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE
FRANCIS B. HAYES
OF BOSTON, MASS.
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Shakespeare, the Four Folios; Nuremberg Chronicle, a tall and perfect copy; Coverdale Bible, Chapman's Homer, first edition; Brandt's Ship of Fools, 1570; Sir Thomas More's Works, 1557; Painter's Palace of Pleasure, 1566-67; Milton's Paradise Lost, 1667.

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Catalogues mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

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A French Volunteer of the War of Independence.

By the Chevalier DE PONTGIBAUD. Translated and edited by Robert B. Douglas. With Introduction and Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This entertaining book is a distinct addition to the personal side of Revolutionary literature, and it is peculiarly valuable because of its presentation of American life and of the fathers of the Republic as seen by a French visitor. The hero's stormy youth and his adventurous and varied career give his reminiscences an intimate interest rarely to be found in historical fiction, while their historical value is obvious. His recollections include his association with Washington, Hamilton, Burr, and other conspicuous figures.

The Lake of Wine.

By BERNARD CAPES. No. 239, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

This is a story of the beginning of the century in London, but, while noted personages and famous scenes are introduced, the romantic interest of this brilliant tale is quite apart from historical environments. The author is a new writer, but this striking and original work with its proofs of high talent will attract a large circle of readers. On its own merits "The Lake of Wine" is certain to gain an unusual success.

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An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Published by the WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, New London, Conn. Free for stamp.

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Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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GEORGE H. WATSON,
ROOM 12, 2d FLOOR, MILLS BUILDING.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company.

To the holders of Reorganization Certificates of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for SECURITIES of the MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 11, 1898.

On and after April 18th, 1898, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will be prepared to issue new securities in exchange for certificates issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, dated March 5th, 1896, and the several contracts in pursuance thereof.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received upon any one day.

The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, and the Preferred Stock Trust Certificates, in respect of preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company, are for not less than one share of the par value of $100 each. Holders entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell such fractions to us or may purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to one whole bond or to one whole share.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or to buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
By WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
65 Cedar Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3 % Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York,

ON OR BEFORE JUNE 16TH, 1898,

and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated April 13th, 1898.

Certificates of stock must be assigned to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and signatures acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some party satisfactory to this Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, April 16th, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull, but firm.

Yesterday's stock market was a decidedly uninteresting one, the trading being light and the fluctuations narrow. Despite the dullness the market was generally firm, and net changes at the close were mostly fractional advances. Again there was evident the feeling that the American-Spanish difficulty is to be settled without resort to actual war.

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In many ways the market showed the all-pervading disposition to await developments at Washington. Although such news advices as there were from that city declared that Congress will beyond doubt agree upon a resolution recognizing Cuban independence and declaring for the forcible ejection of Spain from the island, the Street preferred to wait for some definite move, just as a week ago it preferred to wait for the actual appearance of the President's message.

***

The strength shown by the market was due largely to the upward movement in London and on the foreign Bourses. Early London quotations were considerably above the New York closing, and although the arbitrage houses did but little in the market the strength of American shares as well as of Spanish 4s abroad had a favorable effect upon the market here.

Speculative interest centred chiefly in Tobacco Trust again. That stock made a reaction almost as sensational as the advance of Thursday. Some of the other specialties came in for the attention of the professional room traders, and in the Granger stocks there was moderate activity. Otherwise the market was uninteresting.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108½, and $4,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Pensylvania R. R.	½
Baltimore & Ohio	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	2⅝	Southern Pacific	½
N. Y. Central	½	Union Pacific	½
Norf. & West. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Northern Pacific	⅝	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
North. Pacific pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

American Tobacco	4⅝	New Central Coal	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	½	St. Joseph & Gr. Is.	½
Detroit Gas	5	Third Avenue	6⅝
National Lead	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Ore. Imp. Con., all in. pd.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
N. Y., S. & W. Term.	1½	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1⅝
Ore. Sh. Line inc., B	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,288,579; balances, $7,217,862; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,509,187.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very quiet. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.79¾@$4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84@4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.23¾ for short, reichsmarks at 93 11-16@93¾ and 94 5-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 91⅝; Illinois Central, ½, to 102; New York Central, ½, to 114; Pennsylvania, ½, to 58¼; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅝. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 8⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 82⅝; Erie at 12½, and Erie first preferred at 33½. British consols advanced 7-16, to 110 11-16 for money and 110⅞ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 62½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.30; in Lisbon at 53¼, and in Rome at 106.60.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,611,844, against $2,449,016 last week, and $6,856,629 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,491,215, against $2,332,888 last week and $6,914,672 in the same week of last year.

REACTION IN TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust dropped back yesterday, losing about 5 points of the gain made on Thursday. The stock was quoted ex 2 per cent. dividend, and with this off it sold down to 109, near which price it closed. The aggressive demand for Tobacco, which was so conspicuous on Thursday, disappeared yesterday. Some attempts made early in the morning to market stock proved failures, and such efforts were abandoned. Again there was talk of trade combinations and absorptions and of new controlling interests that are to oust many of the present Directors. Tobacco was the most active stock on the list, over 40,000 shares changing hands.

DENVER AND GULF ACTIVE.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, which for some time past has been hanging quietly in the market between 6 and 7, yesterday developed sudden strength and activity, and became a feature of the trading. Next to Tobacco Trust it was the most active stock on the list, about 35,000 shares changing hands. The stock's advance was not at all commensurate with its new activity. It sold as high as 7½ and closed at 7, with a net gain of one-half of 1 per cent. The activity of the stock was ostensibly due to the announcement of the legal ratification of the agreement between the company and Union Pacific system, which wipes out all charges against the Denver and Gulf and leaves it free from debt. Union Pacific had claims against the smaller company amounting to about $1,500,000. This was offset by the surrender of Union Pacific's guarantee on the bonds of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf.

The buying of the stock was of the best character and undoubtedly a considerably higher price would have been made for it had there not been met a very large block of stock which apparently has been awaiting a market for some time. One house was a persistent seller of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf all day, and these sales kept its price down.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Gold engaged for importation announced yesterday aggregated $1,600,000. Of this $500,000 is for J. & W. Seligman & Co., $300,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250,000 for L. Von Hoffman & Co., $200,000 for the Bank of British North America, and $150,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. With these engagements, the total imported and engaged abroad since Feb. 25 aggregates $61,208,500. This total includes the gold brought from Australia, as well as that coming from Europe.

Sterling exchange was dull yesterday, rates being unchanged except for a slight decline in sixty-day quotations.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of April to-day will cover sixty-eight roads and will show 13.45 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$27,800	......	$64
Ann Arbor	26,021	$304	......
Atlantic & Danville	13,462	963	......
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	131,743	18,132	......
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	68,396	7,994	......
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	68,744	10,471	......
Canadian Pacific	448,000	69,000	......
Central of Georgia	77,768	5,407	......
Chesapeake & Ohio	178,564	......	30,069
Chi. & East Illinois	68,918	......	20,759
Chi. Great Western	87,792	......	10,598
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	60,304	6,515	......
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	607,437	112,697	......
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,048	2,806	......
Chi. & W. Michigan	33,793	4,297	......
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	255,434	8,747	......
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	28,568	8,559	......
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	13,124	......	2,286
Denver & Rio Grande	142,800	21,100	......
Det., G. Rapids & West.	28,097	3,605	......
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,209	......	432
Evans. & Terre Haute	19,607	2,980	......
Flint & Pere Marquette	54,392	......	3,093
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	12,964	......	199
Georgia	21,940	......	2,620
G. Rapids & Indiana	39,105	2,438	......
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	7,710	......	222
Traverse City	647	......	33
Mus., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,749	906	......
Grand Trunk; Chi. & Grand Trunk; Det. G. Hav. & Mil.	470,995	42,120	......
International & Gt. No.	65,012	6,362	......
Kanawha & Michigan	8,437	155	......
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	68,002	29,737	......
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,006	1,820	......
Lake Erie & Western	59,541	......	1,962
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	25,198	372	......
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,459	2,193	......
Louis. & Nash	382,540	9,930	......
Mem. & Charleston	17,488	......	1,217
Mexican Central	278,789	38,617	......
Mexican National	118,027	7,651	......
Minn. & St. Louis	31,935	856	......
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	73,056	6,176	......
Mo., Kan. & Texas	200,602	......	27,036
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	407,000	62,000	......
Central Branch	22,000	9,000	......
Mobile & Birm.	5,964	344	......
N. Y., Ont. & West.	58,510	......	8,018
Norfolk & Western	224,715	15,828	......
Northern Pacific	441,583	198,539	......
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	150,504	68,033	......
P., Dec. & Evans.	15,914	3,005	......
Pittsburg & Western	53,668	2,276	......
Rio Grande Southern	7,245	1,416	......
Rio Grande Western	44,100	6,300	......
St. Joseph & G. Island	19,853	6,514	......
St. Louis & San Fran.	112,814	14,767	......
St. L. Southwestern	84,600	8,600	......
Southern Railway	380,875	39,554	......
Texas & Pacific	120,022	8,744	......
Toledo & Ohio Central	30,367	1,582	......
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	42,670	518	......
Wabash	236,009	43,615	......
W. N. Y. & Penn	58,600	8,700	......
Wheel. & Lake Erie	25,781	2,505	......
Wisconsin Central	78,871	1,985	......
Total (68 roads)	$6,983,063	$936,280	$108,593
Net inc. (13.45 p. c.)	......	827,687	

GOV. FLOWER EXPECTED HOME.

Much of the buying of the Flower properties yesterday was in anticipation of the expected return to-day of former Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who has been abroad for the last three months. It is understood that many matters of importance concerning the affairs of properties with which he is identified are only awaiting the Governor's sanction before being announced.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Preparations for war continue as if it were inevitable. There is some hindrance in business, and yet the volume of payments through Clearing Houses is still 12.9 per cent. larger than last year, and outside of New York about 2.2 per cent. larger than in 1892, though speculative stagnation here makes the aggregate lower. New York banks may now realize that they are strong enough for all possible emergencies, and may give the Government valuable aid by greater freedom in business loans. Sound New York banks are not in the least alarmed about the business situation, nor have they any occasion for alarm.

"The industries are doing well, because they have enormous orders taken in February and March, or earlier, which insure operations for periods varying from a fortnight to several months. But the new orders, upon which they have to rely if partial stoppage or closing of many works is to be prevented, are just now restricted by apprehension about the money market and the possibility of loans. A week ago there was more complaint about loans than there is now, but less real prospect of difficulty. Men who complain are not those who can calmly shut down their works, wholly or in part, and wait. In the iron business there are orders for about 20,000 tons of structural work held up by questions of law; in Chicago the large Post Office order is yet waiting, and the Russian order for rails is still pending possibly because of financial difficulties. While new business offered in this line is still very heavy, the production is so large that it may easily be disastrously checked by a persistent restriction of the current demand. But foreign orders for six large vessels are pending in Eastern shipyards, and actual orders for cars alone cover 20,000 tons of basic steel at Pittsburg. Angles have been advanced $1 per ton, and structural works are all crowded with orders, while pipes are in heavy demand.

"In boots and shoes remarkably heavy orders have been booked, and others of considerable magnitude are being received, but the natural halting at this season is increased by the waiting of many who hope that monetary stringency will give them better opportunity to buy, or the fear that monetary stringency will make their buying unwise. Shipments from the East are larger than last year by 17 per cent., but less than in the first half of April, 1895, though greater than in any other year. Still lower contracts are reported in leather of some varieties, and packer hides at Chicago are a shade weaker in some grades. With prices for print cloths still at the lowest point ever touched, buying of cotton goods is more hindered than many are willing to admit by the idea that other goods, not equally overproduced, may likewise decline in price. The stagnation in wool is something remarkable, the total sales at the three chief markets having been only 1,182,144 pounds, against 9,606,600 pounds last year, and in the first half of April only 3,385,044 pounds, against 22,346,000 a year ago. Manufacturers are still waiting, although somewhat encouraged by a rather better tone in the clothing trade of late. They have ample orders for the present in most lines, though not in all."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Effects of the prevailing uncertainty in foreign affairs is reflected in a further perceptible quieting down of general trade, so far as future engagements are concerned, in nearly all parts of the country. While there is a little more activity to be noted in the demand for seasonable staples at the West and Northwest, where better weather has helped retail and wholesale trade alike, rather more quiet is reported at the East and at the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, where the interruption to business has become particularly serious. The disposition to buy only actual necessities has developed a hand-to-mouth demand in the latter sections of the country, but the chief effect is found in the indisposition to embark in new enterprises or to contract new obligations pending the definite settlement of the foreign controversy. The least notable effects yet exhibited are found in the Central West, where distributive demand and movement is reported of a seasonable character, the only changes noted, in fact, being the strengthening of money rates and the discouragement of new enterprises, such as railroad building.

"The prices situation is one of comparative steadiness. Foreign impressions as to the outcome regarding Cuba are reflected in sharp advances in wheat, wheat flour, corn, lard, and other food products. Declines are to be found in Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, coffee, sugar, and lead, while, as compared with a week ago, the price of oats, pork, beef, molasses, copper, cotton, wool, and the manufactured products of both of those staples are generally steady and unchanged. The business failures in the United States for the week number 215, against 220 last week, 195 in the corresponding week of 1897, 244 in 1896, and 219 in 1895.

"A conspicuous exception to the less satisfactory reports coming from the country's industries since April 1 is found in the railroad earnings reports for the month of March, which show little or no effect exerted upon transportation matters by the prevailing uncertainty. Owing to large gains early in the month, due to the immense business doing in the country generally, to the large cotton crop movement, the activity in the iron trade, the good export demand for American cereals and other products, and last, but not least, to the Klondike boom, the American and Canadian railroads show total earnings for March which in volume and in percentage of gain compare favorably with any preceding month since the improvement in trade began. The total earnings of 120 railroads, operating 98,168 miles of road, aggregated $46,580,000, a gain over March last year of over $6,000,000, or over 15 per cent. This is the heaviest increase but one reported since last Summer, the exception being the month of November, 1897, when the gain was over 21 per cent. over the year before.

"An example of the very general character of the transportation activity is found in the fact that 98 out of 111 systems, embracing 120 roads, show increases as compared with last year. Large gains by leading systems were also a feature, the best showing being made by the Pacific roads, whose aggregate earnings increased more than 37 per cent. over March a year ago. The gain in the Grangers group was nearly 21 per cent., while the Southwestern and Central-Western roads show gains in excess of 16 per cent. each. The smallest gain reported is that of the Southern roads, nearly 6 per cent. The showing for the first quarter of the year is, of course, a satisfactory one, the total earnings of 117 companies aggregating $132,090,000, a gain of 15 per cent. over last year. Here, again, the Pacific group was most prominent, with an increase of 37 per cent., as against a gain of 19 per cent. by the Grangers, 17 per cent. by the Southwestern, 14.5 per cent. in the Central-Western, and nearly 9 per cent. each on the Southern trunk lines.

"As was correctly foreshadowed last week the increase in the volume of weekly bank clearings proved to be only temporary, and due, as was pointed out, to the inclusion of a number of monthly settlements. The total clearings at eighty-five leading cities for the week aggregate $1,085,000,000, a falling off of 15 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 18 per cent. over last year, 10 per cent. over 1896, 16 per cent. over 1895, and 19 per cent. over 1894. For the first time in many weeks the comparisons made with the corresponding weeks of 1893 and preceding years proved unfavorable, the decreases, as compared with 1893 and 1892, being nearly 11 per cent., and with 1891 and 1890 ranging between 4 and 5 per cent.

"Exports of cereals are larger. The shipments of wheat (flour included) this week from the United States and Canada aggregate 4,044,000 bushels, against 3,778,000 bushels last week, 1,344,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,017,000 bushels in 1896, 8,165,000 bushels in 1895, and 3,019,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are over 1,000,000 bushels larger than last week, aggregating 4,627,000 bushels, against 3,557,000 bushels last week, 2,328,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,074,000 bushels in 1896, and 778,000 bushels in 1895."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Scarcity of currency causing some city banks to ship gold to their out-of-town clients.

Statement that Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Committee has decided upon an assessment of $20 per share on the company's stock, for which holders will receive new preferred stock.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that rates on grain east-bound from there are becoming more and more demoralized.

Adoption by stockholders of St. Paul and Duluth of proposition for the issue of $5,000,000 first mortgage consolidated bonds to meet others as they fall due and for new equipment and general improvements.

Production of anthracite coal during March officially placed at 2,700,289 tons, as compared with an output of 2,761,999 tons in February.

Incorporation at Albany of the Peekskill Traction Company, to operate an electric railroad twelve miles long.

Consolidation of four of the companies associated with the Southern Pacific into the main organization.

Increase of $8,146 in Big Four's earnings for the first week in April.

Decrease of $837,000 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $5,200,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Reports of a probable increase in the premiums for insuring gold on account of war risks.

Increase of $961 in Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis surplus earnings for March.

Arrival of a large amount of gold from Europe.

Further postponement of the foreclosure sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad until May 18.

Sub-Treasury's heavy debit balance at the Clearing House due to heavy expenditures being made by Government.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	84	87
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	24¾	25¼
Amsterdam preferred	64½	65¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	125	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	78¼
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	74
Glucose common	86¾	87
Glucose preferred	90½	91¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	8

	Bid.	Asked.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Malt common	21½	22½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	67	69
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	358¾	359½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	5½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¾@56½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25⅞ per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 1,300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 200 Little Chief at .15, 200 Mollie Gibson at .22, 500 Pharmacist at .07, 500 Small Hopes at 1.00.

On the Mining Exchange, 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½, 3,000 Anaconda at .31¼, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .05½, 500 Golden Fleece at .25, 33,000 Gold Magnet at .006½, buyer, 60, @.002¾@.003½, 800 Havana at .75@.75½, 1,500 Isabella at .18@.16½, 5,000 Jefferson at .02½, 3,000 Justine at .02@.03½, 800 Lillie at .79½, 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .19½@.19¼, 3,000 Mount Rosa at .11½, 36,000 Old Gold at .003¾@.003½@.003¼, 400 Portland at .80@.79¾, 63,000 Sentinel at .01@.01¼, buyer, 60, @.009, 3,800 Union at .10½, 5,000 Work at .02½.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Thursday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	1.00	.70	1.00
Alta	.15	..	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.33	..	.33	..
Breece	.35	.40	.35	.40
Brunswick	.11	.14	.11	.14
Chollar	.25	..	.25	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.75	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Deadwood	.70	1.05	.70	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.30	..	.30	..
Father De Smet	.14	.21	.14	.21
Gould & Curry	.10	..	.10	..
Hale & Norcross	.70	..	.70	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
K'gston & Pemb'ke Iron	.15	.21	.15	.21
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.20	..	.20	..
Ophir	.50	..	.50	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.09	..	.09
Potosi	.25	..	.25	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.06	..	.06	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.70	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Union Consolidated	.20	..	.20	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.10	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Albany	..	..	..	.04
Alice	.75	..	.75	..
Belcher	.15	..	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	.40	.30	..
Brunswick Cons.	.12	..	.12	.13
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.25	..	.28	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.14	..
Chrysolite	..	..	.08	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	.95	.75	.95
Eureka Cons.	.15	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.10	..	.10	..
Hale & Norcross	.70	..	.65	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.38	.50	.38	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.15	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Cons.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	.16	.15	.16
Mexican	.20	..	.20	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.50	..	.55	..
Occidental	2.25	..	2.25	..
Plymouth	.12	..	.12	..
Potosi	.25	..	.20	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.75	..	.75	..
Standard	1.60	1.80	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.85	1.00	.95	1.00
Union Cons.	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	.04	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.14	..	.12	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.17	..
Alamo	..	.03	.01	..
Anaconda	.20	..	.24	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08	..	.08	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.04
Golden Fleece	.18	..	.20	..
Isabella	.20	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	..	.18	.23
Mount Rosa	.09	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.08	.10	..	.20
Alamo	.01½	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
Anaconda	.29	.31	.30	.37
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	.09	.08¼	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003½	.004½	.004½	.004½
Elkton	.60	.65	..	..
Gold Magnet	.003½	.006	.003½	.004
Garfield Grouse	.05¼	.06	.05¼	.06
Golden Fleece	.21	.23	.20	.26
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.20	.20¾	.16	.19
Jefferson	.03½	.04	.02	.04
Justine	.01½	.02	.02	.03
Lillie	.80	.82	.79	.81
Mollie Gibson	.19½	.21	.18¾	.20¼
Mount Rosa	.11	.12	.11	.12
Old Gold	.003	.004	.003¼	.003¾
Pilgrim	.79	.81	.004	.006
Portland	..	..	.79	.82
Rocky Mountain	..	.15	..	.15
Sentinel	.01	.01⅛	.008¾	.009¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.09½	.10¼	.10½	.12
Work	.02	.02½	.02½	..
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
C., C., C. & St. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
1st week April	$255,433	$246,687	$239,101
From July 1	11,024,973	10,109,908	10,684,965
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS for March—			
Gross	460,314	415,203	404,942
Op. expenses	327,367	283,125	279,290
Net	132,947	132,078	125,652
Charges	126,570	126,660	124,401
Surplus	6,377	5,417	1,251
For nine months—			
Gross	4,269,359	3,815,255	3,923,609
Net	1,480,000	1,435,053	1,529,332
Surplus	329,621	305,895	404,301

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of New York Security and Trust Company, payable May 2.

By United States Rubber Company, a 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, May 2.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York informs holders of their reorganization certificates for securities of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company that on and after April 18 they will be prepared to issue new securities in exchange for the same.

It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared dividend No. 240 of 25 cents per share, making $6,681,250 paid in dividends, to date, payable April 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close April 20.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York informs holders of shares of the Michigan Central Railroad Company that it is prepared to receive deposits of the same on or before June 16 and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated April 13 last.

Everett National Bank to Wind Up.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Everett National Bank of Boston to-day made arrangements to wind up its affairs. This announcement is accompanied by the further statement that the bank also has arranged to transfer its customers to the Shoe and Leather National Bank of this city.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,330	Am. Sug. Ref.	117¼	118⅞	116¼	116⅞
1,260	Am. Tobacco	112	113¼	109	109⅝
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
140	Brook. R. T.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
9,130	C., B. & Q.	92⅜	93	91⅞	92
15,380	C., M. & St. P.	88⅞	89⅜	88¼	88⅞
1,490	C., R. I. & P.	85⅝	86	85⅜	85⅞
70	Gen. Electric	32	32⅝	32	32⅝
470	Louis. & Nash.	49¼	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞
1,880	Manhattan	96⅞	97⅝	95⅞	95⅞
280	Mo. Pacific	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
70	N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
50	N. Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23	23
480	N. Pacific pf.	61⅞	62¼	61⅝	61⅝
180	People's Gas	91¼	91¼	90⅝	90⅝
50	Southern pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
400	U. P., D. & G.	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2,700	Union Pac. pf.	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝
10	Western Union	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
60,030					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Can. South. 1st	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1,000	Met. Elev. 1st	115½	115½	115½	115½
12,000	Or. Imp. 5s	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞
3,000	Rock I. 5s, c.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
57,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞
10,000	Wabash 1st	106	107	106	107
9,000	Wabash 2d	76½	77	76½	77
5,000	Wis. Central 1st	38	38	38	38
$99,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 15.—Boston had an exceedingly quiet market to-day, with a rise of 2½ in Montana, followed by a reaction, and slight advances in Bell Telephone and West End as the only features. Call loans, 3½@5; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@7.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	..
Boston & Lowell	217	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	109½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	113	..
Fitchburg pf.	99	99⅞
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	81	81½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅝	2
Arnold	11	11¼
Atlantic	..	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	173⅞	174½
Butte & Boston	24¼	24⅞
Calumet & Hecla	517	523
Centennial	12½	13
Franklin	10	11½
Gold Coin Mines	1½	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	40	41
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5⅝
Quincy	106	107
Santa Ysabel	..	6½
Tamarack	148	..
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	20	20½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	250	..
Dominion Coal	17	18½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	..
Erie Telephone	63	65
General Electric	32	32¼
General Electric pf.	85	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	..
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	126
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	172	173
United States Oil	13⅝	14
Westinghouse Electric	20⅝	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The market was dull and featureless, the trading being confined to a few stocks, and the fluctuations narrow. At the opening the street railway stocks showed a slight improvement, but in the afternoon there were fractional declines in Union Traction and Consolidated Traction of New Jersey. Philadelphia Traction held firm. There was a better demand for Pennsylvania Heat receipts, and the price advanced 1, to 7. United Gas Improvement also was stronger, and rose to 106¼. Welsbach was neglected, while Marsden was without change. The buying of Pennsylvania was better, and the price of the stock rose to 56⅜. Lehigh Valley was lower, the price receding from 22 to 21½. Choctaw preferred was firm, a dividend, the first in the history of the company, of 2½ per cent., semi-annual, was declared on the preferred.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	12	22
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	22⅞	23¼
Northern Pacific pf.	61⅝	61⅞
Pennsylvania	56⅛	56⅜
Reading t. ctfs.	8 1-16	8 3-16
Reading pf.	19 1-16	19⅛
Reading 2d pf.	10	10½
St. Paul	88⅞	88⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅞	3
Met. Railway	137½	138½
Philadelphia Traction	79⅝	80
Baltimore con	22½	22⅞
Union Traction	15	15½
Electric Storage	20	21
Electric Storage pf.	22	23½
United Gas Imp.	..	106¼
Welsbach Light	43½	44½
New Jersey Traction	44	44½
American R. E. L.	3½	4
Marsden	6⅛	6½
Choctaw	10⅝	11
Choctaw pf.	31	31½
Reading gold 4s	80	80¼
Elec. & P. 4s	80¼	80⅝
Equitable Gas 5s	103	104
Con. T., Pittsburg	13⅝	14
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	46⅝	47

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—West Chicago opened at 90, and after dropping to 89½ closed where it opened. North Chicago opened at 215½, touched 218½, and closed at 217. Chicago City Railway sold at 227. Biscuit common dropped from 23¼ to 22⅞; the preferred sold at 79¼@79½. Chicago Edison was at 134.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	23½
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. common	22⅝
National Biscuit Co. preferred	79
Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Brewing & Malting preferred	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6⅝
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. preferred	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. preferred	48
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co preferred	40
Chicago City Railway	230
North Chicago Street Railroad	215
West Chicago Street Railroad	90¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	10⅝
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	8⅝
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.24	.25
Alpha Con	.05	.04
Andes	.12	.13
Belcher	.14	..
Best & Belcher	.35	.35
Bullion	.02	.03
Challenge Con	..	.18
Chollar	.28	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	.74	.77
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.15
Gould & Curry	.11	.11
Hale & Norcross	.70	.73
Justice	.10	.15
Kentuck Con	.10	.01
Mexican	.18	.21
Occidental Con	2.80	2.85
Ophir	.56	.57
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.35	.34
Savage	.14	.16
Sierra Nevada	.74	.78
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con	.23	.25
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.12	.13

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45¼@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	1½	2½	1½	2½
Anaconda	30¾	32½	30¾	32½
Anchoria	64	65	60	75
Argentum	19¼	19¾	19¾	20
Consolidated	8⅝	9	8¾	9
Elkton	61	61½	60½	60¾
El Paso	7	7½	6⅞	6½
Gibson	19½	20	19½	20
Gold Coin	90¾	91	90	91
Gold King	50	60	47	50
Golden Fleece	20	26	20	26
Grouse	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Isabella	21½	21¾	21	21½
Jefferson	3	4	1½	3½
Lillie	80	80¾	80	80¾
Matoa	14½	14⅝	13¾	14
Moon Anchor	84½	84¾	85¾	86¼
Pharmacist	6	6¼	6	6¼
Portland	79½	80	80	80¼
Rawlings	15	15½	15½	15½
Rosa	11	11½	11½	12
Union	10¼	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Work	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific
Extension and Collateral 5 % Bonds.
Office of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., March 30th, 1898.

To the holders of First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in pursuance of the provisions of Article IX. of that certain mortgage or deed of trust of the said The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the fourth day of July, A. D. 1884, and known as the First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral of said Company, has selected for redemption all of the outstanding First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, secured by said Mortgage, namely:

Such of the Coupon Bonds, numbered 1 to 40,712, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding, and

Such of the Registered Bonds, numbered 1 to 3,000, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding.

Holders of the said bonds may present the same on and after the 30th day of April, A. D. 1898, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y., where the Railway Company will redeem the same by paying therefor par, 5 per centum premium and interest accrued up to April 30, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that, in pursuance of the provisions of said Article IX. of said mortgage interest will cease to accrue on the bonds named herein on THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1898.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 20th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
320 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Nassau Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
19 shs. Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room.
125 shs. Hudson Building Co.
250 shs. Daly Mining Co. of Utah.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
10 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.

For acct. of whom it may concern.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
100 shs. United States Security Co., formerly the United States Contracting Co.
12 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room.
145 shs. T. B. Peddie & Co., Newark, N. J.
$5,000 Great South Bay Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
25 shs. Jersey City Gas Light Co.
480 shs. Lincoln Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R., (Guar. 9 p. c.)

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, April 15, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 240.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for March, payable at the office of the Company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will reopen May 2 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

No. 281 Fourth Avenue,
NEW YORK, March 18th, 1898.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1898, at 11:45 o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 281 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to INCREASE the capital stock of the said Company from the present amount thereof, to wit, $1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $2,000,000, to consist of 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

E. R. L. GOULD,
JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,
G. W. YOUNG,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
W. BAYARD CUTTING,
ALFRED T. WHITE,
A Majority of the Directors.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY in May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

United States Rubber Company,
New Brunswick, N. J., April 14th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, April 22d, 1898, and reopen May 18th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 15, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
9	9¼	50	American Spirits Mfg.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	......
116¼	116⅝	34,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117½	118¼	116⅝	116⅝	......
107	109	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	— ½
89	92	2	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	......
..	..	340	American Tobacco	112	112	112	112	......
109¾	109⅞	40,865	Am. Tobac., ex div.	112	113¼	109	109⅞	—4⅛
118	119	65	Am. Tobac. pf., ex div.	116	117	116	117	......
11½	11¾	125	At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	25¾	1,980	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ½
17	17½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅞
37⅛	37⅝	1,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37⅝	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ½
79⅝	80¼	50	Canadian Pacific	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	......
18¾	19	1,885	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
154	160	6	Chicago & Alton	155	155	155	155	......
92	92⅛	14,690	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92⅝	93	91⅞	92⅛	+ ½
10¾	11	600	Chicago Great West	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
..	..	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	29	29	29	29	+1
23	24	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	......
88⅝	88⅞	18,430	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89	89⅜	88⅜	88⅞	+ ⅝
141½	142	262	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141	141	141	141	— ½
117½	118	1,238	Chicago & Northw.	118¼	118⅜	118	118	......
172	174	60	Chi. & Northw. pf.	171½	172½	171½	172½	......
85½	85⅝	4,885	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85⅝	86⅜	85⅜	85⅝	+ ¼
11½	11⅞	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
18½	19	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
177½	178½	1,450	Consolidated Gas	177½	179½	177½	178½	+2⅝
106⅜	108⅜	30	Delaware & Hudson	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	......
43⅛	44	20	Denver & R. G. pf.	42	42	42	42	......
54	56	500	Detroit Gas	55	59	55	55	—5
..	..	10	Flint & P. M.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	......
..	..	21	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	22	22	22	22	......
31¼	32	300	General Electric	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ½
23	25	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
98¼	99½	8	Illinois Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	......
7	7⅜	100	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
70	70½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	......
180	..	20	Lake Shore	179½	179½	179½	179½	......
48⅛	48⅜	4,205	Louisville & Nashville	49⅛	49⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
95⅝	95⅞	7,785	Manhattan Con	96⅜	97	95¼	95⅝	+ ½
138	138½	8,275	Metropolitan St. Ry.	140	140¼	138	138⅛	— ¼
102	105	5	Michigan Central	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	......
26	26¼	1,310	Missouri Pacific	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	30¼	300	National Lead Co.	29	29	29	29	— ½
103¼	103⅜	107	National Lead Co. pf.	103¼	104¼	103	103	— ½
6¼	8	100	New Central Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¾
90½	91½	545	N. J. Central, ex div.	91	91¼	91	91	......
..	..	100	New York Air Brake	16	16	16	16	......
110¼	110⅜	1,722	New York Central	110⅜	111	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
45⅝	46	500	Norfolk & West. pf.	45⅜	46½	45¼	46½	+1½
5¼	5½	1,200	North American	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
22⅞	23	1,525	Northern Pacific	23⅛	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
61⅝	61½	6,224	Northern Pacific pf.	61⅜	62	61⅜	61⅜	+ ¾
14¼	14½	100	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	......
28	31¼	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	28	28	28	28	+1
23¼	24⅛	100	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
112½	113	100	Pennsylvania R. R.	113	113	113	113	+ ½
90½	91	1,450	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91⅜	91	91¼	+ ½
172	175	20	Pull. Palace Car Co.	175	175	175	175	......
2	2⅜	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	— ¼
38¼	39⅛	150	Reading 1st pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¾
6	6½	800	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
15	15⅞	50	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	......
25⅞	26¼	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
12¼	13¼	600	Southern Pacific	12½	13	12½	12¾	+ ½
7⅞	8	500	Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25¼	26	735	Southern Railway pf.	26¼	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	20¼	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
10	10¼	1,100	Texas Pacific	10	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
160	165	105	Third Avenue	160¼	160¾	160¼	160¼	—6¾
20	20¼	1,445	Union Pacific	20¼	20½	20	20	+ ⅛
52⅝	52½	16,897	Union Pacific pf.	52⅝	53	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	36,425	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ½
56	57	100	U. S. Leather pf.	57	57	57	57	+ ⅜
67⅛	68¼	326	U. S. Rubber pf.	68	68	68	68	+2⅝
114	118	70	Wells Fargo Express	116	116	115½	115½	......
..	..	500	West Chicago Street	90¼	90½	90⅛	90½	+ ⅛
7½	8¼	65	Western Union Beef	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	......
85½	86½	620	Western Union Tel.	86⅜	86⅜	85⅞	85⅞	+ ½
8⅞	10⅝	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
Sales.....		215,723						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
11,000	90
200	88½
100	88
5,000	88⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
1,000	83½
At, T & S F gen 4s	
23,000	87½
5,000	87⅝
42,000	86¾
34,000	86⅝
500	87⅝
6,000	86⅝
Adjustment 4s	
6,000	58¼
17,000	58
25,000	58¼
5,000	58¼
1,000	58⅝
22,000	58
Austin & N W 1st	
5,000	82⅝
7,000	82½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	
3,000	101¼
10,000	101⅛
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	79
Canada So 1st 5s	
2,000	109¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
5,000	38½
Cent of N J gen 5s	
2,000	112
8,000	111½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
5,000	76½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
1,000	96
4,000	96½
Chicago & Erie 1st	
2,000	111¼
Chi G L & C Co 1st	
4,000	104
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
622,000	106½
Registered	
10,000	106½
Chi Term Trans 4s	
2,000	81¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
1,000	109½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
2,000	69
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	
5,000	56
Illinois Cent 3½s reg	
3,000	102½
Illinois Cent 4s, 1951	
3,000s20F	101⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1952, reg	
1,000s3	108
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
1,000	115½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
5,000	73⅝
9,000	74
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
10,000	86½
6,000	86⅝
500	87
4,000	86⅝
Missouri Pacific 3d	
5,000	108
N Y, C & St L 4s	
2,000	101½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
1,000	97¼
N Y, O & W con 5s	
5,000	106½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
1,000	105
N Y, S & W Term 1st	
12,000	110
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
5,000	59
5,000	59⅛
2,000	59⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
5,000	93
5,000	93¼
1,000	93
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	
6,000	106
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
20,000	52½
5,000	53½
5,000	53⅝
5,000	54
10,000	53½
Oregon R & N 4s	
2,000	92¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
10,000	97½
Inc A 5s	
9,000	62
Inc B & col trust	
15,000	46
Pitts & West 1st	
5,000	80
Reading Co gen 4s	
23,000	80
Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000	80½
13,000	80
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
5,000	88
3,000	87½
St L S W 1st	
2,000	72⅝
St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s	
10,000	108
So Pac of Cal 5s consid	
10,000	96
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	
10,000	88½
1,000	89
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st	
11,000	81
Tex & N O con 5s	
11,000	98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	99
Tol, Peo & West 4s	
6,000	70
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
7,000	80
Union Pacific 4s	
4,000	90½
16,000	90⅜
25,000	90½
30,000	90⅝
15,000	90¼
1,000	90⅜
6,000	90⅝
1,000	90¼
7,000	90⅜
10,000	90½
14,000	90¼
55,000	90
10,000	90¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
12,000	53½
17,000	53⅜
5,000	53⅜
48,000	53⅞
1,000	54
5,000	54¼
100,000	54¼
5,000	54
1,000	54½
10,000	54
3,000	54½
27,000	54¼
5,000	54½
6,000	54
Wabash 1st 5s	
20,000	106¼
7,000	106⅜
7,000	106½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
5,000	76½
4,000	76⅜
West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	106⅞
Wis Central Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	38
Total sales	$1,680,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Del., L. & W.	144¼	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1907	108¼	109	Den. & R. G.	10⅝	11⅝	1st pf.	60	73
4s, c., 1907	109½	110½	D. M. & Ft. D.	10	13	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925, ex div.	119	120	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	2d pf.	29	31¾
4s, c., 1925	120	121	Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4	N. Y., S. & W.	10	14
5s, r., 1904, ex div.	109¾	110¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¼	5	Nor. & West.	12	15
5s, c., 1904	111	112	Eastern Elevator	..	61	Ohio Southern	..	5
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Eighth Avenue	300	330	Ont. Mining	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Erie	12	12½	Ore. R. & N.	43½	47
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Erie 1st pf.	32½	34½	Ore. R. & N. pf.	65½	68
			Erie 2d pf.	15⅝	17¼	Oregon S. L.	28	31½
Adams Express	100	104	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	Penn. Coal	325	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
American Coal	100	140	Gt. Nor. pf.	147	152	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Am. Cotton Oil	16	17¾	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	46½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67½	70	Homestake	42	..	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98	pf.	60	68
Am. Express	120	127	Ill. Steel Co.	45	55	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	21½	22	Iowa Central pf.	26	29	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Ann Arbor	11	13	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Reading	16⅛	17
Ann Arbor pf.	34	35	K. C., P. & G.	19¾	20¼	Reading 2d pf.	20	21
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Kanawha & Mich.	4½	6¼	Rens. & Saratoga	180	181
new	6	6½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	R., W. & O.	118	120
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	Rio Grande W. pf.	58½	58¾
B'klyn Union Gas	111½	115	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Brunswick Co., 3d			Kingston & Pem.	1	10	1st pf.	46	50
in. paid	4	5	Laclede Gas	39½	40½	St. L. & San Fran.	6¼	6⅝
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Laclede Gas pf.	85	90	St. L. & San Fran.		
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65	L. E. & W.	13½	15	1st pf.	56	57
Canada Southern	46	47	Long Island	40	50	St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
Central Pacific	11½	12½	Manhattan Beach	5	8	St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	9¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	St. P. & Duluth	..	24
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	53	Mexican Central	4	5	St. P. & D. pf.	78	80
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P., M. & M.,		
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24	Minn. & St. L.	24	25½	ex dividend	129	134
Chi., Ind. & L.	6½	7½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84	St. P. & Omaha	68	71
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	51	St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27½	29	Minn., St. P. & S.			Sil. bullion certfs.	55⅝	56½
C., C., C. & St. L.	27	28	S. M.	5	..	Sixth Avenue	200	220
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44½	49	Minn., St. P. & S.			Standard R. & T.	3½	4½
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	S. M. pf.	14	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn. Iron	58½	63½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Mo., K. & T.	10¼	11½	U. S. Express	38	41
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Mo., K. & T. pf.	31¾	32¾	U. S. Leather	5⅝	5¾
C. & H. Coal, all			Mobile & Ohio	27	29	U. S. Rubber	16½	18
in. paid	5¼	6	Morris & Essex	171	175	Wabash	6⅞	7
Col. H. V. & T.	5¼	6½	Nat. Lin. Oil	14	18	Wabash pf.	15¼	16
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	24	Nat. Starch	5½	7	W. & L. E., $1 as.		
Com. Cable	150	158	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83	paid	1⅛	2
Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30	Wis. Cent.	1½	2
Consol. Ice	29	29½	N. Y. & N. H.	183	187	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14			

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hanover	390
Central National	160	Irving	147½
City	900	Lincoln National	750
Columbia	150	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	850	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	74
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	108

There was a sale of 5 shares of Park at 300.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$222,765,692
Gold reserve	179,703,960
Net silver	6,267,470
United States notes in the Treasury	36,574,607
Treasury notes of 1890	3,401,977
Total receipts this day	1,061,928
Total receipts this month	15,494,309
Total receipts this year	323,011,022
Total expenditures this day	2,250,000
Total expenditures this month	21,166,000
Total expenditures this year	324,536,270
Deposits in National banks	31,294,405
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	179,974
Government receipts from internal revenue	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hamilton Door Manufacturing Company of Middleport; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. A. Hamilton, William Hogg, and C. H. Creamor, Buffalo.

Alden & Nicholson Company of Rochester, to carry on a canning business; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. S. Alden, C. F. Nicholson, E. W. Morrill, W. H. Tobey, and C. S. Lippincott, Rochester.

Babylon and Oak Island Ferry Company of Suffolk County, to operate a ferry line between Fire Island Beach and Babylon and Oak Island Beach; capital, $40,000. Directors—Jeremiah Robbins, W. C. Abbott, F. S. Bunce, W. H. Deale, and A. B. Chivvis.

The North Atlantic Load Line.

Charles P. Sumner, Chairman of the Joint Conference of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston commercial bodies, has written to the London Board of Trade embodying salient points of the Joint Conference's contention with respect to the Winter North Atlantic load line, and urging prompt action by the board to rectify [illegible].

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Importers Cannot Reinstate a Protest After Withdrawing It—Sardelles and Diamond Black.

The question of whether an importer has the right to reinstate a protest against customs classification after once having withdrawn it has just been decided in the negative by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell. This matter came up in the application of the William Koch Importing Company requesting a "reinstatement" of two protests covering importations of mirrors. These protests were withdrawn by the importers at the suggestion of a Custom House clerk, who informed them that the points at issue had been settled in decisions by the Board of General Appraisers in a manner "apparently so conclusive as to scarcely admit of a doubt." Subsequently the Treasury Department issued instructions to liquidate similar entries on a duty basis 10 per cent. lower than that determined by the General Appraisers.

In an official order on this subject Mr. Howell says that a protest wholly withdrawn by the importers from the custody and control of the proper customs officers ceases to be a valid subsisting protest, and cannot afterward be reinstated for the purpose of securing the benefits of a decision rendered by the Board of General Appraisers subsequent to the withdrawal of such protest. The Assistant Secretary adds: "From which it follows that it is not within the province of a Collector of Customs nor his subordinates to suggest, or urge upon importers, the withdrawal or abandonment of such protests once filed with the Collector for his official action thereon."

A recent decision of the Board of Classification on "sardelles de Scandinavie" has been partly affirmed, and partly overturned by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The case came up on a protest filed by Meyer & Lange against Collector Bidwell's assessment of duty on two varieties of fish packed in oil. These two varieties were "Kieler Sprotten in Oil" and "Sardelles de Scandinavie." Duty was assessed on both alike at 2½ cents a box under Paragraph 208 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, which provides for "anchovies and sardines packed in oil in quarter boxes." The importers claimed that the merchandise was dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 211 of the same act as "fish in cases or packages made of tin, except anchovies and sardines." The Board of Classification sustained Collector Bidwell's decision. The United States Circuit Court, however, affirms only so much of that decision as relates to "Kieler Sprotten in Oil." The court reverses the findings of the Board of General Appraisers as to the sardelles, holding that the latter are not commercially known as anchovies, and that they were properly dutiable under Paragraph 211 of the act of 1894 as claimed by the importers. Acting on the advice of the United States Attorney General the Treasury Department has decided to take no appeal in this matter from the decision of the Circuit Court.

On the subject of tariff classification of diamond black which is before the Board of Customs now, Assistant Secretary Howell has written the following reply to a request for official information regarding the status of that particular dye: "There is much controversy in regard to the proper classification of this merchandise. Importers contend that it has been commercially known as 'alizarin black' since 1891. On the part of the Government it is claimed that the merchandise has been sold in the United States under the name of 'napthylamine black, 4 B.' Many suits are now pending in New York on this issue. * * * Until the issue has been definitely decided in the courts, the department will continue to exact duty on this class of black dye at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 15 of the act of July 24, 1897."

Two special hearings will be conducted by the Board of Classification next week. One will be on Monday, before President Ham, and will have flax goods for its subject; the other will be on next Wednesday, and will deal with protests filed by William Liddell & Co., on white paint and lithophone.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Marking of Imported Scissors—Swiss Watches and Movements.

With regard to the marking of foreign-made scissors brought to this country, the Treasury Department has just made a ruling that under Sections 8 and 11 of the existing Tariff act, the name of the country of origin must, in each instance, appear on the same surface with, and in close proximity to, the commercial markings. The Collector of the Port must in all cases be satisfied that the marking is in no way calculated to deceive the purchaser or customer in this country.

Secretary Gage has given his personal attention to the question of the marking of Swiss watches, and he rules that such watches and movements may be delivered to consignees in this country if in addition to the name of the country of origin the name and address of the dealer in the United States appear. He says that watches and watch movements stand in an exceptional position among all other manufactured articles, as they are usually sold by the maker to the jobber, retailer, or consumer, with a guarantee which covers a stated period, varying from one to five years, and that it is important that the dealer who is back of the guarantee should be well known to the consumer, and therefore the name of the town or the city on each watch is necessary to determine the location of the guarantor.

On the subject of sea stores, or "ship stores," about which there has been considerable controversy lately, Assistant Secretary Howell rules that where a foreign vessel, which has sustained damage in the waters of the United States by grounding, subsequently arrives safely in her port of destination in the United States with her cargo on board, and is afterward condemned as unseaworthy, by reason of such damage, such vessel cannot be regarded as wrecked within the meaning of Article 368 of the Customs Regulations of 1892, and such vessel's "ship's stores" are not entitled to free entry.

For the purpose of settling disputed questions along the Canadian border, the Treasury Department rules that oaths of emigrants as to household effects, brought into this country, may be taken before Canadian Justices of the Peace without an official seal, providing a certificate is duly attested by a notary public under a proper seal.

IMPORTS OF STATUARY.

Misleading Sculptors' Certificates No Longer Required by Customs Officers.

One of the vexatious evils of importations of statuary with which customs officers have had to contend for several years has been the "sculptors' declaration," or certificate, attached to each invoice and purporting to identify or guarantee the article imported as a work of art. These "sculptors' declarations" have been denounced on various occasions by high Treasury Department officials, and now Assistant Secretary Howell has concluded to practically disregard them. He declares that such certificates have had the effect of misleading examining officers without in any case furnishing satisfactory evidence of the professional character of the alleged sculptor.

According to the order just issued from the Treasury Department a declaration of an alleged sculptor or statuary may, if attached to an invoice, be accorded the consideration to which it may be entitled by the position or reputation of the person subscribing thereto, but the admissibility of any statue as the work of a professional sculptor must be decided principally upon the nature, originality, and merit of the statue itself, together with such documentary evidence as shall be produced upon the entry of the goods, regarding the professional status of the maker of the work. Evidence will be required to show that the alleged statues sought to be imported are the handiwork of the sculptor who conceived the designs and executed the original models, or in the case of replicas or copies of standard works, that they were executed by a professional artist or under his immediate supervision.

Appraisers and customs officers are instructed to discriminate with great care between such stone or metal figures as have been manufactured for commercial purposes by artisans, and such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, alabaster, or metal.

He Set a Fire for Revenge.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 15.—John Bogert, Chief of the Fire Department here, has received a letter from John Ashley of Sulphur Springs, Texas, in which he confesses that he started the fire in Michael Duffy's building here two months ago. He says his motive was to obtain revenge on Duffy.

WHEAT AT $1.15 IN CHICAGO.

Joseph Leiter Unloads 5,000,000 Bushels of July—Sharp Declines and Wild Fluctuations.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The unloading of something like 5,000,000 bushels of July wheat to-day by Joseph Leiter resulted in a break of 3 cents in that option. May also declined sharply, closing 2½ cents lower than it did yesterday. The wildness and activity of the market are shown by the fact that there was 7 cents difference between the high and low points of May and 3¾ cents in July. The high point for May—$1.15—is the highest since 1892.

Trade in wheat started out with the usual jump in May, and new high prices were made for that delivery. May closed yesterday at $1.11⅛, but opened to-day all the way from $1.12 to $1.14, and in two minutes' time it had been bid up to $1.15. Not since 1892 has wheat reached such a high level. A sharp break to $1.10 followed, with a quick recovery to $1.11½. After that all interest until near the close was centred in the avalanche of long July wheat which was thrown on the market by the big longs. July opened at 87⅛@87⅞ cents, compared with yesterday's closing price of 87⅞ cents.

Hundreds had it for sale at those figures, and the decline which started did not halt until 86⅝ cents was recorded. There the market rested, but only for a few minutes. Liquidation was redoubled, and it was estimated that at least 5,000,000 bushels were dumped on the market in the hour and a half which followed the opening, chiefly by one concern. John Cudahy was credited with disposing of a large proportion of this. Others credited it to Armour, and still others to Leiter. It came out later, however, that the liquidation was on Leiter's account, and the heavy lines he disposed of, coupled with his enormous cash sales the last week, must have materially reduced his line of holdings.

The Liverpool market was ⅜@⅝d. lower before this market opened, but, apart from that, no real reason for the weakness could be gathered from the news. The heavy holders were evidently determined to realize their profits on the recent large advance, and their action brought nearly all the small "tailers" in with their lines of long wheat.

After the July price had got down to 86⅛ cents, the market again quieted down to a certain extent, and up to 12:30 the decline was very gradual. But in the last half hour's trading liquidation was resumed again, and this time May also suffered, though more from lack of support than from an extensive offering. It was evident then that the early bulge in May was part of a cleverly prearranged plan to help Leiter liquidate his July holdings, and it undoubtedly did act as a steadying influence during the first tremendous flood of wheat.

The market became very weak toward the close, and the lowest prices of the day for July were quoted as the session came to an end. July closed at 84¾@84⅞ cents. May closed at $1.09, after selling at $1.08.

VETERANS WELCOME RECRUITS.

Lafayette Post Cheers 100 Young Men Who Want to be Soldiers.

Veterans and recruits met in the rooms of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the Masonic Temple, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last evening, and much patriotic enthusiasm was aroused. On short notice 100 young men were led into the presence of the members of the post and introduced as recruits who were ready to fight for their country. Of this feature of the evening's programme most of the veterans had been kept in ignorance.

Lafayette Post has recently begun the enrollment of recruits for a regiment to be ready for service as soon as they are wanted. Each member of the post pledges himself to secure one or more recruits. Part of those who have already been enrolled were the young men introduced last evening. They were under the guidance of Major A. S. Washburn, J. H. O'Connell, and George A. Darling. The recruits were kept in one of the rooms occupied by the post during the regular meeting of the veterans until 10 o'clock. Then, headed by a fife and drum corps, they marched into the presence of the old soldiers. Adjt. Wilbur F. Brown introduced them to Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who addressed the recruits as follows:

"It is a source of great pleasure to the veterans you see assembled here, and to me, to greet you as young patriots willing to serve their country. I can assure you that the pleasure that these gray-haired men you see about you have felt because they have served their country they would not exchange for anything else in this world. There are many among them who would to-night gladly exchange places with you in order to enjoy the glorious privilege of fighting for their country did nature make it possible."

He explained to the recruits that uniforms would immediately be provided for them, and for others willing to become soldiers. Then three rousing cheers were given by the veterans for the recruits. Then followed the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the old and young soldiers.

As an illustration of the appreciation which the country manifests for men who distinguish themselves on the field of battle, a badge presented by Congress to Brevet Major Rufus King, Jr., for gallantry at the battle of White Oaks, June 30, 1862, was pinned upon the lapel of Mr. King's coat by Gen. Butterfield. Then followed a luncheon for the veterans.

A RAID ON MOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Some time ago Leroy Andrews of 33 Union Square, manager of the Association for the Prevention of Fraudulent Auctions, complained to the Police Department that numerous auctions of a fraudulent character were being conducted in the city, and asked its aid in wiping them out. Chief McCullagh and Capt. McCluskey of the Detective Bureau, after much trouble and time, succeeded in securing enough evidence to warrant a raid, so yesterday afternoon a number of detectives were sent out and made the following arrests: William Shannon, selling under the flag of Theodore Hacker, at 259 Sixth Avenue; Robert B. Ward, selling under the flag of John Stiebling, at 589 Eighth Avenue; Peter Korn and Harry Fisher, at 271 Sixth Avenue; Asher Block, selling under the flag of Theodore Hacker, at 557 Eighth Avenue.

The prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, all waiving examination, and being held for trial in $500 bail. Block and Ward were locked up as they were unable to furnish bail.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,720.—Wool shawls, from Arthur Walker & Co., Bradford, Feb. 17, 1898. 1,353 shawls, entered at 4s each. No advance. 1,354 do., entered at 3s 6d, advanced to 4s 3d each. 1,355 do., entered at 4s 6d each. No advance. 1,356 do., entered at 3s, advanced to 3s 9d each. 1,627 do., entered at 3s 3d, advanced to 3s 6d each. 1,632 do., entered at 5s 3d, advanced to 6s 3d each. 1,633 do., entered at 6s, advanced to 7s each. 1,635 do., entered at 8s, advanced to 9s 6d each. 1,640 do., entered at 9s 6d, advanced to 10s 6d each. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add charges.

17,690.—Quince stock, from F. Delannay, Angers, Feb. 28, 1898. Bognassier, 7-12 m-m, entered at 12 francs per 1,000. No advance. Add packing.

17,728.—All silk, piece dyed, from Derungs Freres, Lyons, March 10, 1898. 105 Mousseline chiffon, entered at 1.48 francs per meter. No advance. 105 Mousseline ferine, entered at 1.50 francs per meter. No advance. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 2 per cent.

17,618 Continued.—Satin covers, manufactured, metal, 48x48, entered at 225, advanced to 250 piasters each. Satin covers, manufactured, silk, 45x22, entered at 35, advanced to 40 piasters each. Satin covers, manufactured, silk, 90x22, entered at 55, advanced to 65 piasters each. Velveteen covers, entered at 18 piasters each; no advance. Seven satin piano covers, entered at 2,350, advanced to 2,500 piasters for all. Linen cushion apron, entered at 20, advanced to 25 piasters each. Similar goods, similar prices. Add packing.

4,491 O. P., El Paso.—Straw hats, from A. A. Kline, Juarez, Feb. 12, 1898. Untrimmed, No. 1, entered at 1.77½ Mexican dollars per dozen; no advance. Untrimmed, No. 2, entered at 1.77½, advanced to 2.25 Mexican dollars per dozen. Trimmed, No. 3, entered at 3, advanced to 3.25 Mexican dollars per dozen. Trimmed, No. 4, entered at 3, advanced to 3.25 Mexican dollars per dozen. Trimmed, No. 5, entered at 3, advanced to 3.75 Mexican dollars per dozen.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,880, 17,451.—Wool dress goods, from Otto Boesneck & Co., Glauchau, Feb. 26, 1898. 112, 113 c-m, Henrietta 16—J 10 twill, entered at 1.06, advanced to 1.16 marks per meter. Add case.

1,062, 4,443, 1,063, 4,444, Boston, O. P.—Manufactures of metal, from James T. Pierson, Burnley, Dec. 29, 1897, and Jan. 10, 1898. Krushite, entered at 26 per ton net, advanced to 27, less 5 per cent., per ton.

WILLIE COLLIER MUCH VEXED.

He Hurls a Bell at Two Men in a Boston Theatre Who Comment on His Wife.

BOSTON, April 15.—During the performance of "The Man from Mexico" at the Park Theatre to-night there was an episode which came near having a serious termination and which caused great excitement. In the front row of the orchestra were two young men, who, when the curtain rose, began to disturb the performance whenever Katherine Mulkins came upon the stage. This done they would applaud vigorously.

Willie Collier finally advanced to the footlights and remarked: "What's the matter with you, boys?" No reply was made, but when Miss Mulkins again appeared she was greeted with a salvo, followed by audible comments. As each lady of the company put in an appearance, the young men would remark: "Here comes another tart. Ain't she a peach?"

When Louise Allen, the wife of Collier, came on, the observation was repeated. This was more than he could stand, and, seizing a heavy bell, he hurled it at the offenders. Fortunately, his aim was faulty, for the missile struck the orchestra rail and smashed to pieces.

The young men jumped from their seats, and further disturbance was imminent when the policeman attached to the theatre came down the aisle and put them out. Collier stated that the reflections on his wife were too much for him. The young men asked the police to arrest Collier, but were referred to the Municipal Court for a warrant.

CARBIDE COMBINATION REPORT.

Rumors that All of the Companies Have Been Absorbed by One.

Information that the United States Carbide Company had absorbed the entire carbide business of this country, and that it had assumed the patents, some fifty in number, under which the manufacture of calcic carbide, for acetylene gas, was conducted, came from semi-official sources yesterday. All the carbide business of the Electro Gas Company has been acquired by the United Carbide Company. The Electro Company sold the rights to make carbide under the Wilson process to the principal gas companies in the country.

A feature of this consolidation may be to put carbide in rivalry with the Standard Oil Company, because of its sale of about all the naphtha used for gas making purposes, while the Standard Oil Company can make competition difficult or unprofitable, because it can materially reduce the price of naphtha without great loss of profit.

One of the chief stumbling blocks which the acetylene gas people have had to overcome has been the disinclination of underwriters to accept insurance where acetylene is used. The matter, however, is now being treated by them practically upon the same basis as electricity. Rates are being fixed which are not relatively higher.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Underwriters' Mutual Accident Association of Des Moines has reinsured its liabilities in the Imperial Accident Association of Des Moines.

The hearing at Washington before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce on the Platt Federal Insurance Supervision bill, which was set down for next Tuesday, the 19th inst., has been postponed, and may not now be held before December.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Prudential Life Insurance Company, the two leading industrial life companies, announced yesterday that their policy holders would be free in the event of war to serve in the army or in the navy without prejudice to their insurance.

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters took no important action at its meeting yesterday, and it is now expected that the monthly meeting of the board, which is to be held on the 20th inst., will be devoted almost exclusively to matters of routine business.

Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department will present to the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford a bill for $14,501.03, the amount alleged to be due to the State of Kansas from that company for State and agents' licenses during the years the Travelers' operated in Kansas. Topeka advices state that if payment is refused suit will be brought for the amount in the United States District Court. Similar bills for much smaller amounts will be presented to the Aetna and to the Pacific Mutual.

The case of Erb against the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., which has been pending at Carroll, Iowa, has just been decided against the company. Erb sustained a fire loss at Coon Rapids, Iowa, in September, 1893. The insurance companies refused payment, alleging that Erb himself burned the property. Erb brought suit, securing a decision, which was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court. Previous to the affirmation, however, the companies caused Erb to be indicted. The indictment was tried last Fall and Erb was acquitted. He at once brought suit for damages, alleging malicious prosecution. This is the case just decided, and resulted in damages for Erb in the sum of $6,500.

One Ship with Five Flags.

The four-masted ship Drumeltan, which arrived yesterday from the Far East, came into port flying five flags—at the fore truck the American, from the main the vessel's flag, from the mizzen the house flag, from the jigger mast the Chinese flag, and from the monkey gaff the British flag. She hails from the treaty port of Shanghai, hence the flying of the Chinese flag as well as that of her British nationality. The American flag at the fore of course indicated only the nationality of her destination, but she is said to be owned largely in America.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday sold out the office furniture, type, and plant of The Illustrated American, at 209 and 213 East Twenty-third Street, for about $1,100.

ELECTRIC SELF PLAYING PIANO COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the machinery and plant of the Electric Self Playing Piano Company, at 46 East Houston Street, for $425.

MANUEL PEREZ.—Samuel B. Thomas has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Manuel Perez, who had a laundry at 43 East Eleventh Street, on the application of C. F. Landenberger.

HORACE CRAIGHEAD.—Louis B. Hasbrouck has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Horace Craighead, formerly dealer in glassware at 50 College Place, by Judge Freedman of the Supreme Court, on the application of the National Park Bank.

CHARLES FISHER.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed George M. Boynton receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Fisher, builder, of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, on the application of Adelbert S. Nichols. It was stated in the order that Mr. Fisher has left the State for an indefinite period.

FECKEN BROTHERS.—A meeting of the creditors of Fecken Brothers, dealers in painters' supplies and wall paper, at 1,134 Third Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, 309 Broadway. The firm offered to settle with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents every four months. The proposition was partially accepted, and was referred to a committee, composed of J. S. Cory, Mr. Horner of William Campbell & Co., and Mr. Meekes of the National Lead Company.

W. H. MERRIAM.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received two executions yesterday against W. H. Merriam, who has a livery stable at 113 and 115 East Eighty-fourth Street, from Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, aggregating $2,091, one in favor of Herman Wittkowsky, for $1,009, for services and money advanced, and $1,082 in favor of the N. L. Niver Company, for feed. Mr. Merriam has carried on the business for ten years. It was started by his father many years ago. Mr. Cohn said that Mr. Merriam's trouble was precipitated by his landlord bringing a suit for rent.

W. O. HAMLIN & CO.—William O. Hamlin and Colin Lightbody, composing the firm of W. O. Hamlin & Co., bankers and brokers, at 30 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles B. Barnes. Both partners and the assignee reside in Brooklyn. Mr. Hamlin was formerly cashier for Henry Allen & Co., and when the latter firm made an assignment in May, 1893, Mr. Hamlin was the assignee. He started the present business on March 1, 1897, and stated at that time that his partner contributed $20,000 cash capital. They were not members of the New York Stock Exchange, and their business of late has been small.

GOUGH DRUG COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the business carried on under the style of the Gough Drug Company of 181 Pearl Street, in a suit brought by Albert F. Knight, a partner in the concern against W. W. Charles and Walter K. Peck, the other two partners, for the dissolution of the copartnership, on account of a disagreement between them. The assets are $1,650. The business was started a few years ago, and Mr. Knight became a partner on Oct. 1 last, purchasing a third interest in the firm from Mr. Charles, for $4,000. The business did not prove as profitable as Mr. Knight expected.

PETER H. LEONARD.—Schedules of Peter H. Leonard, importer of china and glassware, at 76 and 78 Reade Street, show liabilities, $160,023; nominal assets, $131,632; actual assets, $54,205. The greater part of the difference between the nominal and actual assets is on account of depreciation in stock, the nominal value being $93,300, and the actual value $40,169. The principal creditors are in Hamburg, Bremen, Dresden, Paris and Bohemia, among them being John Schroeder, Hamburg, $43,844; Thurtschen Porzellen Fabrik, Bohemia, $24,940; Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen, $14,421; Marcuard Kramser & Co., Paris, $10,220. The National Broadway Bank is a secured creditor for $15,500.

Insurance Money Attached.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $6,897 against the Economy Distilling Company of Pittsburg in favor of Henry W. Eaton for warehouse charges on 4,670 barrels of whisky stored with the Union Storage Company of Pittsburg. The warehouse was burned on Feb. 9, together with the whisky belonging to the Economy Distilling Company. The claim for the warehouse charges was transferred to the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, which transferred it to Mr. Eaton. The attachment was served on eleven fire insurance companies here, to attach money due to the Economy Distilling Company for fire losses.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Hans P.—John Wilde and another	102
ABRAMSON, Max, and Ella Wacke—A. D. Broschman & Co.	$1,207
AVALLONE, Joseph—M. B. Mosso & Co.	238
BARRY, Benjamin C.—E. A. Tucker	242
BOND, Frederic—J. Cremins	179
BARNES, Reon—A. J. Connick	290
BUCHANAN, Margaret P.—P. J. Loughlin	251
BIXBY, Francis M.—R. H. Anderson	66
BUSSMAN, Bernard J.—Sargent & Co.	1,916
BROPHY, John G.—Jacob Ruppert	766
BRIXS, alias BRICKS, Charles—W. Greenthal	40
CURTIS or STRELINGER, Maria A. and Maurice B.—M. & G. Dalker, costs	87
CHESTER, John—E. Dieckerhoff and others	217
CARROLL, James W.—The New York Mutual Gas Light Company	73
COONEY, CATHARINE—William McShane Company	413
CONNELLY SPECIALTY WORKS—Plumber Publishing Company	184
DARRAGH, Thomas—J. Leonard	104
DELAWARE TERMINAL RAILROAD Company—J. H. Haggerty	203
DEXTER, Mary—L. L. Barnett and another	121
DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSE COMPANY—F. M. Cronsett	89
ELLIS, Frederick L., and Herman Golterman—Charles L. Flaccus	333
E. DE BRAEKELEER COMPANY, LIMITED—Elisa A. Wolff, and others	1,166
FISCHER, Edward—I. B. Stewart	45
FROUSTET, Minnie—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs	99
FRIEDHEIM, Louis—H. A. Roth	169
FRIEDMAN, Wolf—I. Schreiber	143
FARLEY, Thomas—M. Rosenfeld and others	134
GARRATT, Peter—F. Hilderbrand and another	119
GOTTLIEB, Edward R.—S. Friedman and another	544
GERMAN, John—H. F. Gundrum	26
GERMAN, John and Edward F.—H. F. Gundrum	183
HARKINS, John—J. J. Clancy, costs	68
HANN, Ferdinand—A. L. Ahlbrecht	36
HOYT, Henry E.—Rebecca B. Hutchinson	639
HAYES, Edward—F. M. Crossett	52
JOHONNOT, Sarah E.—C. E. W. Smith	455
JORDAN, Ignatius E.—D. Meschendorf	41
KANN, Joseph—H. H. Hollis	87
KILCOYNE, Michael—Park & Tilford	34
KAMBER, Michael—The New York Mutual Gas Light Company	36
LISSBERGER, Sophie—The East River Gas Company of Long Island City	149
LYNCH, James A.—Jacob Ruppert	959
MURRAY, Marcus and William—H. J. Boldt	335
MYERS, David C.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	45
MORAN, John—James E. Nichols and others	307
MILES, Nellie E.—Brazean & Hesse	136
MICHELETTI, Teresa—Margaret C. Swanton	512
MOONEY, Christopher—H. M. Haar	342
MASON, Lyman G.—The Fulton Bank of Brooklyn	436
MARSHALL, Edward—R. J. Horner & Co.	148
MAYER, Franz—The Nonpariel Cork Manufacturing Company	64
MERRIAM, William H.—N. L. Niver Company	1,082
MERRIAM, William H.—Herman Wittkowsky	1,009
MORRIS, Elsden A.—Western Union Telegraph Company	198
NYKIRK, Joseph—S. Levy	24
PITMAN, Henry W.—The United Press, costs	112
PULLMAN, Charles L.—E. P. Hatch	429
PLATT, William E.—William Simpson	316
PEREZ, Manuel—Alden, Speares Sons & Co.	118
RIECKER, Christopher—Hyman & Henry Sonn	277
RILEY, John E.—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company	99
RINI, Michele—A. Zito	200
ROSENWASSER, Ignatz—L. G. Straw and another	2,009
STRAUGHN, William—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	113
STORCKE, Henry L.—J. Pryor	696
SENTELL, Charles S.—Peter Callan	738
STANTON, John C.—James L. McEwen	160
SCHILLER, Henry J.—E. M. Mayer	280
SWEATNAM, Willis P.—E. J. Whiteside	103
SMITH, Gus T.—W. Buess	208
SMITH, Edward—The East River Gas Company of Long Island City	159
TOWNSEND, George B.—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.	220
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. August Witthaus	400
THE MAYOR, &c.—R. Laverduhe, by guardian, costs	105
THE PARIS FASHION COMPANY—Albert McDowell	2,233
UTTING, Andrew W.—S. C. Powell	150
WOODS, William—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
WEED, Mary T.—F. W. Delke	36
WEILL, Abraham, Leopold, and Emil—R. Stengle	335
WHITE, James—Jacob Kessler	341
WHITTAKER, Frank—The New York Mutual Gas Company	30
WALDRON, Dyckman, executor—Union Trust Company of New York, costs	137
WHEELER, James A.—Green — Johnson	283

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	.20

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 93¼c@$1; No. 2 red, $1.08; No. 2 corn, 29⅞@30¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30@30⅛c; No. 2 oats, 26¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@30c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 37@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23½; Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.87½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There was quite a spurt of old-time activity in the cotton market, with trading more evenly divided between foreign, Southern, and local houses than in some time. From the start the bull crowd had the upper hand, and prices steadily improved throughout the session. On the opening call the feeling was firm, with prices 4@5 points higher, due chiefly to an unlooked for advance in both future and spot cotton at Liverpool. Sales of 15,000 bales were reported at that point. The feature of forenoon operations in the local market was the active covering by operators who recently have figured conspicuously as sellers. Most contradictory political rumors were in circulation, and intense interest was shown in developments in Congress. Early advices that the Cuban insurgents were prepared to accept a broader basis of autonomy were followed by reports that hostilities were looked for between this country and Spain very soon, with still later news claiming that the European powers were going to make a strong stand for peace and were preparing for a naval demonstration off Cuba. The market was finally very steady at a net gain of 5@7 points. Total sales of 99,700 bales represented one of the most active markets in some weeks, if not in months.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.99	5.99	5.99	6.00@6.01
May	6.00	6.03	6.00	6.02@6.03
June	6.04	6.05	6.03	6.04@6.05
July	6.06	6.08	6.06	6.07@6.08
August	6.09	6.10	6.08	6.09@6.10
September	6.06	6.07	6.06	6.07@6.08
October	6.05	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07
November	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07@6.08
December	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09@6.10
January	6.11	6.11	6.10	6.11@6.12

Southern spot markets, middling: Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d; December-January, 323½b; January-February, 323¼b; April, 325½s; April-May, 325½s; May-June, 325½b; June-July, 325½b; July-August, 326s; August-September, 325½s; September-October, 324½b; October-November, 324b; November-December, 323½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.06½	$1.06⅝	$1.04	$1.04
July	92	92⅜	89⅞	89⅞
September	83⅝	83⅝	82	82
Corn—				
May	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
July	36 1-16	36 1-16	35⅝	35⅝
Oats—				
May	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.12	$1.15	$1.08	$1.09
July	87⅞	87⅞	84⅜	84¾
September	78⅜	78⅜	77⅛	77⅞
Corn—				
May	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝
July	31 5-16	31 5-16	30⅞	30⅞
September	32⅜	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
Oats—				
May	26 1-16	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
July	23¼	23 3-16	23	23
September	21¾	21¾	21½	21½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A number of interesting developments were noted in the wheat market, mainly of a bearish character, and attaining their greatest importance just before the close. One of the most noteworthy features was heavy selling of July wheat both here and at Chicago, credited early to Cudahy account, but finally put down to clique efforts. The operations, as understood by traders here, included sales of nearly 5,000,000 bushels of July wheat for the Leiter interests. The May option, after a big jump at the opening to $1.15 at Chicago, supposed to have been a clique scheme to influence the July, went to pieces in the afternoon, losing 7c a bushel, and breaking the local delivery 1¼c a bushel in the last few minutes, so that closing prices were 3c net lower on May and from 1⅝c to 2⅝c off on the later positions.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—April, 99⅝c; May, 98c; July, 96⅛c; September, 76c; No. 1 hard, $1.02⅝; No. 1 Northern, 99⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—No. 1 Northern, $1.02; No. 2 Northern, $1; May, $1.02; July, $1.00½.

DULUTH, April 15.—No. 1 Northern, $1.02; May, $1.02½; July, 98c; September, 97¾c.

Coi

No. 2, 36¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track, mixed, 31@32½c; track, white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 60c asked, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59½c, free on board, afloat, and 56½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 35@35½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.55; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.55@$1.80. Rye Flour—$2.75@$3.20. Cornmeal—$2@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 80@90c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—First patents, $5@$5.20; second patents, $4.85@$5.05; first clears, $3.90@$4.10; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. Beef hams, $22@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. Cutmeats—Smoked bellies, 6⅝c; 10 lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅝@6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3¼@3 9-16c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. Lard—5.45c; city lard, 5.15@5.20c; refined, South America, 6.10c; Continent, 5.70c; Brazil, kegs, 7.20c; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4¼@4¼c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard stearine, 6¼c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

Fluctuations were narrow, with neither side particularly favored. Early news from foreign markets was rather discouraging, as the tendency abroad was toward lower prices, more the result of general lack of speculative support than to any decided selling pressure. Brazilian receipts were only moderate, while deliveries from warehouses in this country were phenomenally large, the latter being due to the withdrawal of 42,947 bags by Arbuckle Brothers. A steady feeling prevailed on the first call, with bid prices unchanged. After an advance of 5 points on light buying for the account of spot coffee firms and some local covering, the market eased off under scattered selling by the bears, with the close steady at an advance of 5 points to a net loss of 5 points. Total transactions reached 13,250 bags, including 1,500 bags on the first call and 5,500 bags up to midday.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	5.95@6.10
May	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
June	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
July	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.75
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
November	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
January	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
February	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$000. Hamburg—¼ pfennig lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged to ¼f lower; total sales, 7,000 bags; January, 35.75; February, 36; March 36.25; April, 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35; October, 35; November, 35.25; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7, 8$975.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 89 degrees test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22¼@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 25@27½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 22@24c; merino, 21@23c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

TIN, $14.30@$14.40. COPPER, $12. IRON, $6.65@$6.85. SPELTER, $4.25@$4.35. LEAD, $3.60@$3.65.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, barrels, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 30@30½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Turpentine, 25¼c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.10; E, $1.10@$1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.35; H, $1.50; I, 1.55; K, M, $1.60; N, $1.65; WG, $1.75; WW, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, April 15.—Turpentine, 25½@26c; resin, $1.05@$1.10.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.05; no prime here; oxen and stags, $3.75@$4.40; bulls, $3.05@$4.05; cows, $2.15@$3.75.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.37½; city dressed, 7¼@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Wooled sheep, $4@$5.10; clipped sheep, $4@$4.12½; wooled lambs, $5.60@$6.15; clipped lambs, $4.75@$5.20; Spring lambs, $2@$5 each.

HOGS, $4@4.25.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Opening Game at the Polo Grounds Called on Account of Rain.

BOSTONS WERE IN THE LEAD

The Score Was 3 to 2 When the Contest Ended in the Third Inning—12,000 Persons Present—Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Win.

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 10; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

New York game was called in the third inning on account of rain.

The Philadelphia-Brooklyn and Washington-Baltimore games were postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Washington in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

The baseball season was ushered in at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but under very unfavorable conditions. A light rain, which began to fall shortly before the game began, developed into a downpour and caused the game to be called before three innings had been finished. The score, when Umpire Snyder ordered the game stopped, was 3 to 2 in favor of the Bostons, but, as five innings must be played, the game does not count.

Arrangements had been made for a grand opening. The stands were tastefully decorated and Meyer's Seventh Regiment Band was on hand to enliven matters for the early comers. The threatening weather kept thousands away from the game, but did not dampen the ardor of about 12,000 persons, who were on hand when the game began.

The opening ceremonies were not unlike previous years. The two teams lined up in front of the clubhouse about 3:30 o'clock. The Giants were clad in their new white uniforms and black sweaters. Then came what the "rooters" termed the opening march to victory. The teams formed in line, the Giants on the left, and began the march to the grand stand, headed by the band. At the opening strains of the music the crowd on the bleachers began to applaud, and the applause was taken up by the thousands in the grand stand. As the players neared the stand the enthusiasm burst into an uproar.

The teams parted at the home plate, and then, doffing their caps, retired to the bench. The band, however, stopped at the home plate, and when the enthusiasm had subsided, rendered "The Star Spangled Banner." This was a signal for another display of enthusiasm.

The Bostons were not long in getting to their positions for preliminary practice. The diamond was soft and soggy. The ground around the pitcher's box and bases was plentifully strewn with sawdust, but this did very little good. The New Yorks went about their preliminary work in a business-like manner.

The Game Begins.

The Bostons were sent into the field first. E. B. Talcott, the former President of the New York Baseball Club, tossed out a new ball, and the game began. Klobedanz, the Boston's crack left-hander, was sent in to pitch, since Manager Joyce had decided to use Doheny, his best "southpaw."

Van Haltren sent a long drive to Hamilton in centre field, and when Tiernan stepped to the plate he received an ovation. He responded by driving the first ball pitched into right field for one base. Joyce sent a high hit to Hamilton, but Davis rapped a long hit into right field for two bases, and because of some very fast fielding Tiernan was compelled to halt at third. Gleason then hit an easy bounder to Long, which the latter fumbled, and Tiernan crossed the plate with the first run. McCreery was easily retired.

When Doheny went in to pitch he was compelled to use a very wet ball, and allowed Hamilton to reach first on four balls. A passed ball advanced the Bostonian to second. Tenney went out on a grounder to Joyce. Duffy's hit rolled in front of the plate, and Warner made a good throw to first, but Joyce dropped the ball, Hamilton going to third on the misplay, and scored when Duffy hit to McCreery. After Hartman and Warner were retired in the second inning Doheny reached second base on Long's high throw to first after recovering his grounder and went to third on a passed ball, scoring on Van Haltren's basehit into right. Tiernan also hit safely, but Joyce ended the inning with a grounder to Tenney. The visitors were easily retired in the second inning, as were the New Yorks in their half of the third.

Rain Drenches the Crowd.

The rain increased when the Bostons went in for their half of the third, and the crowd in the open stands, who by this time were thoroughly drenched, began to yell at the umpire to call the game. He paid little attention to their cries and ordered the game to continue. The grounds were thoroughly soaked, and as the ball was almost too wet to handle it became evident that a clean game was out of the question. Doheny could not control the wet ball, and gave Hamilton and Tenney a base on balls. Then he made a wild pitch, and when he did finally locate the plate Long hit safely, sending in two runs. Duffy hit to Gleason, who threw to first so quickly that Long was caught between the bases, but while chasing him up and down the line Davis made a poor throw, spoiling a chance for a double play.

Davis again lost a chance for a double play a few minutes later when, after recovering Collins's grounder and retiring Long at second he sent the ball to first to complete a double play, but the throw was too low. After Collins reached second on a passed ball the game was called.

The New Yorks outbatted the Bostons making four hits, to the Bostons' two. The latter probably would not have scored had it not been for Doheny's inability to pitch with a wet ball. He gave three bases on balls, all of which netted runs eventually. The same teams will play at the Polo Grounds to-day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Louisville, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—The Colonels began the championship season with a victory over the Pittsburgs by a score of 10 to 3. A street parade took place before the game, and Mayor Weaver tossed the first ball across the plate. Although the home team had little practice in the preliminary season, they managed to outplay Pittsburg at almost every point. Cunningham pitched a good game, keeping the visitors' hits well scattered. He also fielded his position in fine style. Killen pitched good ball in all but the third inning, when the home team batted out six runs. There were many brilliant plays, the most notable being Nance's one-handed catch of a long fly and a fine stop by Ritchey. The fielding of Cunningham and Ely was also a feature. It was a clean game in all respects, and the double-umpire system gave entire satisfaction to the 10,000 spectators. Score:

Louisville	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson; Pittsburg, Killen and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Chicago and St. Louis played a masterly game of ball before 10,000 people at Sportsman's Park this afternoon. It was a pitchers' battle, both Taylor and Griffiths being in fine fettle. Chicago played a beautiful game in the field, and St. Louis supported Taylor in great shape. The visitors won through timely hitting. St. Louis had a chance to tie the score in the ninth inning, but Cross was caught napping at first base. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Chicago, Griffiths and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Though the weather was a trifle chilly, over 11,000 people were crowded in the stands at League Park this afternoon, to witness the first game of the season. Mayor Taft made a brief address to the players and tossed the ball from the stand. The Clevelands lost because they were outplayed. Burkett's hitting was the only feature. Burkett of the Clevelands left for Worcester, Mass., to-night, where he was called to the deathbed of his child. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Cleveland, Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

TEN EYCK REFUSED AT HENLEY.

The Regatta Committee Acts Under a Rule Which Does Not Require It to Give a Reason.

LONDON, April 15.—Secretary Cooper today informed The Associated Press that the Henley Regatta Committee has decided to refuse the entry of Ten Eyck, the American oarsman, under Rule X, which reads:

"The committee shall have power to refuse or return any entry up to the time of starting, without being bound to assign a reason."

SUICIDE OF FLORENCE BUELL.

She Accuses a New York Man, but He Denies Her Charge Against Him.

Josephine Buell, the sister of Florence Buell, who committed suicide at the Young Women's Christian Association, 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Thursday night, by taking arsenic, arrived from Clinton, Conn., yesterday to take charge of her sister's body. She said that Florence had been despondent for some time over a love affair, her engagement to a young man of Clinton having been suddenly broken a year ago, neither of the parties disclosing the cause for it. She had spent little time at home since then, making frequent visits to friends in New Haven, Boston, and this city. Miss Buell said her father was a wealthy and influential citizen of Clinton, and that her mother was dead.

The dead girl left her home for the last time ten days ago, without saying where she was going. Her body was taken to Clinton after the autopsy had been performed. It was learned yesterday that a man's card, attached to a piece of paper, which read as follows, was found in the woman's room after her death:

Please send for him if anything happens to me, as he is the man who blasted my life a year ago, and has made my home so unhappy that father must know it all now. My sister's address is Chrissie, 1,319 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn. I'm so discouraged and despondent that I can't stand it any longer and have taken something to end it all.

The owner of the card, Leon H. Hurtt of 76 Fifth Avenue, formerly of 317 West End Avenue, called on Coroner Bausch yesterday and said he could not understand why she had accused him. He met her eight years ago in Clinton, and about two years ago she expressed a desire to go on the stage as a midget, being only about three feet tall, but Hurtt told her she was too old and not suited to the stage.

Three weeks ago she came to him again and asked for a loan to prepare herself for the stage, but he refused it. She came several other times and he gave her $10, which is all, he said, he ever loaned her. He met her on a train about a week ago on her way to New Haven to see her sister, and she was still desirous of going on the stage. The last time he saw her was last Saturday, when she went to his office to borrow some money again, but he refused.

GERMAN WAR RELICS BURNED.

Uniforms, Guns, Swords, &c., Go Up in Flames.

One hundred soldiers' costumes, a number of rifles, bayonets, and swords, relics of the Franco-Prussian war, and the property of Otto Asche, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning in Asche's apartments at 16 Avenue A. Asche, who has been in this country only a few months, brought the relics from Germany, and used them to costume the eighty men whom he employed to give exhibitions of scenes from the Franco-Prussian war.

About 4 o'clock he lighted an oil stove to heat some water, and fell asleep. A few minutes later he was awakened by the crackling of flames, and found the room ablaze. Before he could escape his hair was singed. The firemen were summoned, and succeeded in confining the flames to Asche's apartments. One hundred dollars will cover the loss to the building, while Asche estimates his loss at $1,000.

Claims Custody of Her Daughter.

Cornelia J. Babbitt has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Sarah Barnes to recover damages for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Charles J. Babbitt, and in the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Freedman yesterday, involving the custody of the 15-year-old daughter of the Babbitts, counsel for Mr. Babbitt asked that a referee be appointed to take testimony in the proceedings, as the parties to the suit desired to avoid publicity. According to the story recounted by the lawyers, Mrs. Babbitt was adopted from an institution by Mrs. Barnes when but seven months old. Some years ago she married Charles Babbitt, two children, a boy and a girl, being born to the couple. In June, 1897, Babbitt left his wife, the latter opening a private school for girls and taking care of the two children. On April 7 last Babbitt, it is alleged, went to his wife's home and stole his little daughter Mary, taking her to the Buckingham Hotel, where he has been living. Mrs. Barnes also lives at the Buckingham. Counsel for Mr. Babbitt claimed that the child had elected to live with him of her own free will, and that there was no foundation for the charges that Mrs. Barnes had alienated Babbitt's affections. Justice Freedman, after hearing argument, decided to leave the child in Babbitt's custody pending the report of the referee.

Car Kills a Truck Driver.

A fatal collision between a truck and Bayonne Car No. 238 of the Consolidated Traction Company's line occurred in Jersey City at 4 A. M. yesterday, Ira Ploss, the driver of the truck, being killed. He was employed by Bartlett & Co. of the Lafayette hog abattoir, and was taking a load of slaughtered hogs to market. He drove on the trolley tracks and at Pearsall Avenue was overtaken by the car. James Hurley, the motorman, says he rang the gong, but Ploss paid no attention. Then, Hurley says, he lost control of the car, which ran into the rear end of the truck. Ploss was thrown from his seat and fell between the horses, one of which is believed to have kicked him in the head, as his skull was fractured. He died before an ambulance could be summoned. Hurley was arrested, but was subsequently paroled.

For Causing the Death of W. H. Biggs.

John Frost was arrested yesterday afternoon for causing the death of William H. Biggs, an electrotyper living at 203 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. Last Tuesday Biggs went to his home feeling weak from loss of blood, and later he died. He told his wife he had been struck on the jaw by a man whose name he did not know in the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, on Pearl Street. It was found that one of Biggs's arteries had been broken by the blow. The police have the names of several witnesses who say they saw Frost strike Biggs. Frost says he is twenty-two years old, and refuses to give his address.

New Jersey Court of Pardons.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons met in Jersey City yesterday behind closed doors. Gov. Voorhees presided. After the session adjourned the clerk announced that the board had paroled John Knox of Cumberland County, who was sentenced to State prison in January, 1892, for twenty years for murder in the second degree, and had pardoned William C. Housell, who was sentenced to fifteen years in June, 1892, for a burglary committed in New Brunswick.

L. J. Merkel Gives a Dinner.

The malting and brewing interests of the entire country were represented at a dinner given at Trainor's last evening by Louis J. Merkel, Vice President of the Kraus-Mergle Malting Company of Milwaukee, in celebration of his fiftieth birthday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing at Private Contract Mainly Confined to the Upper Part of the City—Auction Sales.

W. M. Newman has sold for Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith, to Moore Brothers, the two five-story flats, with stores, 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 39.6 by 100. The buyers give in exchange the plot of four lots on the south side of Sixty-first Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The total amount involved in the transaction is reported at $140,000. The Sixty-first Street lots will be cleared of rock and made ready for immediate improvement.

H. E. Carle has sold for Richard Wolf, to Benjamin Franklin, the five-story brick and stone apartment house 24 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.11, the purchaser giving in part payment the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 75 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16.8 by 51 by 100.11.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Landers, to Ryan & McFarran, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 79 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 75 by 79.

James Walsh has sold for Josephine Dalton, to Mrs. Tanner, for about $70,000, the three five-story double flats, 47, 49, and 51 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 88 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Lincoln McCormack, to Goodman Brothers, for about $60,000, the four-story flat, with store, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, 23 by 80.

Barnett & Co. have sold for the Bradley & Currier Company, the three-story brick and stone flat 697 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Tim & Co. have sold for W. Wise, to S. Nicholberg, the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 225 feet east of the Boulevard. Three five-story double flats will be erected by the purchaser.

Jones & Bailey have sold to W. E. Buzby 2,169 and 2,171 Jefferson Avenue, two-story frame dwellings, 25 by 40 by 98; also, 622 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, three-story and basement frame dwelling, 25 by 48 by 100.

Myer Hellman has sold 75 East One Hundred and First Street, one of the houses recently bought of Frances J. Schnugg.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Tony Altieri, for improvement, three lots on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Charles S. Daley, for $77,200, a one-half interest in the four-story brick building, with store, 351 Sixth Avenue, 20 by 65.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to J. W. Ketcham, for $39,000, the four-story stone-front building 8 Howard Street, 51 by 111.3 by 51.4 by 112, except the part thereof taken by the city for the widening of Elm Street.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank, for $19,850, $31,250, and $19,850, respectively, the three five-story brick flats 158, 162, and 166 West Ninety-sixth Street, 19, 29, and 19, respectively, by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to James T. Barney, for $15,500 and $15,600, respectively, the two four-story stone-front flats 597 and 599 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 183 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 24.1 by 76.6; Friedman & Feinberg of 66 Monroe Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 6.1 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for a two-story steel and iron switch tower, 14.6 by 46; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 92 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 99.6; Joseph Ruff of 228 East Tenth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $23,000.

Nos. 2 to 10 Rutgers Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 78 and 25.10 by 84.9; Fay & Stacom, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $85,000.

Nos. 603 and 605 East Sixth Street, for two five-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 60; J. Roth and Michael Wielandt, owners; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $44,000.

No. 11 Pike Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 24 by 75; Friedman & Feinberg, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 35 Jefferson Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 89.4 and 73; Fay & Stacom, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 57 Warren Street, for an eight-story brick business building, 25 by 81; Caroline Brinley of 150 Nassau Street, owner; E. G. Gollner of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

No. 2,189 Third Avenue, for a one-story iron and frame shop and shed, 24 by 23; W. T. & J. H. Purdy of 2,195 Third Avenue, owners; B. & J. P. Walter of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,550.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of Cromwell Avenue, for a one-story frame storage shed, 16 by 12; John Carroll, premises, owner; Louis Falk of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Bronxdale Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 20 by 12; James Schwartz, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

Nos. 228 and 230 Front Street, to a five-story and basement storehouse; W. M. Fliess of 54 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; J. H. Hall & Co. of 131 West Eighteenth Street, architects; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 382 and 384 Bleecker Street, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; Mrs. Joseph A. Budke, owner; J. Pangburn of 76 Perry Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 109 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick studio building; Elizabeth Berge of 119 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $2,400.

No. 236 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Mary Drake of Philadelphia, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 3 to 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, to an eleven-story brick office and studio building; Bancroft Realty Company of 32 Nassau Street, owner; N. Goodyear, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, to a two-story frame barn; American Express Company, owner; James Reid, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 15.

AVENUE D, e s, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, 23.7x100; Elizabeth Bayer to Bernhard Mayer and another 12,000
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x84; W. E. Benjamin and wife to William Cumming, Jr., and another 8
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x84; Frank A. Utter and wife to W. E. Benjamin 1
CLINTON ST, 177, 25x100; Isidore Kaplan and wife to Betsie Wolf 1
DAWSON ST, n w s, 200 ft s w of Leggett Av, 25x99.5x27.4x88.4; Frederick McCarty to Barbara Miller 1
DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x100; Delancey St, n s, Lot 40, map of the Estate of William Edgar; Cornelius F. Cronin to Morris Goldberg and another 1,000
DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x100; Delancey St, n s, Lot 40, map of the Estate of William Edgar; Thomas A. McGraw and another to Cornelius F. Cronin 1
DOWNING ST, n s, 260.1 ft w of Bedford St, 20.2x70; Cornelia McKay to Charles H. Van Aken 1
EAST one-half of Lot 189, map of the village of Mott Haven, 25x110; Daniel Mahoney and wife to Henry F. A. Wolf and another 1
ELM ST, w s, 250 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to James P. Dodd 1
ESSEX ST, 171, n w s, 24.8x87.6; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1
ESSEX ST, 171, 24.8x87.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Gabriel Moses 1
ESSEX ST, 171, 24.8x87.6; Stephen Schappert, by guardian, to Gabriel Moses.... 4,798
ESSEX ST, 171, 24.8x87.6; John Schappert and others to Gabriel Moses 11,155
ESSEX ST, 171, 24.8x87.6; Barbara Kramer and another, executrices, to Gabriel Moses 4,798
FORD ST, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x106.6x25x107.6; also Ford St, n s, 100 fe w of Webster Av, 25x100; also Ford St, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; 183d St, s s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; David Shuldiner and wife to William J. Sloane and another 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51 ft n of 99th St, 25x95; Jacob M. Newman to William H. Hall 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,555, e s, 25x95; William H. Hall and wife to Sarah Rothman 100
MADISON AV, s e corner of 75th St, 28.8x94; Henry Dale and wife to Martin A. Dewey 10
MADISON ST, n e corner of James St, 100x29.7; Samuel Riker and another, executors, to John H. Chilver and another. 34,000
MAIDEN LANE, 78; Emma C. Jourgensen and another, trustees, to Andrew B. Rogers and another 56,000
MAIDEN LANE, 78; Emma C. Jourgensen and another to Andrew B. Rogers 1
MAPLE ST, e s, Lot 56, map of Village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 25x100; George D. Ferguson and wife to Abigail J. Purdy. 1
MAPLE ST, e s, Lot 65, map of New Village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 25x100; Frank W. Buck, referee, to George D. Ferguson 850
MONROE ST, n s, Lot 1,047, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 23.4x ½ block x 23.5x ½ block; Herbert T. Conger to Clarence R. Conger 12,000
OAKTREE PLACE, n w corner of Hughes Av, 95x21.6; Louis Eickwort and wife to Winslow E. Busby 1
ORCHARD ST, 158 and 160, 50x87.6; Rebecca Kalischer to Augustus Prentice.. 10
PERRY ST, 84, 20x95.2x20x95.3; Eliza McD. Roche to Charles Koechling 15,000
PITT ST, e s, 153.6 ft s of Delancey St, 21.10x100; Morris Friedman to Samuel Goldberger 14,500
PROSPECT AV, s e s, 242 ft n e of Samuel St, 22x150; Michele Farchini to Joseph Fuscaldo 3,000
REAR LOTS 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, and 216, map of 230 lots adjoining Bedford Park; William Millar and wife to Robert Beerle 1,125
ST. GEORGE CRESCENT, s s, Lot 562, map of property of George F. and H. B. Opdyke; John Hert and wife to William Beerle 1
WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, 190.3 ft w of Wales Av, 150x79.11x irregular; Emilie A. Nones to Wilhelmina E. Henning 1
3D AV, 792, 20x60; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Byram L. Winters 16,950
4TH AV, w s, 21 ft n of 127th St, 18x70; Conrad H. Masemann to Ella Masemann 1
5TH AV, n w corner of 17th St, 92x175; M. F. Pyne, as executor, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 420
8TH AV, 2,651 and 2,653, 50x100; John W. Meyer and wife to William G. Vander Roest 1
10TH AV, e s, 23.3 ft s of 17th St, 40x100; Martin Graney and wife to Patrick H. Keahon 100
10TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x64.6; Bloomingdale Road, e s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x—x25x—; the State Trust Company, as guardian, to William Cumming, Jr., and another 7,500
10TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, 25.6x75; Hugo Bartholomae and another, executors, to Mary McEntegart 36,000
10TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, 25.5x75; Hugo Bartholomae and others to Mary McEntegart 1
15TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x114; Emma C. Gorham to William Barrett 3,700
17TH ST, s s, Lot 27, map of George Rapelyea, 17.4x69x17.4x70.10; Charles Meyer to Veronika Tarlach 9,250
21ST ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Eda Mead to Mary Tiernan 12,500
24TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x90; Julius J. Lyons and wife to George S. Adams 1
48TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Roswell D. Hatch to John Dorning 1
48TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Robert H. Hatch and another to John Dorning 26,000
49TH ST, n s, 222.2 ft e of 5th Av, 22.2x100.5; Joseph Strouse to Thomas Stokes. 1
69TH ST, 7, n s, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Catherine M. Yuengling, Jr., to Margarethe Muller 50,000
76TH ST, 9 West, 20x102.2; Sarah E. Martin to Alexander Barre 1
80TH ST, 118 West, 17.5x102.2; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Henry S. Lawrence... 100
80TH ST, s s, 266 ft w of 2d Av, 18.11x102.2; George G. Fry, referee, to Thomas Egan 8,950
82D ST, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Amelia Krauss to Frederica Aschton 10
84TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.2; Harry W. Parker and wife to Frank L. Parker 13,000
84TH ST, n s, 221.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102; Herman Zuke to Mary A. Zincke.. 12,000
85TH ST, n s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 12.6x102.2; Lena W. Riese to Patrick Hyland. 1
90TH ST, 137, n s, 253.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26.9x100.8; Jacob Jung and another to George Raymond 1
93D ST, s s, 151.6 ft e of 4th Av, 65x100.8; William H. Schaefer to William G. Sloane and others 1
93D ST, s s, 151.6 ft e of 4th Av, 65x100.8; William G. Sloane and others to David Shuldiner 1
94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x92.5 to Apthorp's Lane, or road, x 17.2x91.8; Edward Kochkeller to Edward Baer 1
96TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; James R. Torrence, referee, to Edward Hirsh and another.. 50,000
97TH ST, 131, n s, 508 ft e of 10th Av, 16x100.11; Cyrille Carreau to Rachel Levy 1
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Morris Goldstein to Max Weinstein 1
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Max Weinstein to James Butler 1
114TH ST, 55, n s, 595 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; William G. Webber to Robert Maywald 1
114TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; John Kehoe and wife to J. Arthur Fischer 1
115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Salvatore Di Errico to Gaetano Riccio 2,300
118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Reuben Mapelsden, referee, to Clarence J. Hartley 14,000
119TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Edward Downey to August Zanzig and others 100
119TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; August Zanzig and others to Edward Downey 100
126TH ST, n s, 547.6 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x99.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Fannie I. Stuyvesant 6,000
142D ST, s s, 91.9 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Emily Parr to Henry G. Peters.. 1
150TH ST, 417 West, 25x98; William H. L. Lee to Oliver C. Moore and another.... 1
159TH ST, 541 West, 14.9x99.11; Charles C. Mulholland to Peter J. Kinsig...... 13,500
161ST ST, n s, 65.11 ft e of Melrose Av, 25x90.3x25x90.9; Catharine A. Lowerre to Thomas R. Lowerre and another...... 1
165TH ST, s s, 105.10 ft e of Brook Av, 25x88.6; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Charles J. Obermayer 1,700
183D ST, s s, 180.4 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x90; Henry Boak, trustee, to Eugenie Boak 1
183D ST, n s, Lot 18, map of Adamsville, Fordham, 89x105.2x90x105.2; Emma Peasley and another to William H. Van Steenbergh 1

Recorded Leases.

LEGGETT, Anna E., to Mendel Zagat; 103 9th Av, 5 years $1,500
SCHOTT, William H., to Bronx Borough Bank; 731 and 733 Tremont Av, 3 years. 2,340
SHEA, John, to Williamson & Bryan; 3d Av, n e corner of 147th St, 9 years 300
WOTTEN, William C., and another, trustees, to John Shea; 3d Av, n e corner of 147th St, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, George S., to Sarah M. and Gertrude Morrison; s s of 24th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 4,607
ADAMS, George S., to Julius J. Lyons; s s of 24th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years. 4,893
BEERLE, Robert, to Andrew J. Dalton; rear part of Lots 209 to 216, map of 230 lots adjoining Bedford Park; also Lots 512 and 513, map of New York City Private Park, and St. George's Crescent, s s, Lot 503 of same map, 3 years 1,000
BELLINGER, William H., to Joseph M. Strong and another; n s of 80th St, 181 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,700
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Dora Krender; n s of 99th St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, demand 2,000
BROWN, Robert L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of 3d Av, 150 ft n of Spring Place, 1 year 4,000
CHILVER, John H., and Elias T. Abberley to Samuel Riker and another, executors, &c.; n e corner of Madison and James Sts, 3 years 17,000
CUMING, William, Jr., and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 1 year.. 10,000
DARRAGH, Sarah, to Emil Gabler and others, executors; n s of 105th St, 415.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 20,000
DE LONG, Emma J., to Woman's Hospital in the State of New York; n s of 29th St, 105 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year. 2,000
DEWEY, Martin A., to Cornelia L. Marshall; 953 Madison Av, s e corner of 75th St, 1¼ years 35,000
DORAN, Patrick, to Mary Delancy; w s of Washington Av, 188 ft n of 188th St, 3 years 1,000
EGAN, Thomas, to George Ehret; s s of 80th St, 266 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 8,950
F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY and Frank and Michael Foehrenbach, individually, to New York County National Bank; s s of 46th St, 275 ft e of 10th Av; s s of 46th St, 225 and 250 ft e of 10th Av; also out-of-town property; secures notes 21,000
FOEHRENBACH, F., COMPANY, and F. and Michael Foehrenbach, individually, to New York County National Bank; s s of 46th St, 275 ft e of 10th Av; 46th St, s w s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, and s s of 46th St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, secures note 5,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to Henry G. Trevor; w s of 8th Av, 20.11 ft n of 116th St, 5 years 21,000
FUSCALDO, Joseph, to East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e s of Prospect Av, 242 ft n e of Samuel St, installments 2,250
FUSCALDO, Joseph and Emilia, to Michele Tarchin; s e s of Prospect Av, 242 ft n e of Samuel St, 3 years 850
GOLDBERG, Morris, and Nathan Schancupp to Cornelius F. Cronin; n w corner of Delancey and Goerck Sts; also n s of Delancey St, Lot 40, map of estate of Willliam Edgar, 5 years 35,000
GOLDBERGER, Samuel, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 1 Forsyth St and 2 Bayard St, leasehold, demand.... 3,400
GOLDBERGER, Samuel, to Morris Friedman; e s of Pitt St, 153.6 ft s of Delancey St, installments 1,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Eleonora E. Hurliman; n s of 114th St, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 18,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Agnes H. Mohn; n s of 114th St, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 18,000
HART, Emily C., to the New York Life Insurance Company; e s of Park Av, 19.9 ft n of 39th St, 5 years 45,000
HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; n s of 118th St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 15,000
HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; n s of 118th St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 10,000
HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; n s of 118th St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11, 2 months 2,000
HAVEY, Mary E., to Marietta Coffin; n s of Boston Post Road, Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11, map of sub-division of property of Ann Havey, 3 years 2,500
HENNING, Wilhelmina E. and Walter K., to Emilie A. Nones; s e s of Westchester Av, 190.3 ft w of Wales Av, 1 year 23,500
HERMAN, Simon, to East River Savings Institution; 128 East 51st St, 1 year 8,000
HERMAN, Simon, to East River Savings Institution; 130 East 51st St, 1 year 8,000
HINES, Maria, to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; s s of 166th St, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years 1,500
KEAHON, Patrick H., to Martin Graney; 108 and 110 10th Av, 1 year 4,000
KROMER, Konrad, and Robert F. Seiffert to Reese B. Gwillim and another, executors, &c.; s s of 158th St, 218 ft e of Courtlandt Av, demand 3,500
LANDON, Edward H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 42 East 66th St, 3 years 35,000
LEVY, Rachel, to Hudson City Savings Institution; 228 East 75th St, 1 year 1,000
LEVY, Rachel, to Cyrille Carreau; 131 West 97th St, installments 12,000
MACDONALD, Josephine, to William Bloodgood, executor, &c.; n s of 89th St, 307 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 21,000
McCABE, Mary A. and Thomas F., to George J. Schamberger; w s of Gouverneur St, 49.2 ft s of Henry St, 3 years.. 8,000
McCOOL, Marie L. B., to James McCool; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 87th St, 3 years 6,000
McENTEGART, Mary, to James Everard; s e corner 10th Av and 53d St, 3 years.. 30,000
MICHAELS, Betty and Mayer, to Sylvester Pope and another, trustees, &c.; 132 Edgecombe Av, 3 years 14,000
MIDDENDORF, Henry, to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 130th St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 16,000
MILLER, Barbara, to Frederick McCarthy; n w s of Dawson St, 200 ft s w of Leggett Av, 5 years 1,500
MOLLER, Christian, to Marie Winterbottom; 443 West 36th St, 5 years 1,000
MOSES, Gabriel, to Ambrose K. Ely; 171 Essex St, 5 years 16,000
OWENS, Patrick J., to Henry W. Norton and others, executors, &c.; n w corner of Teasdale Place and Caldwell Av, 3 years. 18,000
PHILLIPS, Wendell C., to Nathan A. Mossman; 350 Madison Av, 5 years 5,000
PHILLIPS, Wendell C., to the German Savings Bank of New York; 350 Madison Av, 1 year 80,000
PINTO, Anita, to Charles H. Heimburg; 331 East 50th St, installments 1,500
PRENTICE, Augustus, to Rebecca Kalischer; 158 and 160 Orchard St, one-half year 4,000
RAUTH, Jacob, to Emanuel Arnstein; n s of 87th St, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, one-half year 1,500
RICHARDSON, Alfred F., to the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, n w corner of Stebbins Av and Jennings St, installments.... 2,750
RICCIO, Gaetano, to Salvatori De Errico; n s of 115th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, installments 1,685
ROBERT, Sophia, to the German Savings Bank; 1,657 and 1,659 1st Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 5,000
ROGERS, Andrew B., and Runyon Pratt to Minnie P. C. Meyer, as guardian; 78 and 80 Maiden Lane, 3 years 75,000
ROTHMAN, Sarah, to Ernst Tribelhorn; e s of Lexington Av, 51 ft n of 99th St, 3 years 13,000
ROTHMAN, Sarah, to Ernst Tribelhorn; e s of Lexington Av, 51 ft n of 99th St, 3 years 3,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 265, 235, and 295 ft e of 7th Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year 63,000
SCHOONMAKER, Matilda, to Alice D. Weekes; 141 East 33d St, 3 years 5,000
SCHROEDER, George, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 118th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000
SCHROEDER, Theodore, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 118th St, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000
SCHWEERS, Cord F., to Eve A. Kouwenhoven; n s of 69th St, 144.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 3,000
SHULDINER, David, to William J. Sloane and another; s s of 93d St, 151.6 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 7,000
STEINDLER, Marie and Isaac S., to Isabella Heimath; 2,282 5th Av, 1 year 14,000
STOKES, Thomas, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 49th St, 222.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 20,500
THE KNICKERBOCKER REAL ESTATE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 125th St, 112.6 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 62.6x201.10 to 124th St, 3 years 102,000
THE KNICKERBOCKER REAL ESTATE Company to David B. Ogden; s s of 125th St, 112.6 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 62.6x201.10 ft to 124th St, 1 year 18,000
WALKER, Alexander, to Annie V. Jandorf; 892 West End Av, 3 years 15,000
WERNIG, Isabel, and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of Grand and Attorney Sts, 1 year 25,000
WINBERG, William, to Hugh McCreery; w s of Minford Place, Lot 755, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 1 year 400

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANTHON, Helen L., to Theodora and Louise M. Gordon 15,000
CLARK, Walter D., to Joseph B. Hoyt 10,000
HALL, Mary L. and Edward L., to Mary L. Hall, as guardian, 1-3 part 4,367
HALL, Mary L., as guardian, to Maude L. Hall, 2-3 part .... Nom.
HALL, Mary L., as guardian, to Maude L. Hall, 1-3 part .... Nom.
HALL, Mary L., as guardian, to Maude L. Hall .... Nom.
KAHN, Sarah, as executrix, and others to Samuel and Jacob Kahn 3,000
LANDON, Edward H., and another, trustees, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 12,000
LANGE, Gustav, to Frederick Brandt 12,000
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Caroline G. Haff 5,000
LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Robert F. Smith 6,000
MANNEY, Margaret, to Maria E. Beerli 500
MARDEN, Francis, to Joseph B. Hoyt 10,000
MORRISON, Morris, to Rachel Altman .... Nom.
PYLE, James, and others to James Pyle 9,500
REUTER, William, to Jacob Stern 2,800
SCHLOSSER, Conrad, and another, executors, to Louis P. and Lucy Bach .... Nom.
SIMPSON, Angel J., to Estelle Asch and others, trustees 2,000
STRONG, Joseph M., and another to Fredonia National Bank of Fredonia, N. Y. 2,700
WAGNER, Herman E., to Louis A. Wagner .... Nom.
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Bertha Weil. Nom.
WOOD, Joseph S., to Mary A. Morrison 850

Mechanics' Liens.

CEDAR ST, n s, 55.4 ft e of West St, 22x55.3; Christopher Gumb against Kleine Brothers, owners; Emil Goss, contractor. 67
FRONT ST, 359; South St, 382; Harris Myers against the estate of Franklin E. James, owner; Israel Jacobson, contractor 62
JACKSON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, 66x100; the Masons' Supplies Company against George Tremberger, owner and contractor 179
WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 90 ft s of 173d St, 200x100; Thomas Cahill against Helene Westheimer, owner; Payson S. Lane, contractor 283
7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100; Daniel A. Fitzpatrick against Morris Wiedeman, owner and contractor 225
19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; Halloran & Lodge against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor 227
43D ST, 47 and 49 West, 50x200.10 ft to 44th St; Waters & Sherwin against Edward G. Bailey, owner and contractor.. 1,561
53D ST, 315 East; Ignatz J. Barth against Margarette White, owner and contractor. 144
153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; Jacob Gold & Brothers against Thomas Taylor, owner; Albert Friedler, contractor 95

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

LEWIS ST, 29; David Lippmann with Charles I. Weinstein, 10 payments 12,000
88TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 200x100.8; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Alonzo Kight, 8 payments 77,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

NORFOLK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 100x100; Pompeian Architectural Iron Works on John Kehoe to Frank L. Froment 150
WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 90 ft s of 173d St, 200x200; Payson S. Lane on Mrs. Helene Westheimer to H. G. Silleck, Jr. 173

Lis Pendens.

CEDAR ST, n s, 55.4 ft e of West St, 22x55.3; Christopher Gumb against William Kleine and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. P. Mingey.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11x35.11x191.8; James K. Holmes and another against Morris Mandelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

1ST AV, s s, Lots 295 and 296 map of Village of Wakefield, 80x87.6, 24th Ward; R. Anna Purdy against Emanuel Burlando and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

2D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Charles Elmer against Mary Senft and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

44TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; J. Frederic Kernochan against Anna M. Gaffney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

78TH ST, 132 West; Charles H. Holt, trustee, and others, against Samuel W. B. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Frederick Brandt against Josephine F. Newlin and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x58.1x36x85.4; Anna C. Stephens, executrix, &c., against Benjamin and Rebecca A. Holmes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 179—Louisville Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Mandate granted per stipulation on motion of M. J. Colbert in behalf of counsel.

No. 204—Plaquemines Tropical Fruit Company, appellant, vs. William Henderson et al.—Argued by Duane E. Fox for the appellant, and by Victory Leovy for the appellees.

No. 206—Frances Rebrea Hamilton, plaintiff in error, vs. Grace Abbie B. Rathbone.—Argued by A. S. Worthington for the plaintiff in error, and by M. J. Colbert for the defendant in error.

No. 207—Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Andy Archibald.—Submitted by John F. Dillon, W. S. Pierce, and David D. Duncan for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief by the 21st inst.

No. 208—Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Reeder.—Submitted by John F. Dillon, W. S. Pierce, and David D. Duncan for the plaintiff in error, and by Presley K. Ewing for the defendant in error.

No. 209—Northwestern National Bank et al., appellants, vs. B. N. Freeman et al., &c.—Argument commenced by A. B. Browne for the appellants.

Call for Monday: Nos. 209, 431, 210, 211, 212, 218, 221, 224, 225, 633.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will convene Monday at 2 o'clock for a term of four weeks. Motion calendar for Monday: Nos. 1199, 1227, 1228, 1209, 1244, 1214, 1229, 1219, 1226, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1221, 1222, 1224, 1239, 1225, 1238, 1233, 1236, 1245, 1243.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Virginia K. Hascall, appellant, vs. Vincent C. King et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry W. Ellis, appellant, vs. Denman Thompson, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William C. Flanagan, as executor, respondent, vs. Deborah Staples et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Matilda E. Starbuck, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sidney Starbuck, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Philip Lipp, as administrator, respondent, vs. Otis Brothers & Co., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. William J. Hazard, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Ernest R. Esmond, appellant, vs. George H. Seeley and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The National Hudson River Bank vs. Henry J. Davison, Jr., as assignee, Richard and August Heckscher, respondents; Walter Cox, as administrator, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the respondents Heckschers.

Mari A. Cuming, respondent, vs. George W. Roderick, impleaded, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Benjamin Sire, respondent, vs. J. Wesley Rosenquest and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Helene Baker, respondent, vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the petition of Adelaide Mills, as trustee, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

George S. Marden, respondent, vs. Julia M. Marden, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Adolph Goldmark, respondent, vs. Magnolia Metal Company, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Michael Kenny, respondent, vs. Laura V. Rhinelander, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

New York Bank Note Company, respondent-appellant, vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company and another, appellant-respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Lelia O. Henriques, appellant, vs. John W. Sterling et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Frank A. Kuhtman vs. James J. Martin et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

Aldrick de la Piechardiere, respondent, vs. Charles H. Ropes, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John C. Wilmerding et al., appellants, vs. Sender Jarmulowski, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Thomas O'Neill, Henry Weber.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Calman vs. Casey—Ralph G. Miller. Stevens vs. D'Amora—George F. Langbein. Matter of Schermerhorn—William J. A. McKim. Jockel vs. McCormack—William J. A. McKim. Prall vs. Hall—Richard H. Mitchell. Lichtenstein vs. Hammerstein—Richard H. Mitchell. Matter of J. B. Pace Tobacco Company—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Lord vs. Smith—Abram Kling.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Ehret vs. Theiss—Edwin Blumenstiel.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Emil Calman vs. Samuel Casey—Julian M. Isaacs. Rubin Spitelink vs. Louis Subitsky—Joseph I. Evenstott.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—National Park Bank—Horace Craighead.

A Costly Appeal.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 15.—A verdict of $2,500 was rendered on appeal against the Staten Island Terra Cotta Co., owned principally by J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, in the court here this morning. This was just five times the amount awarded in the original suit. Joseph Christoph, in the September term of court, sued the company for $10,000 for the loss of his right foot, which was amputated after it had been crushed by a ton weight at the Terra Cotta Company's place. The defendants claimed that he had been repeatedly warned of the danger, and that the accident was due to his own carelessness. He was awarded a verdict of $500. The Terra Cotta Company, through its attorneys, Depue & Parker, appealed the case, claiming the amount awarded was excessive.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELBERON, N. J.
The FINEST and most BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE for sale. For particulars apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Telephone 1297 Cortlandt. 69 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET.
$75 AND UPWARDS.
138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.
SEVERAL DESIRABLE WELL-APPOINTED
DWELLINGS,
containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated.
These houses are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Open Sundays. Telephone, 647 Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 8. OWNER, Resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

393 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—Fulton St., 73 and 75, corner Gold.—Large and small LIGHT ROOMS, VERY LOW PRICE; steam heat; WITH OR WITHOUT POWER; elevator; automatic sprinkler; private watchman; also STORAGE ROOMS for merchandise to let in basement. Apply on premises, J. H. MORRIS, second story, or WATSON, Sup't, in basement.

LEFT HIS CLOTHES ON A PORCH.

Strange Adventure of a Convivial New Jersey Politician.

Mrs. Jacob Gerhard of 408 Liberty Street, Union Hill, N. J., was awakened at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by a laborer who was passing and who told her that her husband had left his clothes on the porch. Mrs. Gerhard said she knew better than that because her husband was then in bed and his clothes were hanging over the back of a chair. She concluded to investigate, however. She found an entire suit of clothes, including hat and shoes, on the porch. In the pockets of the garments were a gold watch and chain and $40, but nothing to indicate to whom they belonged.

Mrs. Gerhard notified the police, who found the owner. They refused to give his name. They said he was a well-known politician, who had been celebrating Tuesday's charter election until Thursday morning, when he started for home. It is supposed that in his muddled state he mistook Gerhard's house for his own, but why he disrobed on the porch and how he afterward learned his mistake and made his way to his own house near by, minus his garments, he has no idea, the police say.

Newtown Firemen to Sue.

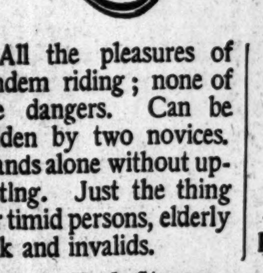
The Newtown volunteer firemen are going to sue the City of New York for salaries. They claim that when the charter was passed the city became responsible for their pay, and they will endeavor to collect a year's salary. They claim that they were not legislated out of office and that as the old town of Newtown granted a yearly appropriation of $5,000 to maintain the department, the present government is responsible for that amount.

The Rev. Dr. Duryea Seriously Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, the pastor of the First Reformed Church at Clymer Street and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, who was taken ill in the pulpit six weeks ago, is reported to be in a serious condition at a house in the suburbs of Boston.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

It's a Fact
That Spalding's are offering bargains in bicycles that cannot be equaled by any other store in America, and the prices are right.
The best bicycle bargain ever offered is the 1898 Spalding Bicycle at $50
Large assortment of other bicycles at prices from $20 to $40. Spalding Juveniles, $25, $30, $35. Majestics, men's, $25.00; women's, $27.50.
SPALDINGS
A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 NASSAU STREET.
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d STREET.


Wolff American Duplex . . $100
Regular Price, $175.
All the pleasures of tandem riding; none of the dangers. Can be ridden by two novices. Stands alone without upsetting. Just the thing for timid persons, elderly folk and invalids.
In order to more thoroughly introduce this type of machine, a limited number are offered at this low price.
R. H. Wolff & Co., Ltd., 118th St. & Harlem River, N. Y.
New York Stores: 3 and 5 East 42d St., near 5th Av.; 137 West 125th St., 318 B'way, 897 Boulevard, n. 104th St.
Brooklyn: 471 Flatbush Av., 1184 Fulton St.
Jersey City, 70 Erie St., cor. 4th.
Newark: 499 Broad St.
Elizabeth: 210 Broad St.

"AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE BICYCLE"
The Liberty
THE ONLY WHEEL possessing the original frictionless sprocket, hill-climbing easy for the weakest rider.
ROADSTERS, $50
4 WARREN ST., NEW YORK CITY.
318 Broadway, 27 West 125th St. 899 Western Boulevard, 1351-5 3d Ave., 2083 3d Ave.
BROOKLYN—1217-21 Bedford Av. & 96 Broadway
NEWARK—307 Broad St.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents, —26 Vesey St.—

Lyndhurst
TRIPLE FRONT FORK
INCREASED STRENGTH, INCREASED POWER.

PRINCETON GOLFERS WIN

College Players Triumph Over the Ardsley Club's Team by Six Holes.

DR. WYLIE'S CLEVER GAME

Sanger Borrows a Club from His Opponent and Then Defeats Him with It—Vanderpool and Bayard Roll Up Big Scores.

Princeton's team of eight golfers gave her university a victory yesterday in the contest with the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry. The match was played on the Ardsley links, being the first golf game played there this year. The complete eighteen-hole course was used, but on temporary greens, as the regular ones will not be in perfect condition until early in May.

The match, while being Princeton's second contest of the season, was the first for Ardsley, and perhaps the latter's defeat could be attributed in some measure to the lack of practice of several members of the team. The college men, with hardly an exception, played good golf and showed considerable improvement over their first match two weeks ago, when Baltusrol beat them. The score yesterday was 17 holes for Princeton and 11 for Ardsley, an advantage for the former of 6 holes.

Princeton had all of her good men out, and six of them will undoubtedly compose the team in the coming intercollegiate tournament. Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, had a good opponent in Malcolm Graham, Jr., but as the latter has only played four games this year he fell a comparatively easy prey to the Princeton expert, and was defeated by 5 holes. At the end of the sixth hole Graham was two in the lead, but Bayard quickly cut this off and forged ahead.

Cochrane Is Surprised.

A. De Witt Cochrane, who, when in his prime, stands near the top of Ardsley's golfers, surprised himself and his club contingent generally by allowing W. D. Vanderpool, Captain of the Princeton team, to beat him by nine holes. Cochrane has been playing for the last month over sandy greens in Augusta, Ga., and found the sudden change to turf demoralizing. The other Princeton victors, Chester Griswold, Jr., A. D. Childs, and J. Stuart, won their matches by the close margin of one hole each.

Dr. W. Gill Wylie, who holds the amateur golf championship of Ardsley, upheld his reputation by defeating one of the best Princeton men, John I. Blair, Jr., by two holes. It was a game of peculiar and unusual features, for Blair had the big lead of five holes when the tenth hole was played out. It was at this critical moment that Dr. Wylie had visions that his claim to championship golf was in danger, and gathering himself together, as a race horse for the home stretch, Dr. Wylie accomplished the surprising feat of winning the next seven holes in succession, and the final being halved, the Ardsley champion was safe in his honors, and added a victory of two holes for his team.

Sanger Beats Murphy.

F. W. Sanger beat his Princeton man, C. H. Murphy, by three holes. Sanger was behind for more than half of the game, and increased his calamity by breaking his driver. Murphy kindly offered the use of his, and almost from that moment Sanger forged ahead. It was remarked afterward that it seemed like taking an undue advantage over his opponent. Few kept scores, but of those who did Mr. Sanger's was the lowest, as follows:

F. W. Sanger. Ardsley—
Out.....4 5 5 3 6 6 5 7 5—46
In.......5 5 5 6 4 6 4 5 6—46
Total.....92

The teams, with scores by holes for each, are:

PRINCETON.	Holes.	ARDSLEY.	Holes.
Louis P. Bayard, Jr.	5	Malcolm Graham, Jr.	0
Chester Griswold, Jr.	1	Thomas W. Stiles	0
C. H. Murphy	0	F. W. Sanger	3
John I. Blair, Jr.	0	Dr. W. Gill Wylie	2
W. D. Vanderpool	9	A. DeWitt Cochrane	0
A. D. Childs	1	F. J. Winston	0
R. H. Poole	0	B. H. Adams	6
J. Stuart	1	W. H. Patterson	0
Total	17	Total	11

Many Golf Games To-day.

Several good golf games are scheduled for to-day, the most important being matches by three college teams on local links. Yale will play with the Staten Island Cricket Club; Columbia will play the Ardsley Club, and Princeton will play the second team of Baltusrol on the latter's links at Short Hills, N. J. The first Baltusrol team will play the return match with Lakewood, six men on a side, on the Baltusrol grounds. This will also be the opening day at St. Andrew's, where two handicap tournaments for the Class A and Class B players will be held on the course at Mount Hope, Westchester County. The usual handicap will be played on the links of the Dyker Meadow, Crescent Athletic, and Marine and Field Clubs.

50 TO 1 WINNER AT BENNINGS.

Boney Boy, with Powers Up, Captures the Half-Mile Selling Race.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Forty-eight hours' of rain began to show even on the well-laid track at Bennings to-day, and the going was somewhat heavy, though the small fields of picked horses hung up a set of very fair figures in spite of it. The event of the day was the winning of the two-year-old Boney Boy in the half-mile selling race at 50 to 1. The odds against him went up from 20 to 1 at the opening to 50 at the close, but, with Powers up, he won by a head over Rhodymenia, with the favorite, Deception, unplaced. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse $300. Calculation, 98 pounds, (Powers,) 4 to 1, won; Hanwell, 112, (Harrison,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second; Merry Day, 100, (P. Clay,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Sophomore, Deal, Orthos, Princess Ninette, and John Sack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse, $300. Tappan, 109 pounds, (Doggett,) 4 to 5, was disqualified, giving the race to Charantus; Charantus, 105, (Coylie,) 9 to 5 and out, first; Inconsistency, 108, (Littlefield,) 5 to 1, second. Time—1:17¾. Only three started.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-old; selling; half-mile. Boney Boy, 94, (Seaton,) 50 to 1, won; Rhodymenia, 106, (Littlefield,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Extreme, 104, (Irving,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:51½. Subject, Holden, Deceptive, and Merriness also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; purse $300. Cherry Picker, 94 pounds, (Gee,) 6 to 1, won; General Maceo, 88, (O'Connor,) 2 to 5 and out, second; South Africa, 104, (Irving,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:17¼. Will Elliott also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse, $300. Ortoland, 92 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5, won; Marshall, 110, (Doggett,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Atlantus, 103, (Hewitt,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Knight of the Garter and Squan also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Snapshot, 108 pounds; *Plantain and Gun Metal, 86; The Tory, 111; Tinkler, 88; Ison, 95; Longacre and Torstenson, 100; Abingdon, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Mount Vernon Stakes; half mile. Prestidigitatrice, 114 pounds; Chemisette, Lepida, Classique, Sister Fox, and Our Lida, 100.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Dutchess, Annette, Sophomore, Hermano, and Hanwell, 105 pounds.

FOURTH RACE.—Half mile. Tyrian, 105 pounds; Specialist and Al. Reeves, 90; Chanler, Cavalleria, 102; Sir Kenneth, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Two miles; steeplechase. Ingot, 165 pounds; Mars Chan, 157; Jackpot, 152; Rustan, 147.

*Apprentices allowed.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Weather clear, track fast, at Oakland to-day. Results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Goldbug won, Tom Smith second, Red Spinner third. Time—1:09¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; half mile. Ojai won, Canace second, Sweet Cakes third. Time—0:49¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Valenciano won, Good Friend second, Official third. Time—1:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Paul Pry won, Robair second, Netair third. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rubicon won, Odds On second, McLight third. Time—1:15¼.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Thelma won, Refugee second, imp. Mistral II. third. Time—1:41¾.

A RAID ON A COCKFIGHT.

Twenty-eight Men Held in Long Island City for Examination.

A raid was made on an alleged cockfight in Blissville early yesterday morning and twenty-eight men were arrested. The raid was conducted by Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson and Officer Dusing of the Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Detectives Percy Dubois and Frederick Klinck of Deputy Chief Clayton's staff.

In police court in Long Island City Superintendent Hankinson produced some feathers, which had been taken from the pit, as evidence, and said that he shown sufficient evidence to hold the prisoners. Ex-District Attorney Noble, who defended the men, claimed that in order to hold them it was necessary to have an eye-witness that a cockfight had taken place.

Justice Connorton decided there was evidence enough against the men and he held them all in $100 bail each for examination before the Court of Special Sessions. It was learned that the fight was between Long Island and New Jersey birds. Most of the prisoners were from Newark. All were bailed out.

Capt. Cross Dies Suddenly.

Capt. Robert E. Cross, a Confederate veteran employed by McChesney & Fischer, hat manufacturers of 12 Waverley Place, as a traveling salesman, died suddenly yesterday while standing at the corner of the Bowery and Canal Street. He was at the time in the company of D. C. Brown of Corunna, who was an old-time friend of his. The body was removed to his home at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, where he resided with his wife, two grown daughters, and a son.

INSTRUCTION.

EXPRESSION, VOCAL, PHYSICAL TRAINING, Literature Graduate. Experienced teacher. Recent work abroad. Instruction exchange room or residence, family, or school. Commencement coaching. References, Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—A physician (specialist) owning his house (English basement) and keeping bachelor's hall, would like to rent front or back parlor, the latter with an extension, to a physician (specialist preferred) or dentist; also two large bedrooms; one with private bath; breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITAL WANTED TO START RIBBON FACTORY by a Swiss-American, having practical experience, who is fully able to superintend same; or position taken as superintendent in established factory; best of reference. Address SILK, Station U, Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—About March 5, a sheet of 9 COUPONS of South Carolina and Georgia Railroad bond, No. 257. Finder will be suitably rewarded. C. CONSTABLE, 30 West 17th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; $4 to $5; cutting, basting, 50c; glove fitting. Mme. Rooms, 133 West 10th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By superior French lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; speaks English; used to travel; aged 28; good references; disengaged. Rocchia, New Amsterdam Hotel, 4th Av. and 21st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By respectable woman, entire charge of infant; thoroughly competent; trustworthy; best references; city or country. Room 16, 154 West 18th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young Frenchwoman as seamstress or care for growing children; city, country, or traveling. S. C., Box 339, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER-VALET.—By French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in duties; sober, honest, obliging; first-class city references. Butler, 154 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class colored butler; best city reference; in a first-class family. J. W., Box 306, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single German; 29; understands how to attend to fine horses, carriages, harness; also carpentering, painting, general repairing, house, and garden work; best of reference. L., 175 East Houston St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 26; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; with last employer six years; best of references. E. W., Box 260, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; understands his business; best city references. William Knapp, care Rambouts, 1,348 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, useful if required; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF PROCURING a position with family in the country; can furnish references. S. E., 838 East 59th St.

FARM MANAGER.—By an American; married; no children; 32 years old; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

WORK.—By young married man to work at anything. F. Vicitol, 405 East 72d St.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—Oliver Ames, 2nd, et al., complainants, vs. the Union Pacific Railway Co. et al., defendants.—ORDER OF REFERENCE, IN RE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Upon reading the petition of S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, John W. Doane, and Frederic R. Coudert, as receivers of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company herein, for a final settlement of the account of said receivers and for an order providing for the disposition of the property and distribution of the funds and proceeds of the property of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in their hands in this case, it is hereby

ORDERED, that all persons who have or claim any interest in or lien upon any of such funds or property as creditors of the said receivers or as creditors of such railroad company or in any other way file verified statements of the nature, dates of accrual, and amounts of their respective claims with William D. Cornish, Special Master, at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, on or before the 1st day of June, A. D. 1898, and that if any of them fail to do so they and each of them so failing shall be barred from sharing in the benefits of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the property of said railroad company that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of said receivers in this case.

Any party to this suit and any party who files his claim in accordance with this order may file an answer to the claim of any other party hereunder with said Master within thirty days after June 1st, 1898, and may contest the same.

All claims against or upon these funds are referred to said Special Master, who will hear them and report the amounts justly owing thereon and the order in which they are lawfully entitled to payment.

This order shall be published forthwith once in each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Atchison, Kansas, and the City of New York.

Let a copy of this order be served within thirty days from this date upon the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, Samuel Carr, surviving Trustee of the mortgage of said company, dated April 1, 1879, and as Trustee of the mortgage of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1864; the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

Each of these parties may file answer to the petition on which this order is based on or before the 1st day of June, 1898, and the petitioners may reply thereto on or before the 15th day of June, 1898. All the questions presented by the petition and answers not hereby disposed of are referred to said Special Master.

(Signed) WALTER H. SANBORN, Circuit Judge.
Dated April 8, 1898.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF SALOON FIXTURES, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by the late George C. Winter to Beadleston & Woerz, the furniture, chattels, and fixtures in the saloon premises No. 76 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, covered by said chattel mortgage, and which are more particularly described in the schedule thereto annexed, will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 76 Grand Street, by and under the direction of Mark Trautfield, auctioneer, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES' ATTORNEYS.

STORAGE.

COLUMBIA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses and Silver Vaults,
Columbus Ave. and 67th St.
Non-fireproof buildings, 32-62 West 67th St.
Office: 149 Columbus Ave.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 28 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY et al., defendants.

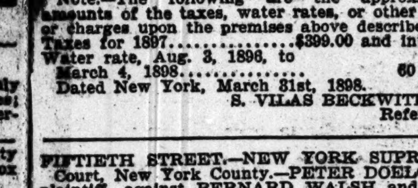
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm by number four hundred and three (403) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four (404) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and six, (406,) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet, thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, etc., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's office of the City of New York, in Liber 712 of Conveyances, Page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent of dower, courtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.



Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described:
Taxes for 1897.......$399.00 and interest
Water rate, Aug. 3, 1896, to March 4, 1898.......60 cents
Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

FIFTIETH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, New York County.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against BERNARD WALSH and others, defendants.

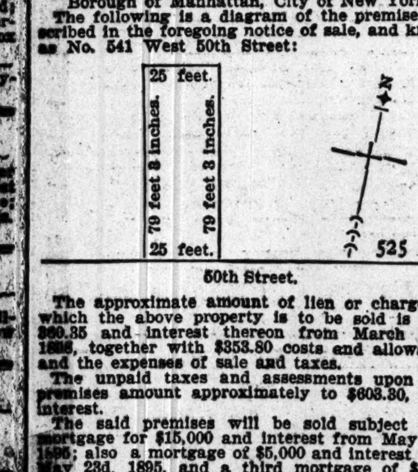
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, running thence westerly along Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet three inches, thence easterly and parallel with said Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 541 West 50th Street:



50th Street.

The approximate amount of lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $10,360.35 and interest thereon from March 24th, 1898, together with $353.80 costs and allowance, and the expenses of sale and taxes.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $603.30, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895; also a mortgage of $5,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895, and a third mortgage of $4,000 and interest from July 30, 1895.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

ap8-2aw3wFrSa&ap29

71 WEST 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEOPOLD GUSTHAL and Frederic J. Middlebrook, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of CARRIE RIDLEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRIEDA HART, et al., defendants.

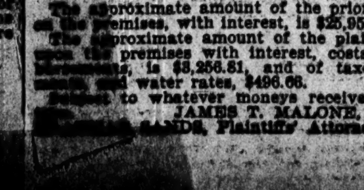
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street; thence running northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to center line of block; thence easterly along said center line, twenty-seven feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1898.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



71 West 102nd Street.

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage on the premises, with interest, is $25,958.33.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,256.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $496.63.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may receive.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.
B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

FENTON, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Fenton, Mary Hamilton, Hanora Ginn, Edward Delaney, Margaret Trimlett, Edward F. O'Sullivan, and Ellen O'Sullivan, the heirs and next of kin of Mary Fenton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hanora Ginn of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY FENTON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. M. T. BEEKMAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 69 Wall Street, New York.
mh5-1aw6wS.

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executers. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HENESEY, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emanuel T. Goldberg, 234 E. 69th St., N. Y. City; Othman Klingler of Holland House, N. Y. City; Charles E. Buckley of Wappinger's Falls, New York, and the Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors generally, or persons claiming to be creditors of DAVID HENESEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Clara A. Henesey of Newark, New Jersey, has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of New York for Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the last will and testament of David Henesey, deceased, an exemplified copy of which has been filed in this office, therefore you and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the will of David Henesey, deceased, should not be granted to said petitioner, Clara A. Henesey; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mh12-1aw6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEVENS, GEORGE F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lizzie Smith, William E. Bogardus, Frank M. Bogardus, Lizzie Coons, Lizzie Thomas, Thomas W. Harries, Charles Harries, Fredrika Wilson, William Stevens, Anna Stevens, Anna Rosamond Flynn, Lucy M. Barnum, Mary Wilks, Matha H. Dowe, J. Randall Heath, Lewis Child Heath, Frederick Jackson, Emma C. Dowe, Frances Louisa Heath, the only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE F. STEVENS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert L. Dowe of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, dated July 12, 1897, and November 5, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of George F. Stevens, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap16-1aw6wS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte E. Thompson and James Elliot Thompson and Archer Emile Thompson, the heirs and next of kin of LUCAS THOMPSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Archer Emile Thompson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 31st day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Lucas Thompson, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap2-1aw7wS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Benjamin Sire, Amelia Sire, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address No. 16 Exchange Place, New York.

To the defendant Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated March 30, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap2-1aw6wS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
SPRING and SUMMER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do ....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md......The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake Hse. (Sheldrake, N.Y.) Opens June 20
Charleston, S. C...Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
London, Eng.........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3 to $5; ep. $1 up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Naples, Italy, (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York, (5av. & 8st) Brevoort Hse. ep. 1up, ap. 3up
Homelike h'tel; excellent table d'hote dinner, $1.25
do (N. B. Barry). The St. Cloud Htl, e.p., $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
Richmond, Va. The Jefferson, ep. $1.50 up; ap. $5 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl.–The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p. $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap. $4 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Navarre.....April 23	La Touraine.....May 14
La Normandie...April 30	La Gascogne.....May 21
La Bourgogne....May 7	La Bretagne.....May 28

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Apr. 16, 10 AM	Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM	Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. OBDAM.......Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.......Sat., April 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Alexandra.......April 16	Victoria.........May 7
Winifreda.......April 23	Boadicea.........May 14

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA.......April 16
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Iroquois, Tues., Apr. 19	Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22
Algonquin, Wed., Apr. 20	Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 373 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse...Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier..........Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise.........Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM
Werra....Apr. 23, 10 AM	Ems.......May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II..Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller.....May 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM	Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia....May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM	Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM

Also S. S. Russia...............April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 18. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.......April 20	ST. PAUL.........May 11
ST. LOUIS......April 27	ST. LOUIS........May 18
NEW YORK.......May 4	NEW YORK.........May 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON..April 20	BERLIN..........May 4
WESTERNLAND..April 27	NOORDLAND.......May 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets: 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

William Hepburn Believed by District Attorney Marean to be in Philadelphia.

WORKING ON THE OHLSEN CASE

Manhattan Detectives Detailed to Seek for Additional Evidence—City Works Affair to Go to the Supreme Court.

There was a halt yesterday in the development of the bribery scandal in Brooklyn. The appearance of William Hepburn, which was expected as the next step, did not take place. District Attorney Marean said he thought Hepburn was in Philadelphia, and added, "He is probably waiting for developments to see whether the matter is becoming too hot for him."

David M. Welsh, counsel for Charles M. Winant, Police Commissioner Philips's secretary, visited the District Attorney, and was closeted for some time with Mr. Marean and Assistant District Attorney Clarke. When he left the office he was asked where Hepburn was, and replied:

"He is very far away. You will see him soon, though. He will be over in Brooklyn, but not to-day."

It is now recalled that immediately after the bribery rumors were first published Police Commissioner York went to Brooklyn, and visited the District Attorney's office. Both York and Marean say that the visit had nothing to do with the bribery cases, but persons familiar with Hepburn's record say that there are people in Tammany Hall who, if they knew that there was danger of his arrest on a bribery charge, might be anxious to avert such a peril, and that these persons are high in politics. Mr. Hepburn was a well-known figure at Police Headquarters in former times. His business there was not known to the public, and was an object of general curiosity. He is believed to know as much as any one else about the relations of lawbreakers with the police under the old Police Boards.

The Ohlsen case has been taken up by Manhattan detectives, who have instructions to examine the work done by the Brooklyn police, and get what additional evidence they can.

Joseph Kramer, the janitor of the Germania Building, on Fulton Street, said yesterday that on the night of Ohlsen's death he saw him go alone into his office at 9 o'clock, and twenty minutes afterward heard two shots. Why Kramer has never announced this before he does not explain. Ohlsen's family were all closeted with the District Attorney for some time yesterday.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared in the case yesterday for the first time as counsel for William E. Philips and Theodore B. Willis. He and District Attorney Marean appeared before Judge Hurd in the County Court and agreed to have the City Works cases taken to the Supreme Court. Judge Hurd said some time ago that he would not have time to try these cases, and it was in compliance with his wish that this action was taken. The cases will come up before Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court, probably early in May.

The old rumor that the Grand Jury was investigating Jacob Worth's career as County Clerk and Granville W. Harman's as Register was revived yesterday. It was founded on the fact that ex-Auditor Sutton and some of the County Clerk's assistants were before the jury, but the rumor was quieted by the announcement that these witnesses were testifying as to various papers on file in their offices.

EAST SIDE HOUSE SETTLEMENT.

Social Questions Discussed by the Fellow-Citizenship Association.

The Fellow-Citizenship Association of the East Side House Settlement met at headquarters, at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River last night at 8:30 o'clock. Jacob Wiedenberg spoke in favor of Socialism, Everett P. Wheeler in favor of the Single Tax, Edmond J. Hazlett in favor of Individualism, and the Rev. W. E. Johnson in favor of Anarchism. Each speaker was limited to ten minutes.

Mr. Wiedenberg said, in substance, that Socialism was nothing but the belief in a co-operative commonwealth, where every man would be a partner in private profit making. The product of the soil should belong to the people who work. Socialism claims that no man should own more than he can produce.

Mr. Wheeler explained the single-tax idea as conceived by Henry George, and how the system would work if adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson said that nothing was so hard to work against as superstition. All the men present were full of political superstition. One notable political superstition was that the voice of the people—of the majority—was the voice of God. The true doctrine of Anarchy was that each individual should be allowed to act without any compunction of conscience.

Mr. Hazlitt said that individualists opposed free public libraries because they put harmful books into the hands of people who would not otherwise get them. Individualists also opposed the system of hospitals, because people were taken there and cured when it would be better for the human race if they were allowed to die off.

A general discussion of these four subjects followed.

HARVARD'S BOATS CAPSIZED.

Almost a Tragedy Takes the Place of the Class Races on the Charles.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Harvard class races, which were to have come off on the Charles this afternoon, came near ending in a dreadful tragedy. The east wind, which was accompanied by a light rain, had roughened the water to such a degree that racing was manifestly out of the question, but the boys were so ardent in their rivalry that the four eights came out with the customary flotilla of wherries. The racing shells were capsized in quick succession as they rounded the bend above the bridge on the way to the starting point. Their crews were rescued with the greatest difficulty by the referee's steam launch and boats which dared to venture to the rescue.

The rescued oarsmen were thoroughly chilled and badly frightened, but it is not thought that serious results will follow. Great excitement attended the occurrence, and for a time there was grave fear that some of the men would sink before help could reach them.

E. F. FARRINGTON INJURED.

The Well-Known Bridge Builder Run Over in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The well-known bridge builder, E. F. Farrington, who made the first cable which was thrown across the Ohio River when the bridge was built in 1866, was knocked down by a Covington electric car this morning at the Cincinnati end of the bridge and fatally injured. He was busy with a cable and did not notice the approach of the car, which was running rapidly.

Farrington had been engaged in making the new cables for the suspension bridge. It was this same bridge which Farrington helped to construct thirty years ago. He is assistant engineer of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge Company. Farrington made the cables for the Brooklyn Bridge and took the first cable across the East River.

YALE, HARVARD, AND CORNELL.

June 25 Agreed On as the Date for the Race, Provisionally.

NEW HAVEN, April 15.—The misapprehension regarding the date of the Yale-Harvard-Cornell race at New London in June was cleared up to-night in a statement by the Yale management, which says:

"June 23 was the date set provisionally at the meeting of Capts. Whitney, Goodrich, and Colson, but this date conflicted with certain Faculty rules at Yale and also with several athletic events that had before that been scheduled between Yale and Harvard. The three Captains met again and agreed on June 25 as the date and the papers were signed provisionally to the extent that so far as Capt. Colson was concerned it was satisfactory. The date is still unfixed."

Royal Baking Powder is made of pure crystal cream of tartar and is beyond all question as to wholesomeness and strength. The most economical to use.

LEGAL NOTES.

STAIRWAY ACCIDENT IN AN APARTMENT HOUSE.—Michael Kenny, who was a tenant in an apartment house owned by Laura V. Rhinelander, caught his foot in the carpet at the head of the stairs in the house and fell headlong to the floor below. The stairway was for the general use of the many tenants in the house, and was altogether under the control of the owner or of her agents. A judgment secured by Kenny for $1,675 in his suit against Mrs. Rhinelander for the injuries he received was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. The testimony for the plaintiff was that the carpet was torn and ragged, and that other tenants had tripped upon it, while witnesses for the defendant testified that it was in good condition. Justice Patterson, giving the court's opinion, said that it "came down to a question of credibility, and although we might have been better satisfied were the verdict the other way, we have no right upon such a record as this to substitute our judgment for that of the jury." The plaintiff had come down the staircase at 10:30 o'clock in the dark, all the lights in the building having been extinguished at 10 o'clock, in accordance with a rule of the house, of which he was fully aware, and it was claimed on the part of the defendant that he was guilty of contributory negligence. "We cannot adopt as a fixed rule," Justice Patterson said, "that it is in and of itself contributory negligence for a person to use a stairway under such circumstances without providing himself with a light. Whether or not it was his own negligence in doing so is a question that must be left to the jury under all the circumstances of the case, for it is obvious that no general rule can be applied to such a situation. The most that can be required would be to hold that he must exercise great care; and the trial Judge has so charged in this case." As to the claim affecting the question of contributory negligence, that the plaintiff was intoxicated when he came down the stairs, Justice Patterson said: "There was a conflict in the testimony also respecting that. The jury, by its verdict, evidently believed that his intoxication, if it existed, had nothing to do with the accident. The effect of intoxication as connected with the issue was properly put to the jury by the trial Judge." Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurred with Justice McLaughlin, who, in a dissenting opinion, held that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that, as a matter of law, the plaintiff ought not to have recovered. "Conceding that the carpet was torn, the plaintiff knew it, and was not in a position, by reason of his own negligence, to call upon the defendant to respond in damages."

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KILLED BY FLOW OF WATER FROM EXHAUST PIPE.—The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment for $5,000 given on the trial, in favor of Philip Lipp as administrator of George Lipp, against the corporation of Otis Brothers & Co., which was sued, with Benjamin Altman and others, for damages resulting from the death of the decedent. The complaint was dismissed as to all the defendants except Otis Brothers. The accident was caused by the discharge of hot water from an exhaust pipe upon the roof of a building which was in course of construction for Mr. Altman on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, as an extension of his Sixth Avenue store. The deceased, on the 11th of August, 1896, was at work cutting and fitting stone on the stone railing on the top of the Eighteenth Street wall of the building. A man named William Jurgensen was in charge of the work which Otis Brothers were doing in the construction of elevators and pumps in the building. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the Court, said it was clear from the evidence that if Jurgensen turned on the steam to the exhaust pipe on the roof, "paying no attention to the fact as to whether the drip valves were open or not, being aware that a small amount of steam had been escaping through the steam valve all night, and that if the drip valve were closed it might have condensed and laid in the exhaust pipe, he knew that the inevitable result would be to force this condensation out of the top of the exhaust pipe and would necessarily endanger every person working in its vicinity. Such an act upon his part would be clearly negligence in the management of this machinery, of which he was in charge as the representative of the appellant defendant." The Court holds that upon the proof it was for the jury to determine whether the evidence that these drip valves had been open during the night was true or not. Justice Graham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the finding of the jury that Jurgensen, the foreman, did increase the pressure of steam without examining the valves to see whether the drips from the pumps were open or not, was unsupported by the evidence, and that for that reason the judgment should be reversed.

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WHAT IS "IMMEDIATE NOTICE" OF FIRE LOSS.—A fire insurance policy issued by the Continental Fire Insurance Company to Henry Thoesen was transferred by the company's consent to George Solomon, Thoesen's general assignee, and soon after, on the 16th of December, 1893, the building which was insured was destroyed by fire. In an action by Solomon against the company to recover the loss, there have been three trials, though the only controverted question was whether the plaintiff had complied with the terms of the policy, which required that immediate notice of loss should be given. On the first trial the complaint was dismissed. After a reversal by the General Term of the late Superior Court, the second trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The referee before whom the third trial was had reported in favor of the plaintiff, and that decision has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division by a divided court. Though fifty-three days elapsed before notice was given to the company, the referee found that by reason of special circumstances the delay was excusable and justifiable. The policy in suit, with others, was in a safe on the premises which were burned, and on account of that the plaintiff was unable to find or get at it until fifty days thereafter. During that time he had no knowledge of the names of the companies in which he was insured. As soon as the policy was found, and the company's name and address ascertained, the notice of loss was sent. For six days after the fire the safe was buried in the ruins, and after it had been opened at the manufacturers the contents were put in boxes and carried in a truck and placed in a vault for safe keeping. The fastenings of the packages had become scorched and the papers were disarranged. They were stuffed into pigeon holes, and the policy had slipped between the framework of a pigeon hole and the wall behind, so that it was hidden from ordinary observation. It was only found by chance, long afterward, although search had been diligently made for it. Justice McLaughlin, who gives the decision on appeal, holds that the finding of the referee that sufficient notice had been given should not be disturbed, especially as the company had had immediate actual notice from its agents, the Fire Patrol, so that it could take precisely the same measures for its protection that would have been afforded had written notice at that time been received from plaintiff. Justice Barrett, in a dissenting opinion, held that in any view of the circumstances, as presented by the plaintiff himself, there was inexcusable delay. To treat such a notice as given within a reasonable time was substantially to cancel the condition, or else to treat it as an idle or unnecessary ceremony.

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IT WAS A BAILMENT, NOT A SALE.—The conviction of William J. Hazzard of grand larceny under Section 528 of the Penal Code for having feloniously appropriated two diamond earrings was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division. The earrings, which were worth $92.50 each, were handed to Hazzard by the owner, Michael Hemmindinger, upon his statement that he had a customer for them named Newman. He signed a paper that if the earrings were not sold, he would return them. Hazzard then pawned the jewelry for $125. On the trial the question was left to the jury whether, upon the facts, the transaction was a sale or a bailment. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, said: "This evidence was sufficient to sustain a finding of the jury that the defendant was guilty under this section of the code, as being in possession, custody, and control, as bailee, of these diamond earrings belonging to another, and had appropriated the same to his own use by pawning them and receiving the loan made upon them. Upon pawning these diamonds, the defendant was guilty of the crime charged. He had appropriated to his own use the property of another, which was in his possession, custody, and control, as bailee or agent of the owner. * * * His defense was that he had purchased the diamonds outright; that the transaction between him and the complainant was not a delivery of possession for a specific purpose, but a sale and delivery of the articles to him. That question having been submitted to the jury, their verdict is conclusive. The subsequent giving of the check by the defendant to the complainant did not at all change the nature of the relations that the defendant bore to the property, or make the pawning of the diamonds on the 27th day of December, the day that the defendant received them, any less a crime."

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THE VERDICT WAS NOT EXCESSIVE.—The verdict of $8,000, awarded to Helene Baker in her suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, as damages for the injuries she sustained while a passenger in one of the company's cars, was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, on the morning of April 17, 1895, was in the rear coach of a train coming from Mount Vernon to New York. When the train reached Fourth Avenue, the car in which she was sitting came in contact with a derrick which was at that point being used by a contractor in changing or reconstructing a portion of the tracks or roadbed. To the end of the boom which was attached to the mast of the derrick, was fastened a block with a heavy iron hook attached to it. As the train was passing, the hook came in contact with one of the cars of the train, and was then thrown through the window and against the plaintiff, inflicting the injuries of which she complained. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that the use of the derrick in such close proximity to the tracks was so obviously dangerous that it called upon the defendant, when passing that point, to exercise the greatest care to prevent its passengers from being injured. It was bound to regulate the speed of its trains, having in view the fact that the boom might be encountered at that place. The question of the defendant's negligence was held to have been properly submitted to the jury, and the conclusion reached by them was neither contrary to nor against the weight of evidence. The plaintiff having been not only very seriously but permanently injured, the Court holds that the amount awarded her was not excessive.

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A PLAYWRIGHT'S SUIT UNSUCCESSFUL.—Henry Wayne Ellis was unsuccessful on the trial of his suit to recover $5,000 damages from Denman Thompson for alleged breach of a contract which provided that a play called "Rich and Poor" should be produced by the defendant at as early a date as was reasonably convenient in the United States and in as proper a form as was consistent with the necessities of production in a first-class theatre, and the Appellate Division in this city yesterday affirmed the judgment below on the report of a referee dismissing the complaint. The plaintiff claimed that defendant was to pay him $100 a week while the play was being played, until he should have been paid $5,000, and that the defendant should produce the play continuously if there was reasonable success attending its production. This was the second trial, the complaint having been also dismissed on the first trial; but a reversal had been ordered on appeal. The Court on this appeal holds, per curiam, that in the absence of a certificate in the case that it contained all the evidence given upon the trial it could not review the facts for the purpose of determining whether they supported the finding of the referee. The Court, upon examination of the whole record, finds no ruling of the referee which was so erroneous or prejudicial as to justify interference with his conclusion.

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CONTRACT FOR THE USE OF TICKET PRESSES.—The Appellate Division yesterday handed down a decision upon an appeal from an interlocutory judgment in the suit of The New York Bank Note Company against The Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company and the Kidder Press Manufacturing Company. The Kidder company manufactured a certain kind of press for printing "strip tickets" such as the elevated railroads use. The company made a contract in 1891 with the New York Bank Note Company, giving the latter a monopoly for twenty years of the use of all its machines for printing the "strip tickets." The New York Bank Note Company was then a New Jersey concern, but it afterward reorganized under the laws of West Virginia. After the contract was made, but before it was transferred to the new corporation, the Kidder company supplied a press to the Hamilton Bank Note Company. In November, 1892, the Hamilton company got the contract for printing the tickets of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, ousting the New York Bank Note Company. The New York company subsequently brought suit, and secured an interlocutory judgment at Special Term, restraining the Hamilton company from using two Kidder presses then in its possession, and ordering it to pay over to the New York company all the profit it had derived from the "strip ticket" presses. A referee was to determine the amount of the profits to be paid over. Both companies appealed, as well as the Kidder company. The plaintiff objected to having the damages limited as described. The Appellate Division modified the judgment, but, as modified, affirmed it. The profits to be paid over are merely the extra profits or saving effected by the use of the Kidder presses, a comparison being made with the cost of printing the tickets on other presses. The time from which such profits are to be calculated extends over six months. Justices Patterson and Rumsey dissented from the view of the majority of the court, holding that the contract was non-assignable. Presiding Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, and O'Brien constituted the majority.

THREE NEW POLICE CAPTAINS.

Sergeants Promoted at a Meeting of the Police Board.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday the following men were advanced to the rank of Captain: Sergt. Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station, Sergt. Henry Halpin of the Central Office, and Sergt. John Reardon of the Nineteenth Precinct, Brooklyn. Capt. Diamond was assigned to temporary duty in Newtown, Capt. Halpin in King's Bridge, and Capt. Reardon to the Seventh Precinct, Brooklyn.

Capt. Diamond was appointed to the force on March 17, 1888. He was made a Roundsman Oct. 19, 1894, and a Sergeant May 5, 1897. He is a Republican.

Capt. Halpin was appointed to the force Oct. 28, 1871. He was made a Roundsman May 12, 1873, and a Sergeant June 21, 1887. He is a Tammany Hall man, and one of the men who volunteered duty a few years ago when the cholera ships were in the harbor, for which he received honorable mention. His father was a Captain under the old Metropolitan system.

Died at Elevated Station.

Joseph N. Beisle, manager of the Philadelphia branch of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., died suddenly yesterday at the Fourteenth Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road. He was sixty-five years old. At 6 o'clock he was seen hurriedly running up the downtown stairway to the station. He carried a grip, and had just put his ticket in the box when he staggered and fell. He was carried into the waiting room and an ambulance was sent for, but when it arrived he was found to be dead. He was taken to an undertaker's at Carmine and Bedford Streets, and his family in Philadelphia was notified.

For Croup, Whooping Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Whether you wear one suit all the time, or three suits, each one a third of the time, is a very different problem; it must be met in a different way.

Our stock solves all the problems in dress for man and boy, whether it be shoes, clothes, hats or furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POINTS ON JOURNALISM

Paper Read Before the Universalist Woman's Alliance by Mrs. Luther E. Shinn.

IMPORTANCE OF IMAGINATION

Lack of Tolerance the Great Drawback to Women Writers—Their Part in Making a Success of Yellow Journalism.

"Journalism and Life" was the subject for consideration at the meeting of the Universalist Woman's Alliance of the Metropolitan District, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Summit Avenue and Grand Street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. Nearly 100 women were present. Mrs. Charles H. Vail, wife of the pastor of the church, presided.

A paper upon "True and False Journalism" was read by Mrs. Luther E. Shinn, formerly an active newspaper woman of New York, whose impressions and views were gained by seventeen years' experience in the profession.

"If you go to the dictionary," Mrs. Shinn said, "you will find that journalism is the profession of editing or writing for a journal, and a journal is a daily record of passing events. The daily press is the magic mirror into which we look each day and see the passing show. The essential difference between false and true journalism is the way in which the record of events is passed before the public eye.

"True journalism does not mean giving only a part of the day's news and suppressing the rest; eliminating the dreadful and shocking and giving only the pleasant and elevating. Nor is it false journalism to give an accurate and even detailed account of all the news, good and bad. A newspaper, to be successful, must give the news. But the manner in which it presents the news! Ah, there's the rub.

Three Ways of Telling the Truth.

"There are three ways of telling the truth from a journalistic standpoint: First, a brutal frankness, calling a spade a spade; second, a blissful medium of toning down the bare facts with a tender, facetious, or descriptive setting, and, third, the art of taking one garter snake of fact and weaving around it a writhing sea of pythonic fancies. This third method is yellow journalism, and is called in newspaperdom 'snake editing.'

"Journalism must allow imagination some play. Imagination is the magician who gives to the magic mirror its power to reflect not only the passing show, but the hopes, the enjoyment, the entire movement of life. For in these end-of-the-century days the daily press is not only a record of daily events, but in a large measure has supplanted the place held by the illustrated weeklies and the monthly magazines. It adds to its budget of news the latest and best pulpit thought, the criticisms of the day, dissertations on music, all the fads and foibles of the age."

Mrs. Shinn declared that the true comprehension of how to present news depended upon the right sort of imagination.

"Many of us believe," she continued, "after years of experience, that this combination must be born in one, and is not to be acquired by even a long apprenticeship. The editors of our great newspapers, with their home and foreign correspondents, represent the highest form of journalistic culture, embodying knowledge, observation, expression, and tolerance. The greatest of these is tolerance. That is why I remark that no member of our sex is numbered among the cultured journalistic band. It is an incontrovertible fact that the feminine make-up lacks that one great virtue—tolerance.

"To our discredit be it said, false journalism owes some of its success to members of our sex. We left the quiet atmosphere of the woman's corner, where we were wont to prescribe how to furnish a spare room for 85 cents, and plunged into the boldest and the worst. There was more money in such work. Editors of the yellow journals pay for such mental antics more than the compensation offered by respectable newspapers, and many women were tempted into those lines.

"But we are progressing. We see no more slush from the pens of those worthies who flew around the world with one suit of underwear and a pad and pencil for luggage; who were shot out of cannon, or hurled from balloons, and wrote their impressions while in midair. These people are passing; their places are being taken by others.

The Success of Yellow Journalism.

"First an most potent of the factors in the success of yellow journalism is the pencil, not the pen. In nine cases out of ten the reading matter is not so much to be deplored as the suggestive and demoralizing pictures. The second factor is the vulgar curiosity of the public. It is of the same kind that fills the low concert hall. The third and most reprehensible factor, is the prostitution of a name already known in the literary world to writing for a vicious newspaper. Take clergymen, for instance. Witness the contempt in which they hold their readers by the vapid stuff they write."

Mrs. Shinn then corrected the impression that newspaper work was an easy task. "Compared with the daily treadmill of newspaper work," she said, "carrying a hod is a nice, easy occupation."

Another paper presented was upon "The Effect of Journalism in Life," which was read by Mrs. M. F. De Hart, M. D., of Newark. "The difference in newspapers, as with individuals," said Mrs. De Hart, "is shown in their choice of news, and the importance they give to the different classes of news. A proper choice of subjects shows their rightful position and real character."

Other papers read were on "Current Events," by Mrs. A. J. Newbury, and "Religious News," by Mrs. C. A. Miller.

Arrivals from Colon.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Alliança from Colon were L. Etienne, President of the new Panama Commission; M. Hutin, the Director General; L. Charon, Director of Works; C. Diosso, the Secretary; Prof. R. Koch, P. Zurcher, and Gen. H. L. Abbott, United States Army. They went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Ex-Gov. Flower's Return.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and his family, who have traveled in Europe and Egypt, are passengers on the steamship St. Paul, which is due here to-day. Frederick S. Flower, of Mr. Flower's firm, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

Carpet Dept.

Axminster & Moquette, 75 cts. per yard.

Best Body Brussels, 87½ cts.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

THE POWER OF LIQUID AIR.

Lecture with Experiments by Prof. S. A. Tucker Before the Henry Electrical Society.

S. A. Tucker, professor of industrial chemistry at Columbia University, lectured before the Henry Electrical Society at Havemeyer Hall last night on the subject of liquid air, and illustrated his remarks with a number of experiments.

Prof. Tucker, in speaking of the practical uses which may be found for liquid air, said that as it reduced the resistance of copper to electricity it had been suggested that the wires conducting the electrical power from Niagara Falls might be treated with it. Again, in conjunction with war, it had been suggested that it might be used with great effect on torpedo boats. A motor on such a boat could be immersed in the liquid air, which would reduce the resistance of the copper wire to the electricity, and cause the boat to shoot forward or backward for a moment at greatly increased speed. The lecturer said a liquid air plant for freezing purposes had already been established at Aix la Chapelle, and that the time might be near at hand when the new element would be peddled from door to door instead of ice, and when the cook could make ice cream in forty seconds.

Among the experiments Prof. Tucker made was one illustrating the great force of the element with which he was dealing. He poured some of the stuff into an upright iron cannon about two and one-half feet long, and his assistant, with one stroke of a hammer, closed the mouth of the cannon with a cork. Instantly the cork shot up at least thirty feet to the high ceiling of the lecture room, and rebounded. The lecturer said that he was at first timid about trying this experiment, through fear that the iron cannon would burst. He said that no vessel had yet been made strong enough to hold the liquid air closed up.

Another experiment was the freezing of mercury with the liquid air. The mercury, after being immersed in the liquid air a few seconds, became so hard that it could not be broken with a hammer, and so strong that until it began to soften it held a weight of several hundred pounds. A rose was plunged in the liquid air for a moment, and was frozen so that it was as hard as glass. The flower was thrown on the floor, and broke with a crash into small fragments. An onion was then subjected to it, and came out frozen so hard that it was broken only by sharp blows with a hammer.

An ordinary tea kettle filled with liquid air was placed over a gas jet. Then into it was poured water. The water was frozen to ice even in the heat of the flame.

A little side show was given by a gay young student, who managed to get possession of some of the stuff, which he poured into his Fédora hat. The hat was frozen so stiff that when he crushed it, it broke at the top.

TWO WOMEN DIE SUDDENLY.

Two Deaths Said to Have Been Caused by Climbing Stairs.

Two women died last night in this city from attacks of heart disease, brought on, their medical attendants said, by climbing stairs.

Mrs. Cora Franchere, a seamstress, fifty-one years old, of 134 West Twenty-sixth Street, died at the residence of Daniel D. Kash at 162 West Twenty-sixth Street. She had mounted to the third floor when she complained of exhaustion and sat down to rest. She was dead within five minutes.

Mrs. Catharine McAllister, sixty-seven years old, of 714 Ninth Avenue, died almost as suddenly in the lodgeroom of the Daughters of Deborah, at Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Her daughter was a candidate for President at the election to be held last night, and Mrs. McAllister, although not in good health, insisted upon attending the meeting to vote for her. She had climbed to the lodgeroom, on the second floor, when she became exhausted. Dr. Tuttle, the family physician, was summoned immediately, but she was dead when he arrived.

A permit to remove the body was granted by the Coroner's office, and there was some excitement when the undertaker declared she was not yet dead. Some of the seventy-five women present screamed for help, while others ran for doctors. When the excitement was at its height the undertaker explained that he was wrong. The exertion of climbing up the stairs had accelerated his pulse and he imagined he felt the dead woman's heart pulsate.

The lodge meeting adjourned without continuing the election.

ADVENTURES OF SENORA MACEO.

A Sister-in-Law of the Late Cuban General Now in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 15.—Staying at 723 Jefferson Street is Señora Antona Henandez Maceo, a sister-in-law of the late Gen. Maceo, who was slain in Cuba. She tells a terrible story of her own sufferings, and says, among other things: "My birth was attended with the cruel assassination of my mother in my native City of Madrid. That will sound like a most remarkable assertion, but, as Mary and God are my witnesses, I speak the holy truth. In my side to this day is the cruel scar of my birth inheritance—made in my own body as my mother, about to give me birth, was cut down by the cruel knife of a political assassin.

"My father, Antone Brazera, narrowly escaped the same fate, but was spared for a like cruel death some years later. Our family was as good as any in Madrid, and although the times were revolutionary, I was cared for by friends until I was five weeks old, when my father, nurse, and some relatives escaped to Cuba, where my father subsequently achieved considerable political fame and prestige, being elected to the Senate as a Republican as the party was then called.

"At the time of the troubles in 1883 my father was struck down by the hand of an assassin, as he was leaving the chamber. That occurred on the 14th day of August, 1883. I know now who did it, and the names of some of the conspirators, and I hope this arm of mine may some day be empowered to do unto them as they did to my beloved parent."

She tells of her marriage to Maceo, a brother of the General, and of their seven children, five of whom were butchered by Spanish soldiers, who broke into their home, and she has two bullet wounds in her own body received at the same time. They had a rope about her neck to hang her, but friends rescued her just in time. Her baby died soon afterward, and she fled to America for medical treatment, while her husband was killed and she is now trying to find out if her oldest and supposed only surviving child is alive and with Gen. Gomez, who is his guardian.

Train Kills a Trenton Man.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—Carl Pfister, twenty-two years old, was killed at the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing here to-day. He drove a wagon for his mother, who owns a bakery, and while trying to go over the tracks, was run down by a fast train. The wagon was wrecked and the horse killed. Pfister fell on the tracks and was badly mangled.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

To be a good Soldier

One must stand firm at all times—even in weak-kneed places where bullets are singing deadly songs; and be able at a moment's notice to tramp all day and tramp all night, and sometimes for days and nights together. How can these things be accomplished except in our War Shoes and War Boots that render a brave soldier braver for their unfailing support, and even timid brothers of firmer heart, for they know they can always, no matter what the peril, depend absolutely upon our shoes.

$2.50 to $7.00.

GOOD AMERICAN STUFF

is found in our boots and shoes. They do not fall apart nor break down nor split, but hold together under every stress and strain and render honest service to honest American soldiers.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

WOMAN PROBABLY MURDERED.

Mrs. Pasquali Damato of West Orange Arrested in Connection with Her Mother-in-Law's Death.

ORANGE, N. J., April 15.—Mrs. Pasquali Damato, wife of Achilles Damato of John Street, West Orange, was arrested to-night on a charge of murdering her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ursula Damato, who lived with the prisoner and her husband. The arrest was on the strength of an investigation by County Physician Washington.

On Saturday last, it is alleged, the two Mrs. Damatos quarreled about 11 A. M., and a little while later the younger woman told her neighbors her mother-in-law had died suddenly. Dr. Thomas Cusick of Orange, upon the statement made by the younger Mrs. Damato, pronounced death due to neuralgia of the heart. A certificate of death was granted, and the dead woman was buried on Monday at East Orange.

On Tuesday two of the dead woman's sons called on County Physician Washington and said that, from what they had learned from neighbors, they believed that the younger Mrs. Damato was responsible for the death.

Yesterday, under orders from the County Physician, an undertaker disinterred the body. This evening an autopsy was performed, and it was found that the breast bone was broken and the chest crushed in. Seven of the ribs were broken.

SARDINE MEN COMBINE.

Company with $3,000,000 Capital Said to Have Been Incorporated.

It was reported yesterday that the American Sardine Company, chartered under the laws of Maine, had been incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000. S. G. Stevens of Brookline, Me., is said to have formed the company, but the names of the incorporators and stockholders were not made public.

The new company was formed to prevent the cutting of prices by commission men and the consequent loss to the canneries. It will control, according to the prospectus, plants valued at $750,000, employing 6,000 hands, with an annual output of more than 1,000,000 cases of the canned fish.

Railroad Pools Discussed.

"Some Aspects of Railroad Pooling" was the subject of discussion at a meeting of members of the Merchants' Association held yesterday at 320 Broadway. F. J. Firth, President of the Erie and Western Transportation Company of Philadelphia, made the opening address, and spoke in favor of pooling, declaring that the result it is desired to accomplish is to insure an efficient public carrying service at just and reasonable rates that do not unfairly discriminate between persons and places. Among those who have been invited to address a series of meetings in June are William J. Bryan, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Allen of Nebraska, and Senator Chandler of New Hampshire.

Baltimore and Ohio's New Cars.

CHICAGO, April 15.—During the past two months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received 1,110 new box cars, 1,289 double-hopper gondolas, and 224 coke cars on the order of 5,150 recently placed with Pullman's Palace Car Company, the Michigan Peninsular Car Works, the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, and the South Baltimore Car Works. Deliveries are being made as rapidly as the cars are completed.

Three Basket Ball Games.

Three interesting games of basket ball in the amateur athletic championship tournament were played at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. The results were: First Game—Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association, 23; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 10. Second Game—Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association, 15; Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, 8. Third Game—Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association, 16; Bay Ridge Athletic Club, 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Every evening. Matinée To-day. The Conquerors. Next Wed. Mat. "Under the Red Robe."

HARLEM Opera House. E. H. SOTHERN. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 8:15. LORD CHUMLEY. Next week—ADA REHAN in repertoire.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Mat. & Eve. Last time. The Great Comic Opera Success "THE LITTLE LAMBS."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinee To-day. To-night—"What Happened to Jones." NEXT WEEK—"GETTYSBURG."

COLUMBUS. Elita Proctor Otis. Oliver Twist. Mat. To-day, 25c. Next Week—Never Again.

Baseball Polo Grounds To-day 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Admission 50c.

Stern Bros will offer to-day Exceptional Values in Ladies' Coats

Fly-front Coats of Cheviots or Covert Cloths, lined with taffeta silks or satins, $7.25, $9.50. Values $10.00 to $14.50

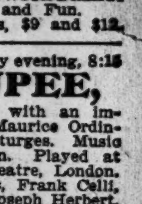
Reefer or Fly-front Coats of Imported Kerseys or Covert Cloths, lined with plain or fancy silks, $11.75, $14.50. Values $15.00 to $19.75

West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. Oratorio Society. WALTER DAMROSCH......Conductor. FESTIVAL in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH. LAST CONCERT, TO-NIGHT AT 8. Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH." SOLOISTS: Mmes. Jennie Patrick Walker, Gertrude May Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, and others. Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT TO SEE NOW. Soldiers of England, Germany, Cuba, and the U. S. These and Hundreds of Other Great Features with BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.



AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TWICE DAILY. A Whirlwind of Excitement and Fun. Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes, $9 and $12.

Daly's. TO-NIGHT and every evening, 8:15. La POUPEE, A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordineau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis, and Virginia Earl in the cast. Mat. TO-DAY, 2.

AMERICAN. 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. GREAT DOUBLE BILL. 5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. ENTIRE HOUSE. BILLEE TAYLOR. I PAGLIACCI IN ENGLISH. 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES, $3, $4, $5. SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c. APRIL 25th—CARMEN (IN ENGLISH.)

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS. Refined Vaudeville, Noon to 11. 25c., 50c. THE MARVELOUS AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. Splendid War Views. Gen. Lee, Maine Wreck, President McKinley, &c. Great Enthusiasm! FRED HALLEN AND MOLLIE FULLER, Mme. Rombello, Jones, Grant and Jones. 30 others.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30. Daniel Frohman..........Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Caron & Herbert, Binns & Binns, Willis P. Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Lewis & Ernest, Lotta Gladstone, Letta & Minni. Many others.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. The BOSTONIANS In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

BIJOU. B'WAY & 30TH ST. Eve'gs 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed., 2:15. THE OLD COAT. Next week—MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

CARNEGIE HALL. TWO FAREWELL RECITALS. This (Sat.) Aft. (and April 23) at 2:30. Josef Hofmann. Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. 23d St. and 4th Av. ADMISSION..............25c. Open Free on Sundays from 1 to 6 P. M.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. MRS. FISKE in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

OLYMPIA. MAT. TO-DAY, 2. PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER. Mats. To-day and Wed. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. IN GAY N.Y. MAT. TO-DAY. N'xt w'k last w'k! IN PREPARATION: "THE LADY SLAVEY."

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Mat. To-day. WAY DOWN EAST.

Broadway Theatre. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. LAST TWO Performances of the HIGHWAYMAN. Next week—Russell-Fox-De Angelis Opera Co.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. To-day. "AU BAIN." Introducing ADELE RITCHIE and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

Copyrighted. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898. *Sixteen Pages.*

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$1 Per Year.

A Sad Thought About Libraries.

Though so obvious as to need little singing, the virtues of a public library are tiresomely often sung; and it is refreshing to come across a well-argued thesis that the institution is demoralising. Ordinarily one would not be glad to hear, or should not be, that the sheep of universal acceptance was a wolf in masquerade, and nowadays one learns to be suspicious of striking statements. But to what human heart—unconscious tribute to the cruel lessons of experience!—is not a claim of perfection repellent? Who does not sympathize with the schoolboy eager to throw the ink bottle at his too good neighbor? In the Chicago Interior James Buckman says:

"For ten years or more I have not bought, I dare say, a dozen books, my excuse being that I have access to two of the largest and best-equipped public libraries in the country. I find the resources of these libraries adequate to all my professional needs, and, so far as mental pleasure is concerned, they are inexhaustible sources of entertainment. Yet when I look at my own [illegible] [illegible]

something morally and intellectually stimulating, has gone out of my life."

Now does not this exposition make plausible the claim that a public library is demoralizing? One feels that Mr. Buckman's case is typical of many. Even more in a small community than in a large one may the common library exert an influence that is akin to literary pauperization. The lad who, in the "good old days" of community ignorance might have saved something from his wages for many months to buy, let us say, Max Müller's "Auld Lang Syne," will go to the library to get the book. In the hurried perusal of the fortnight limit he will skim its rare, rich contents and then take it back, his hunger satisfied, but only as one appeases appetite at a railroad eating house. Had he saved for months to buy the book, it would have become his at last not only to put upon his shelf of literary treasures or beneath his pillow at night, but he would also have made himself mentally and spiritually its master. It would have been to him a changeless friend, a preceptor—have become a factor, not an incident, in his life. It would have been powerful in part for the fewness of its rivals.

In larger measure the library has an influence on the reading habits of the community. It makes many read who had not read before, but it makes many read to less purpose than they had read before. That lad, having skimmed one good book, will think others fair prey for skimming. We may multiply this case a hundred, a thousand fold. The report of the Massachusetts State Library Commission which has just come out shows that now there are only ten towns in Massachusetts without a free public library, and that these represent scarcely one-three-hundredth part of the population. It is a glorious statement, well worthy of pride. One feels that and admits it; but, more amused than frightened, one hears the wolf's low growl. One sees the publisher, who doubtless has a personal loss to subtract from the public gain, reach out for knife—penknife—to rip off the disguise and show how those who read books, few or many, which they have not bought, lose indeed something of the joy and profit, something of the piquancy, of reading.

Readers who have consulted the lists of books on American history which have been printed from time to time in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will be glad to know that a guide to American history is being prepared for the American Library Association by one of its ex-Presidents, Mr. J. N. Larned, formerly Superintendent of the Buffalo Library, and editor of "History for Ready Reference." It is announced that the best available staff of critics will select about a thousand works, giving each a brief note of description and appraisal. The title and notes will be issued in book form, and also on cards for direct use in the catalogues of public libraries. Special attention will be paid to the works addressed to the young, and "words of warning will be spoken regarding some widely read books which do not deserve their popularity." Such a list will have a large field of usefulness before it. The statement regarding "some widely read books which do not deserve their popularity" is particularly auspicious.

Can it be true that an effort is to be made on the part of the Paris municipality to remove the bookstalls from the parapets on both sides of the Seine? Many unheard things take place in Lutetia, but we hardly think that the perpetrating of such an outrage as this is possible. Has not Octave Uzanne told us that as far back as 1649 innumerable ordinances were promulgated bidding the bouquinistes of the Seine pack up their old books and march? But, despite all such commands, the old booksellers remain. If the mountain streams have their courses shadowed by the swaying water reeds, so must the Seine have on its borders the old bookstands. There was once a Frenchman who fished for one month in the year and for the other eleven did nothing but turn over the books of these Seine bouquinistes. He never caught a fish or bought a book, but was for all that the happiest and most contented of men.

In notices of the death of James Payn his illegible handwriting has been commented on. The late Walter Thornbury's chirography was quite as difficult to read as was that of Payn, and the two were close friends. When they wrote one another notes each separate epistle had to be referred back to its special source in order to be understood. The two had a third friend, Mr. Dutton Cook, who wrote like copperplate. The funny thing about it was that Payn thought he wrote a beautiful hand, but Thornbury was by no means so certain as to his special performance with pen and ink. Some one complained directly to Payn and Thornbury of long suffering in trying to make out their manuscripts. Said Thornbury: "Yes, I know; I write badly, but [illegible]

Five Years of Gifts and Bequests

More than $165,000,000 in This Country from Private Fortunes for Public Uses—More than $45,000,000 Last Year Alone—All for Libraries, Colleges, Museums, &c.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW one year ago to-day contained a list of gifts and bequests made for public purposes in the United States—for schools, libraries, hospitals, galleries, &c.—during the year 1896. The list had been carefully prepared from authentic data for the annual volume of "Appletons' Cyclopaedia," which is edited by Rossiter Johnson, and was then on the eve of publication. It excluded all ordinary denominational gifts for educational and benevolent purposes and all State and municipal appropriations for such objects. It was also restricted to gifts that were in sums exceeding $5,000. With these limitations the year's gifts and bequests in the United States made the remarkable total of $27,000,000.

But the year 1896 was not exceptional. The annual "Cyclopaedia" has contained lists of this character for several years past. They show that in 1895 the total of gifts and bequests was $32,800,000, in 1894 it was $32,000,000, and in 1893 it was $29,000,000. These are extraordinary figures, and still more extraordinary when we remember that the gifts were made in years of great financial depression.

The figures for 1897 as compiled for the annual "Cyclopaedia" have just been secured for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW in the form of advance plate proofs by courtesy of the publishers. They show that 1897 has outdone all the other years, with a total of somewhat more than $45,000,000. We therefore have as the record for five years the following showing, with the five years' total appended:

In 1893	$29,000,000
In 1894	32,000,000
In 1895	32,800,000
In 1896	27,000,000
In 1897	45,000,000
Grand total for five years	$165,800,000

Below will be found details of these gifts—not the entire list, but as much of it as it is proper to reprint. The list in its complete form will soon be accessible in the "Cyclopaedia" itself, now in press.

Aiken, Albert J., Pawling, N. Y., gift to the Society of Friends of that place, productive property, a church edifice, a free library building, and more than $120,000 in cash, the whole estimated at nearly $500,000.

Aram, James, Delevan, Wis., bequests for a home for indigent Methodist clergymen, $20,000; for a public library, $20,000; to each church in the city, $1,000; for a cemetery fund, $2,000—in all over $50,000.

Astor, William Waldorf, New York City and London, England, gift to the New York Children's Aid Society for the Avenue B school, opened March 27, 1897, $50,000.

Atwater, John P., D. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (born Carlisle, Penn., March 4, 1813; died June, 1897,) bequests to Yale University land valued at $40,000.

Benedict, H. H., New York City, gift to Hamilton College, Hall of Languages; cost $30,000.

Bertram, Susan H., Suffolk County, Mass., bequest to Roman Catholic institutions, and conditionally, to the City of Salem and hospitals, an aggregate of $100,000.

Bogart, Elbert, Roslyn, L. I., bequests to Dutch Reformed Church at Manhasset, Jones Institute, town poorhouse at Norwich, and School District No. 4 of North Hempstead, his estate of $100,000.

Borden, M. C. D., New York City, gift to Boys' Club, Fall River, Mass., ground, building, and equipment; cost, $85,000.

Brown, John Nicholas, Providence, R. I., gift to the public library of that city, $200,000.

Capen, Barnabas D., Sharon, Mass., bequests to Massachusetts Baptist Association, $82,200, and Baptist Home Missionary Association of New York, $30,000.

Carnegie, Andrew, gift to the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City, an organ; cost, $20,000.

Clark, Mrs. Alfred Corning, Cooperstown, N. Y., gift for a model kindergarten in New York City, a preliminary fund of $500,000.

Colgan, the Very Rev. Peter, Corning, N. Y., bequests to charitable and religious institutions in Buffalo and Corning, $30,000; to St. Bonaventure's College, Allegheny, and Niagara University, each $5,000.

Contoit, Charles H., New York, (died Dec. 5, 1897,) bequests to institutions in equal parts, his residuary estate, chiefly in city real estate, estimated to yield each of the (nineteen) institutions about $100,000.

Cooper, Miss Julia, New York City, bequests to Cooper Union, [illegible]; the Adirondack Sanitarium, [illegible], and the New York Infirmary, [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] the greater part of the estate of over $[illegible].

[illegible], Washington, Peoria, Ill., establishment of a trust, in [illegible], by which property worth between $1,000,000 and $1,-[illegible]00,000 is to be applied to the erection and endowment of a university in that city.

Croser, Lewis, Upland, Penn., bequests for a homeopathic hospital with a home for incurables, $500,000, and for a public library, $250,000, both to be erected in Chester, Penn.

Curtis, John B., Deering, Me., bequests to local charitable institutions and the Paine Memorial Corporation, Boston, an estate estimated at $2,000,000, excepting a few personal legacies.

Darling, Alfred B., New York, bequests to Mary Hitchcock Hospital, Hanover, N. H., $10,000; St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, $10,000; East Burke (Vt.) Congregational Society, the land and building occupied by it and $10,000; and the Lyndon (Vt.) Literary and Biblical Society, $2,500.

De Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y., gift to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., a library building, cost $25,000.

Dickinson, Samuel H., Hatfield, Mass., bequests to American Home Missionary Society and American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, each $25,000, and Doane College (Nebraska) and the French-American College, Springfield, each $1,000.

Doane, Thomas, Charlestown, Mass., bequests to Doane College, Crete, Neb., the reversion of an estate valued at $150,000 to $200,000.

Draper, Francis E., White Plains, N. Y., bequest to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, for scholarships, the reversion of $40,000.

Edward P. Allis Company, Milwaukee, Wis., gifts to Columbia University, a model triple-expansion Corliss engine and an air compressor, together valued at $150,000.

Edwards, George K., Baltimore, Md., bequests to Princeton University, $55,000.

Edwards, Dr. George R., Princeton, N. J., bequests to Princeton University for a chair in American History or fellowships in American history, $50,000; to the same for specific purposes, $5,000, and to Presbyterian missions, $5,000.

Elder, Henry L., Atlantic City, N. J., bequest to Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa., the reversion of the greater part of an estate valued at $300,000.

Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., friends of, gifts toward endowment, $65,000.

Evans, Dr. Thomas Wiltberger, Paris, France, bequest for founding a museum and institute in Philadelphia, Pa., all excepting $250,000 of an estate estimated at $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Field, Mrs. John White, Albany, N. Y., bequests to the University of Pennsylvania, $80,000; American Home Missionary Society, $10,000; House of Mercy, Washington, D. C., $10,000; other institutions, $8,000; and residue of estate to University of Pennsylvania.

Field, Marshall, Chicago, Ill., gift to Kenwood Presbyterian Church, ground valued at $50,000, as site for a new church.

Field, Mrs. Mary Bradhurst, New York and Rome, Italy, bequest to St. Paul's American Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome, for support of aged women, $30,000.

Fiske, Mrs. Josiah M., New York City, gift to Barnard College for a memorial hall, $140,000.

Flint, Harriet N., Wakefield, Mass., bequests to the town for a soldiers' monument, $10,000; to four Baptist missionary societies, each $5,000; to other institutions, $24,000, and to Baptist Church at Wakefield and Newton Theological Institution the residue of her estate after the payment of $53,000 in legacies.

Foster, John, Boston, Mass., bequests to the city for a statue of William Ellery Channing, $30,000; Young Men's Christian Union, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, each $10,000; the town of Warner, N. H., and the Congregational Society there, each $8,000; other institutions, each $5,000—in all, $121,000.

Garcelon, Mrs. Catharine, Oakland, Cal., (died in 1891,) bequests made available in 1897 by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, to the City of Oakland for a hospital, $600,000, and to Bowdoin (Me.) College, $400,000.

Garvey, Andrew Jeffries, formerly of New York City, (died in London, England, April 5, 1897,) bequests to six hospitals in New York City an aggregate of $75,000, and to twelve hospitals and five other institutions the income of a fund estimated at $300,000.

Ginter, Lewis, Richmond, Va., bequests to local charitable institutions, $120,000.

Goldenberg, Simon, New York, bequests to various Hebrew institutions, an aggregate of $37,000, and for the founding of some non-sectarian charitable or educational institution in New York his residuary estate.

Goodrich, C. C., Newport, Vt., bequest for the establishment of a public library, his estate of $75,000.

Grace, William R., Lillius G. Grace, and Joseph P. Grace, New York City, joint gift for founding a manual training school for young women, New York City, $200,000.

Hawley, Mrs. Mary R., Franklin County, Penn., bequests to charitable institutions in Baltimore, and Congregational Home Missionary Society, American Missionary Association, Congregational Church Building Society, and Colorado College, $100,000.

Hayes, Francis B., Boston, Mass., bequests to Massachusetts Horticultural Society, $10,-000, and his residuary estate of about $300,-000.

Hendrie, John W., South Beach, Conn., gift to Yale Law School, $15,000; making $50,000 in all.

Higgins, Mrs. Elizabeth P., New York, bequests to Red Cross Society, King's Daughters, Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, Free Home for Destitute Girls, and Woman's Guild of New York, an aggregate of $246,000.

Hoffman, Rev. Charles Frederick, D. D., New York, bequests to St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., $50,000, the principal part of his large library, and his private communion service; parochial fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, four lots and the buildings thereon adjoining All Angels' Church for support of the church; and to All Angels' Church a remission of all debts due him from it.

Hyde, Isaac P., Southbridge, Mass., be-

[illegible]

[illegible], New York, gift to [illegible] Catholic Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., for an academical building, the gymnasium be presented to the public several years ago at a cost of $[illegible]. Mrs. Eleanora Iselin purchased property for $[illegible] and began the erection of a Colonial cottage for the academy teachers.

Jermain, James Barclay, Albany, N. Y., bequests for a church in West Troy, $100,-000; to Fairview Home for Friendless Children in Cohoes, release of all mortgages and obligations, all real estate occupied by it, and $100,000; to Jermain Presbyterian Church, $75,000; to Williams College for a professorship, $50,000; to the Home for Aged Men at Watervliet, N. Y., $50,000; to the Middlebury College for a chair of Political Economy and International Law, $50,-000; and to the Young Men's Christian Association of Albany the cancellation of its mortgage.

Jesup, Morris K., President of American Museum of Natural History, New York, gift to the museum, a fund estimated from $50,-000 to $75,000, to defray the expense of a series of expeditions.

Johnson, Mrs. Mary, New York, bequests to St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, N. Y., $152,000; Church of All Saints, $150,000; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Society for Protection of Destitute Women and Catholic Children, and Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for Protection of Homeless Children, each $53,000; other institutions, $12,725—in all, $473,725. Will contested.

Jones, Jacob P., Philadelphia, Penn., (died in 1885,) bequest to Haverford College, his residuary estate. The bequest became operative by the death of his widow in 1897, and deeds to real estate valued at $900,000 were turned over to the college.

Kean, Thomas, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to Law School fund of University of Pennsylvania, $100,000.

Lampson, William, Le Roy, N. Y., bequests to Yale University for a commencement hall, $150,000, and, after payment of personal legacies aggregating $29,000, the residue of his estate, valued at $1,500,000, for a fund to be applied to the endowment of professorships of Latin, Greek, and English Literature, each professor to have $4,000 per annum. Will contested and affirmed.

Lawrence, Charles F., New York, bequests to the town of Pepperell, Mass., for a public library and art gallery, $100,000 and all his pictures and books.

Lehman, Emanuel, President of Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of New York, gift for endowment of an industrial and provident fund for graduates, $100,000.

Lehman, Mayer, New York, bequests to Mount Sinai Hospital, $15,000; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, $7,500; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $5,000; and to other institutions in New York and New Orleans, $21,000—in all, $48,500.

McKim, Charles Follen, New York, gift to Metropolitan Museum of Art, the bronze group "Bacchante," by Frederick William MacMonnies; estimated value, $30,000.

Marquand, Henry G., New York, gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a collection of bronzes dating from three or four centuries before the Christian era to the time of Caracalla, and containing one piece, the Goddess Cybele in her lion-drawn chariot, for which $28,000 was offered. The cost of the gift is estimated to be at least $50,000.

Martin, Miss Winifrede, Baltimore, Md., bequests to Roman Catholic churches and charities in Maryland and California, an estate estimated at $500,000, of which $50,000 is for a home for old ladies in Baltimore and $16,666 to the Catholic University in Washington, D. C.

Milbank, Joseph, New York, gift to Teachers College, New York, Milbank Hall; cost, $250,000; completed in 1897.

Minturn, Mrs. John W., New York, gift for scarlet-fever and diphtheria patients; a hospital building and equipment; cost, $125,000.

Moody, Dwight L., Northfield, Mass., gifts from friends on his sixtieth birthday, $30,000, which he applied to the erection of a chapel for the Mount Vernon School for Boys.

Morgan, John Pierpont, New York City, gifts to New York Lying-in Hospital, for a new building, $1,000,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, an altarpiece of silver repousse and enamel, valued at $10,000.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., acquisition by purchase from an unrestricted sum of $100,000 in the bequest of Harvey D. Parker, the collection of 23,000 prints formed by the late Henry F. Sewall of New York, appraised at $78,000.

Paige, John C., Boston, Mass., bequests to Stockbridge Association, Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth College Hospital, Hanover, and Insurance Library Association, Boston, each $5,000; and to Boston Public Library his residuary estate of about $225,000.

Palma, Swante, Swedish Vice Consul at Austin, Texas, gift to the University of Texas, a collection of 25,000 blocks, valued at $100,000.

Parker, James, Chicago, Ill., gift to U. S. Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn., for a building fund, $100,000. The name of the institution was changed to Parker College.

Pearsons, Daniel Kimball, M. D., Chicago, Ill., gifts to Colorado College on the raising of $150,000 by its friends, $50,000, and to Beloit (Wis.) College, a woman's dormitory; cost, $30,000.

Pierce, Henry Lillie, Boston, Mass. The settlement of this estate in 1897 indicated that the five residuary legatees would receive more than $700,000 each, in addition to the specific bequests to them of $50,000 each.

Pringle, Samuel M., New York City, bequest for a home for aged and indigent men, available on the death of his brother-in-law, $75,000; with his sister, Margaret P. Fenton, reversionary bequests for a home for respectable invalids and aged and indigent men in New York State, $200,000.

Pullman, George Mortimer, Chicago, Ill., bequests to thirteen local charitable institutions, each $10,000. He also directed his executors to set aside $1,200,000 for the founding and endowment at Pullman, Ill., of a free school of manual training for the children of persons living and employed there.

Randall, Miss Belinda L., Roxbury, Mass., bequest to trustees for distribution to worthy institutions, a fund apportioned as follows: Foxcroft Club of Cambridge, $70,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $50,-000; Children's Aid Society, $50,000; Hampton (Va.) Normal Institution, $25,000; Radcliffe College, Cambridge Prospect Union, and Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, each $20,000; Calhoun (Ga.) University, $10,000, and reserved for a probable trade school, $95,000.

Rhinelander, Miss Serena, New York, gift

[illegible] total value, $[illegible].

[illegible], gift to University of Chicago, $[illegible].

Rockefeller, John D., New York City, gifts to Vassar College, a fully equipped hall; cost, $[illegible]; to American Baptist Missionary Union and Baptist Home Missionary Society together, $[illegible]; to Vassar College library, nearly [illegible] volumes on Greek art and literature; to Mount Holyoke College, for a dormitory, $[illegible].

Root, Elihu, New York City, gift to Hamilton College, a Hall of Science; cost, $31,000.

Rouss, Charles Broadway, New York City, gifts to University of Virginia, a scientific building; and to the City of New York, a replica of Bartholdi's bronze group of Washington and Lafayette in the Place des Etats-Unis, Paris; cost, $30,000.

Sage, Dean, Albany, N. Y., and Sage, William H., Ithaca, N. Y., gifts to Cornell University, for a students' hospital, the residence of the late Henry W. Sage, valued at $80,000, a full equipment, and an endowment of $100,000.

Schaffer, Miss Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Penn., bequests to Lutheran churches and institutions, the greater part of an estate of $300,000.

Schiff, Jacob H., New York, gifts to Young Men's Hebrew Association, a building valued at $20,000, and for enlargement of the equipment of the organization, $30,-000.

Sheldon, Judge B. R., Rockford, Ill., bequests to Williams College and Hampton Institute (Va.,) each $100,000.

Sloane, Mrs. Thomas C., New York, gift to Yale University, an installment of $150,-000 of a special legacy of $200,000 left her by her first husband, on condition that the entire legacy should go to the university in case she remarried, which she did.

South, George W., widow and daughter of, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to Pennsylvania Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Church of the Advocate, on Eighteenth and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia; cost, $1,000,000.

Stanford, Mrs. Leland, San Francisco, Cal., gift to the trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University, by deed to take effect at her death, her mansion in San Francisco, with all its furnishings, paintings, and other works of art; value of ground and building, $250,000; of contents, $750,000. She also signed a contract with a New York life insurance company by which her life was insured for the benefit of the university to the minimum amount of $1,000,000. Should she live and continue her annual payments for ten years, the university will receive $2,000,000 instead of $1,000,000 at her death.

Stevens, Mrs. Edwin A., Hoboken, N. J., gift to Stevens Institute, real estate of present value, $80,000.

Talman, Miss Mary, New York City, bequests to institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church aggregating $141,000; she had previously erected the Church of the Beloved Disciple, a vestry house, rectory, and school, and endowed the church and school with $100,000.

Tammany Hall, Executive Council of, New York, gifts for the poor of New York City, $20,000; for relief of Cuban insurgents, $20,000.

Taylor, Frederick, New York, bequests to the Five Points House of Industry, New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Children's Aid Society, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, St. John's Guild, Working Girls' Vacation Society, Auxiliary Society of the Working Girls' Association, Society for Befriending Working Girls, Free Home for Destitute Girls, and the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, an aggregate of $100,000.

Thayer, Mrs. Nathaniel, Boston, Mass., bequests to Massachusetts General Hospital and Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, each $25,000; Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston Lying-in Hospital, and Boston Museum of Fine Arts, each $10,000; 12 institutions, each $5,000; and other charities, smaller sums—in all nearly $200,000.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City, gift to St. Bartholomew's Home, presented to St. Bartholomew's Church by Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, an addition as large as the original building; cost, $250,000.

Walker, Edward C. R., Roxbury, Mass., contingent bequests to Massachusetts institutions, an aggregate of more than $220,-000.

Walker, Mrs. James, New York City, gift to New York Infirmary for Women and Children, $30,000.

Widener, Peter A. B., Philadelphia, Penn., gift to Trustees of Free Library of Philadelphia, his magnificent city residence for a branch; estimated value when equipped, $600,000. He also agreed to place in the branch library a gallery of choice specimens of purely American art, valued at $400,000. Mr. Widener, desiring to create an institution that will include a free art gallery, free museum of science and art, and a free library, also offered to bequeath to the city his art collection, estimated to be worth $750,000, on condition that the city provide a suitable fire-proof building, and keep it always free to the public. He also promised that the collections of his partner, W. L. Elkins, and John G. Johnson should be added to his own, making the total value of the art gifts nearly $1,500,000.

Willard, Charles, Battle Creek, Mich., bequests for a library building for the local public schools, $40,000; for the Young Men's Christian Association, $40,000, and to the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, $40,000.

The West Catalogue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW you notice a sale about to take place in London of works of Benjamin West, the Pennsylvanian President of the Royal Academy, and in the notice refer to the sale which was held by Robbins May 22, 23, and 25, 1829, as if you had before you a catalogue of that sale. Is this impression correct? I have been for some time seeking a copy of the 1829 catalogue, and if you or any of your readers have one I would esteem it highly could I have an opportunity to examine it. CHARLES HENRY HART.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1898.

[Mr. Samuel P. Avery, to whom this question was submitted, informs us that the dates of the sales of the West collection as cited were correct, and that he has a copy of the original catalogue in his possession.—Ed.]

Reviews of Books.

Zangwill's Dreamers of the Ghetto.*

It may be that the Jew, snubbed, battered, and bespattered for the last twenty centuries, has sought relief, not as did the Bhuddist in Nivarna, but in dreaming. Self-stultification he never could bring about, for he enjoys, if the term enjoyment can be applied to the Jew, a highly strung temperament, and this is brought about, as the theorists would explain it, by interbreeding extending over many thousands of years. Putting it coarsely, or anthropologically, if the corpus of the Jew, when put on the scale, is balanced with a lesser number of pounds than is required for the weighing the individual member of another race, the composition of the Jew's brain, the power in it, shows no diminution.

As a bundle of nerves, then, the snubbed and harassed Jew possibly suffers from acute mental turmoil, and the opiate he uses is to dream. It is that natural or unnatural forgetfulness of his general surroundings which Zangwill embodies in his "Dreamers of the Ghetto."

Even savages indulge in the myths, the legends of the past. There is no Norseman worthy of the name in whose heart there does not vibrate some memory of his Sagas. If he gives them voice he finds a sympathetic audience. Should the Jew talk viva voce of former seers, prophets, soldiers of his race, save to his own kith and kin, his story falls on indifferent ears. Thence comes self-abstraction, or what might be called mental hypnotism.

Under what were the inhuman restrictions of the ancient law, the Jew was forbidden to give any expression to the graphic arts. One source of relieving his pent-up emotion being then denied him, there was but the one natural safety valve. He needs must reconstruct his shattered idols as best he could. He pieced together the broken fragments, but by means ot an intangible process. He dreamed of them.

In the seventeen stories composing this volume of Mr. I. Zangwill's make, with three or four exceptions there is not one story which is not well known to Jews. The dweller on the East Side, be he a glazier, or a maker of "pants," or a milliner in Division Street, or a banker on Broad Street, all are more or less familiar with the themes. It may be that a later thoroughly American-bred Jew knows them not or sniffs at them. If he will read Graetz he will find many of the dramas therein, drily but succinctly told. What Mr. Zangwill has done is to take the old cloth and to embroider it, lavishing on the moth-eaten stuff all that needlework which is part of his literary skill.

There were and there are dreamers in Smyrna, Amsterdam, in Rome, Cairo, Chicago. There are those dreamers in Jerusalem to-day, or in the Carpathians, or in Poland, or Russia, or in the United States. Does Mr. Zangwill make his personages always to be admired? He certainly does not. To take as an example, he describes pretty nearly the exact story of Gabriel Da Costa, who left Portugal because he found out that he was by birth a Jew, one of the accursed Marranos. Gabriel, for love of Judaism, fled to Amsterdam, which in his time was the dyked-in Jerusalem. And what did Da Costa find there?

"Were these the chosen people he had clothed with such romantic glamour? Fat burghers, clucking comfortably under the wing of the Protestant States General." There was no brotherhood there. "Oh, he was tricked, trapped, betrayed." Then Gabriel, who called himself "Uriel," came in direct conflict with the high rabbis of the synagogue, and they fulminated their excommunication, which to the orthodox Jew of a century or so ago was a more terrible ban than is the fiat of the Pope directed toward Catholics. Uriel had only said, "All Evils come from not following Right, Reason, and the Law of Nature." Avoided by the Jews as if he had been the pest, Uriel in time gave up an unequal contest and died of his own hand. He blew out his brains. An unusual ending for a Jew—and rather an abnormal one.

Mr. Zangwill has at his fingers' ends, or at his tongue's tip, the many strange Jewish phrasings, which help to color his text. We know the "Schnorrer" because he introduced us to the king of them. We are acquainted with the "Meshummad," the Jew converted to Christianity, for, though the Jew never attempts proselytism, in his secret soul he despises the proselyte, in which latter respect he does not differ in the least from those who cherish other beliefs. The Jew never would want to bring the heathen within the fold, for in his pride of race that would mean contamination.

The conclusion of this volume is called "Epilogue, a Modern Scribe in Jerusalem," for Mr. Zangwill's visit to the Holy City was of recent occurrence. Is the modern scribe Mr. Isaac Zangwill? Supposedly it is. Anyhow, the Scribe is bending over a copy of the mystic "Zohar." The Zohar is a cabalistic absurdity, forged in Chaldaic by a Jew of Spain. The Scribe may feel pity for those gen-

*DREAMERS OF THE GHETTO. By I. Zangwill. New York: Harper & Brothers.

erations of Jews whose brains have been addled by this book. Then he, too, dreams—and is rudely awakened—for a poor little Jewish boy, with a malformed hand, is shown him. "A human curiosity brought to interest the stranger and increase his" (the exhibiting father's) bakhshish. Then the Scribe, though he wanders through Jerusalem, has his dreamings interrupted. He does spiritualise on prophets, angels, crusaders, but there obtrudes the crying of that little, six-fingered Jewish child, "washed by the great tides of human history on the black rocks near the foot of the Mount of Olives." Poor little beggar, who left such an impress on the Scribe's sensitive nature!

Jerusalem! It shows "only the stagnant, stereotyped activity of excommunicating rabbis and the capricious distribution of paralyzing Chalukah, (the partition,) leaving an appalling multitudinous poverty agonizing in the steep, refuse-laden alleys." Mr. Zangwill bears in mind that recent movement called Zionism, and writes of the "lofty patriotism of immigrant Dreamers, as yet unable to overcome the long lethargy of holy study and of prayers for rain. A city where men go to die, but not to live."

The Scribe sees the passionate lamentations of the Jews before that Titanic fragment of the temple wall—these mute stones, the cnly relic of what was once Israel's greatest glory."

"Roaring billows of hysterical prayer beat against the monstrous, symmetric blocks quarried by King Solomon's servant and smoothed by these kisses of the generations. A fatherland, lost 1,800 years ago, and still this strange, indomitable race hopes on! Hasten! hasten on! redeemer of Zion." And from amid the mourners one tall, stately figure, robed in purple velvet, turned his face to the Scribe, saying, with outstretched hand and in a voice of ineffable love, "Shalom Aleichem." And the Scribe was shaken, for lo! it was the face of the Christ.

It is a misery to the Scribe to see a squad of dull, heavy-looking Turkish soldiers keeping watch and ward in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. These "unreverential heads of the Turkish regiment" are necessities, "keeping order among the jostling jealousies of Christendom, whose rival churches swarm around the strange, glittering, candle-illumined rotunda that covers the tomb of Christ." Had it been known that the Scribe was a Jew there might have been "one ugly rush" sufficient to crush him. Then came "the grotesque incongruity of all this around the tomb of the Prince of Peace," and it may be that the Scribe was once more rudely awakened from his own dreamings. Then:

"He hated Palestine, the Jordan, the Mount of Olives, the holy bazaars, the geographical sanctity of shrines and soils, the long torture of prophetic texts and apocalyptic interpretations, all the devotional maunderings of the fool and the Philistine. He would have had the Bible prohibited for a century or two, till mankind should have been able to read it with fresh vision and true profit. He wished that Christ had crucified the Jews and defeated the plan for the world's salvation. Oh! happy Christ, to have died without foresight of the Crusades or the Inquisition!"

Orthodox Mr. Zangwill is not, and maybe in a religious way he follows that personage he calls "The Primrose Sphinx." That man remembered the worship in the old London synagogue in Bevis Marks, where he had gone as a child with his father. Now he is listening to the choir in Hughenden Church. Whom does he worship? Then comes the enigmatical response, somewhat altered from the common phrase attributed to Disraeli, "Sensible men never tell."

To those who are not Jews "Dreamers of the Ghetto" will give some little idea of certain fixed peculiarities of the Semitic brain, for doggedly Semitic it is. To those who worship in the synagogue, and follow unhesitatingly the Mosaic formula, there is much which will shock their abnormal sensitiveness, for it is not considered seemly that any one, and more particularly a Jew, should find the least possible fault with either the Jew, inside or outside of the synagogue? Perhaps in a somewhat fictitious guise Mr. Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto" is a remarkable book, for it treats the subject from another standpoint than did Franzos in that notable volume of his, "The Jews of Barnow."

Anglo-American Marriages.*

Gertrude Atherton has a special quality, formerly shown in "Patience Sparhawk," of making her characters remembered. There is perhaps no necessity that the brain of the general reader of romances should recall the precise traits of hero or heroine, but "Patience" had a personality, and she "stuck." In "American Wives and English Husbands" the author presents several women who for better or worse have taken Englishmen in holy wedlock. Lord Barnstable is very unfortunate, for his Emmy, a Chicago female, is a horrid creature. She has nerves, is addicted to tantrums, and numerous other lesser vices.

Lee Tarlton is a pretty heroine, but her start in life has been unfortunate. The father liked the bottle and committed suicide. When a little girl in San Francisco, living in a boarding house, Lee meets Cecil, an English lad. The father has left England rather under a cloud. Lee pledges her baby troth to Cecil, who after a while becomes a Lord, and she marries him. What makes Lee unhappy is that she fears losing her individuality, and her troubles about this individuality come near wrecking her life. She would want the perfect husband to unbutton her gaiters, but would decline pulling off his boots. Lee does, however, yield to her husband's wishes and learns how to shoot and how to interest herself in English politics. Cecil is a charming English gentleman, honest, straightforward, loves his wife, and is more than content with her.

Gertrude Atherton eulogizes San Francisco. There it is that the free, the independent, the cultured, the beautiful, the graceful, the well dressed, the individual woman alone is born and nurtured. Possibly the Boston, the Philadelphia, the Baltimore, and particularly the Chicago girl will resent the opinions of the author of "American Wives and English Husbands."

There is exceeding vivacity in the way Gertrude Atherton makes her personages talk. There is an earthquake in California, and the Englishman, Mr. Maundrell, deigns to notice it, but the monocle never drops from his eye. This distinction is made between English and Americans: "Englishmen seem to remain boys a long time, and then to grow old at once. I suppose it's that dreadful Oxford. Our boys (American) are little old men, who get their youth sometimes in their twenties, and are not really grown again until after thirty." You are glad when at the conclusion Lee and Cecil are not international failures, for she wisely gives up the hunting of her individualism.

*AMERICAN WIVES AND ENGLISH HUSBANDS. [illegible]

Church Architecture*.

The difficulty that, as a rule, confronts the layman in consideration of architecture is to be found in the technical character of much that is written in our text and hand books. Mr. Robertson, writing from an English point of view, has met this objection so far as it relates to church architecture, and overcome it in the book produced by him. The church architecture of Great Britain, which he presents, interests many people, and they realize often in a vague way that some cathedral or abbey they have seen is an art object, and so indeed it is.

It is singularly appropriate to adorn a building dedicated to sacred uses with all the grace and beauty that can be given it. Public worship has to do with a mysticism, a contact with the unknown, so far removed from the ordinary affairs of life, its business relations and the commercial spirit, that there seems to have been a widespread realization in all lands and among all nations that the proper, even lavish, adornment of churches was acceptable to the gods to whose worship they were set apart. We find mosques, synagogues, temples, cathedrals, abbeys, and churches thus treated even in periods in which art had scarcely a fundamental development. For nearly 1,500 years, while art in other directions slumbered, it found expression in the building and embellishing of churches, one of the earliest forms of which was probably the oblong, but to which was presently added the cross, form.

Most of the churches in England do not date earlier than the eleventh century. A few older fragments remain, but only as fragments. The Normans were great church builders, and to them we are indebted for much in architecture that remains basic and staple to-day. Ordinary English cathedrals or abbey churches have longitudinally three parts—nave, choir, and transepts—and transversely also three parts—mid-alley and two side aisles. They are often located in the country, but when found in towns or cities it is generally with open spaces round them still.

Crypts, which were underground apartments, were common in cathedral churches before the thirteenth century. They were located, for the most part, below the east end of the church. Their origin is to be looked for in the Roman Catacombs, and relics were enshrined there. They were also used as places of safety for sacred vessels, books, and other articles of value and as chapels. The leading principle of the architecture brought to England by the Normans was the arch. The church of the Norman is, however, no rude imitation of classical art, but a new architecture, with a possible Oriental origin, through which runs the idea of beauty as a thread in a garment, and in spite of English modification still remains as a Norman characteristic. Its life was almost 125 years. The early English period, which succeeded, introduced the pointed arch and other structural alterations on the building, beginning at the groined roofs and leading up to excessive decoration, replacing effects produced by plain moldings. Narrow windows, called lancets, became common; door hinges very much elaborated. Flooring tiles are met with and brasses and engraved slabs abound. Heraldry found an early place in the stained-glass windows as well as in the brasses, and symbolism was largely dominant in ecclesiastic pictorial art.

The rood screen, so called from the cross always placed over it, appeared; first utilitarian, the purpose of which was to stop cold drafts, and afterward purely decorative. Flying buttresses have their origin during the early English period. The decorated period, the distinctive mark of which was its window tracery that found most beautiful expression in the Gothic windows of the time and in elaborated heraldry, which then culminated as a decoration not alone artistically, but with a distinctive historic value as well, preceded the perpendicular period, which was peculiarly English, and renders the English school distinct from all others. This period is rich in window tracery and wall paneling and a sculpture somewhat stiff and conventional, but very accurate and beautiful.

A careful study of the great architectural works of the Middle Ages will be a revelation to many and will compel admission that certain underlying principles governed the art, from which departure was not then as frequent as is the case in much of the current modern work. A few interesting notes on masons' marks, accompanied by reproductions, form the concluding feature of Mr. Robertson's book.

*THE PROGRESS OF ART IN ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. By T. [illegible]

Stories from the French.*

It is an unwritten law among after-dinner speakers that it is requisite some little attention should incidentally be paid to the subject assigned to the speaker. M. Halévy has followed this law in his little collection of five short stories to the extent of calling one of them "Autumn Manoeuvres," which also forms the title of the present volume. This subject might perhaps lead the unsuspecting to expect a series of tales wherein military manoeuvres should color the fabric of the cloth out of which they are constructed. Nothing could be more wide of the mark. Facts of this sort are often encountered in collections of short stories. Why will authors not reform their ways?

The initial story is a clever presentation of the difficulties confronting the giving of a house party and the incongruities that must of necessity enter into its composition, and points out the necessity of harmonizing them.

"Tom and Bob," the second story, is an essentially Parisian sketch, local flavor and all, true to the life. Two little grooms in conference and conversation throw a flood of light on social and dramatic affairs that is piquant, even if the charm of absolute novelty be lacking. The treatment is unique and the story is unstrained. The short story must have spontaneity or it is nothing. Paris is the setting, and you see it all in bird's-eye view, the Boulevards, the Bois, the Madeleine, St. Roch, Montmartre, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Cascade. No one who has ever been in the gay city but will recognise the place which this story shows the reader. Dear old Paris!

"A Latter-Day Wooing" is warm and bright. It shows a courtship as often conducted throughout France to-day and emphasizes the importance of the "dot" as a factor. A scheming mother and a martyred father dragged from his club to figure at a musicale, when he hates music, and all in the service of Cupid are incidents that have pleasing treatment, and in ensemble it rises to a much higher level than the opening tale.

"Mariette" is another characteristic French type that has been drawn from dramatic models, and introduces the French code of social ethics that startles a little provincial named Ursula, who encounters it for the first time.

The concluding sketch, "A Fin de Siècle Match," is somewhat similar in treatment to "A Latter-Day Wooing," with rather more length and elaboration. Some further light on French home life is presented, which is in striking contrast with Puritanic ideals in old New England and quite sustains the interest throughout. One lays the finished book down, stimulated and perhaps fascinated with the created characters that are artistically made to move across the stage therein, but it is a question whether the feminine intrigue and hollow character of all sentiment that is there extolled will be truly beneficial. Old-fashioned virtues, judged by the standards obtaining prominence in the stories in this volume, are superannuated, and we have the new woman with a grim vengeance. Perhaps it is a faithful picture of the age tendencies.

Conan Doyle's Story.

It is always a pleasure to welcome a good serial story after it has finished its course in some periodical, in book form, and Mr. Conan Doyle is to be congratulated on the attractive appearance of his clever and interesting "Desert Drama, Being the Tragedy of the Korosko," which has just been published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The original story has been amplified and altered in some minor particulars by the author, and comes with almost new interest, printed in large type and admirably illustrated and bound in an attractive cover whose front appropriately depicts a desert waste with a few straggling palm trees.

Mr. Doyle's clever conceit, namely, the capture and attempted carrying into captivity of a number of tourists from the second cataract of the Nile by a band of dervishes in February, 1895, is plausible and has the keen interest that pertains to a recent event. There are few writers of fiction of the present day who can give such verisimilitude to improbable happenings as Mr. Doyle, and there is really not one incident in the entire story which might not have happened, and which the reader cannot accept without too severe a strain upon his credulity. The action of the story is rapid, its characters firmly and strongly sketched, and it gives an excellent insight into the desert life and into the character of the cruel Arab. The work is essentially dramatic and lends itself to stage adaptation. One might wish that the author had not felt it necessary to have the donkey boys, the American John Headingly, and the Englishman Cecil Brown, so unnecessarily murdered, and the character of M. Fardet, the Frenchman, is perhaps overdrawn, but the reader will overlook even these possible defects in his excited curiosity from page to page as to how the party can possibly be rescued from their cruel captors. He will not soon forget also Col. Cochrane Cochrane, the dandified but brave English veteran; the typical and devoted Irish couple, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont; the New England old maid, Miss Adams; the Manchester business man, James Stephens, who finds that he is a creature of flesh and blood and has a heart, instead of being, as he imagined himself, a dry and walking ledger; the dissenting portly minister, the Rev. John Stuart, and of course, above all others, the pretty, bright, and altogether charming Miss Sadie Adams, the young American girl, the heroine of the party, and who, as may be supposed, at last returns Mr. Stephens's affection. Very well told in particular are the stories of the capture of the tourists, of the night march in the desert, of the attempted conversion of the party to Mohammedanism, and of their rescue by the English camel corps from Wady Halfa. The tone of the story is good all through, and it can be safely commended to readers of all ages.

*AUTUMN MANOEUVRES. Stories and Sketches from the French of Ludovic Halévy, Author of "Abbé Constantine," &c. By Mary K. Ford. Cloth, gilt. 16mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

*DESERT DRAMA. Being a Tragedy of the Korosko. [illegible]

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Miss Wormeley's Volume on the Cruel Side of War.*

"A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in Respect of the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces" is its real name, but from 1861 to 1865 "The Sanitary" was the general appellation by which it was known, beloved, admired, and misunderstood. Its duty was to inquire into the composition of the volunteer forces, to examine recruits and the working of the enlistment system, to know everything about the sanitary condition of the camps, about preserving the health and promoting the comfort of the troops, and about the provision of cooks, nurses, and hospitals; it had twenty members besides it President, Dr. Bellows, and it drew its powers from the President and the Secretary of War.

The people and the army knew this in 1861, when the commission was created, and both promptly forgot it, and learned to look upon the commission as the divinely appointed means for supplementing the shortcomings of all authorities and agencies, the strong angel always ready to feed, shelter, and comfort the soldier while living, and to strip his death of much of its unavoidable horror. Its means, the voluntary contributions of the people, were inexhaustible; twenty millions in money and supplies were recorded in its books, but every member of it and all the hundreds of volunteer assistants received both money and supplies and used them in its name, and it is probable that twenty-five millions represents its actual expenditure.

One of its branches was the hospital transport service, and it is this of which Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley tells in "The Cruel Side of War," a series of letters hastily written in the intervals of hospital duty, and published at the instance of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion. It is now reprinted because it seems well that the generation which must fight if there be need of fighting should understand something more of real war than Mr. Crane can imagine or Tolstoi and Zola can inflict upon their readers.

Like many other gentlewomen, Miss Wormeley supervised the execution of contracts for making flannel shirts for the soldiers, and incidentally collected funds for the Sanitary Commission at the rate of about $5,000 a year, but in May, 1862, there being a lull in the demand for services of that species, she went to Yorktown, and for nearly three months beheld "the cruel side." The first work was the prosaic task of making beds and preparing to receive some 245 men, nearly all ill with typhoid fever, but doctor, dressers, ward masters, and nurses, twenty-nine men and four women, were so alert, eager, and busy, that she wrote home: "This is life." "So much to be done," she said, when the patients came, "that there was no time to be conscious of pain." The next day found her on the Wilson Small, the headquarters of the commission, with Mr. Olmsted, the General Secretary; Mrs. Knapp, five ladies, and uncounted wounded from Williamsburg. "Thirty very bad cases, four or five amputations, a Lieutenant in the Thirty-second New York, shot through the knee; a boy of seventeen shot through the lungs, a Captain of the Sixteenth New York mortally wounded while leading his company," she writes. The Captain lived to become Gen. N. M. Curtis. The day began with washing and feeding the men, and then the surgeons and dressers made their rounds, opening wounds, applying remedies, and replacing bandages.

In those days carbolic acid was scarcely understood, iodoform did not exist, listerine was yet to be discovered, and a physician would sooner have beheaded a patient than have bandaged a wound and left it untouched for days depending upon nature and bichloride of mercury to heal it. Vaseline, cosmolene, agnino, lanine, all the coal-oil and wool-product ointments were yet to be discovered, and the science of antiseptic surgery was unborn. Small wonder that the ladies sat with their fingers in their ears during this awful hour! Once it was over, they put the ward in order, remaking many beds, and giving the men handkerchiefs with cologne or bay water, "so prized in the sickening atmosphere of wounds." From cot to cot they walked without rest, sponging bandages, giving medicine and brandy, sometimes writing a letter or reading one, and this they continued until dinner time, and ate their meal off an old stove, with plates of the pattern used by Aeneas on occasion, and with forks belonging to the same period of civilization, sitting meanwhile on carpetbags. In the afternoon they rested, other ladies taking their places. All this was a trifle, a mere beginning.

A day or two later Mr. Olmsted, three dressers, and two women hurried to Bigelow's Landing to take charge of a hundred sick, "dying in the rain." On the way they cleared the deck of the supply boat of boxes, spread the maindeck with layers of quilts and pillows a man's length apart, and prepared buckets of tea and piles of bread and butter. Ninety [illegible] on board, [illegible] others were put on the way, and back they went to join the main body of the wounded.

In toils like this only Mr. Olmsted remembered the day of the week, and Fair Oaks, June 1, soon came to fill even his mind with other matters. Five boats were ready to receive the wounded, each one taking hundreds, and in all 4,500 were sent down, with no surgeons, no supplies, not even mattresses on one of the Government boats. This is her description of this vessel:

"Men in every condition of horror, shattered and shrieking, were brought in on stretchers borne by 'contrabands,' who dumped them anywhere, banged the stretchers against pillars and posts, and walked over the men without compassion. There was no one to direct what ward or what bed they were to go into. Men shattered in the thigh, and even cases of amputation, were shoveled into top berths without thought or mercy. The men had mostly been without food for three days, but there was nothing on board either boat for them."

Lemons, ice, and sherry were swiftly supplied; a barrel of molasses was found, and compounded with vinegar and iced water, and then crackers and milk, or tea and bread were served, but "Imagine," writes Miss Wormeley, "a great river or Sound steamboat filled in every deck, every berth, and every square inch of room covered with wounded men, and fifty well men on every kind of errand rushing to and fro over them!"

The nurses were bitterly asking why the Government should leave its wounded to take care of themselves, when 150 more arrived. Preparing all the meals for 600 was one of the details of this time. The Government and the State of Pennsylvania attended to about 3,000 cases, the commission to 1,700.

After a time the commission obtained the privilege of taking the worst cases on their boats and keeping them there until they could be moved, and then came waiting, waiting, and then Malvern Hill, but a new Medical Director was appointed, and the horrors of Fair Oaks were not repeated, the hospital transport service came to an end, and Miss Wormeley went home.

As one reads the tale one fancies that her term of service was at least a year, so crowded do the days seem even in this brief chronicle, but those who worked for the commission worked indeed. In July, 1862, their efforts gave the Army of the Potomac 30,197 quilts, 13,500 blankets, 42,945 sheets, 35,877 pillows, 49,096 pillow cases, 11,716 bedticks, 87,994 shirts, 2,624 tins of condensed milk, 6,959 jars of jelly, 541 pounds of tea, 1,026 bottles of spirits, 570 gallons of domestic and 450 gallons of foreign wine, 12,268 pounds of farinaceous food, and 1,700 pounds of beef stock, liquid and solid, and more than a quarter of a million of miscellaneous garments, towels, and handkerchiefs.

With all its stories of suffering the book is not in the least doleful. American humor carried both men and women through the hardest days and nights, coming to the surface, or summoned thither in every interval of repose, and the wounded men, when not actually screaming with pain, were almost as resolved not to be despondent. None of them dreamed how much longer the trial was to last; dreamed it as little as the gay parties of sightseers who used to run down from Washington to inspect their work, and the book closes with peace apparently in sight and with a glimpse of Lincoln and McClellan in conference. Miss Wormeley afterward superintended a Government hospital, the commission toiled on until peace was declared, and the rest of its story is written in Mr. Stille's volumes. They are very seasonable reading, but Miss Wormeley's book will suffice to kindle the enthusiasm of the benevolent and to dull the ardor of the thoughtless fire-eater.

*THE CRUEL SIDE OF WAR. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Naval Reminiscences—Edited by Mr. Maclay.*

A diary does not, as a rule, enter into naval history as a basis. Official reports of commanders and other public documents are more frequently the original sources of information. Pepys's Diary may, perhaps, be cited in evidence as to the historical value of a diary in a general way, and what was true of Pepys's journal is likewise true of the private papers and journals of the two Trenchards, especially in so far as such papers relate to the navy. Official reports touch only on well-known actions or phases of the public service that rise into more than passing interest or importance. This easily opens the door for the leaving out of much material that is made up of heroic acts, thrilling episode, and many romances hidden in the private lives of officers that are not made public and which are unknown, it may be, except to a few intimates.

A cruise made with the object of aiding in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, another in the China Sea, and the many voyages of [illegible] years of civil war are topics that afford stirring event and a vast amount of adventure, mingled with descriptive material. The final careers of both Edward Trenchard and his son Stephen Decatur Trenchard were quite unlike the early dreams they had, and the lines marked out by parental hands were not followed. Edward was destined to become an artist, while Stephen was to become a Bishop. That schemes of life are often illusory Dr. Samuel Johnson has pointed out, and Dr. Johnson's theory receives additional confirmation in the cases we have just noted.

Edward Trenchard was born at Salem, N. J., in 1785. He entered the navy in 1800, saw much service on the west coast of Africa, and in 1811 was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He died in 1824, with a record of eighteen years of sea service out of twenty-four years spent in the navy.

Stephen Decatur Trenchard inherited a decided liking for the sea. Like his father, however, he began life with the intention of entering a far more peaceful calling than that of war, and the ministerial training he received bore fruit afterward on board the Rhode Island, which became widely known as the "Gospel Gunboat," there having been but two Sundays on which church service was not held, and then only because the weather made it absolutely out of the question to do so. During the administration of Buchanan in 1857 Trenchard, then a Lieutenant, was assigned as executive officer to the Powhatan, one of the first side-wheel steam frigates. This vessel was ordered to the China station only a few years after Perry's Japan expedition, and was there instrumental in negotiating a satisfactory treaty with China months before England and France succeeded in forcing that country, at the mouth of cannon, into similar treaty relations.

The Powhatan returned to the United States, and Trenchard was transferred for a short time to the Rhode Island, to take part in the civil war, then in its early stages. In April, 1861, he was ordered to the command of the Keystone State, which was lying at Philadelphia, and with which vessel he proceeded to Norfolk and aided in rescuing the Cumberland, for which service he received the thanks of the Navy Department. In June of the same year he was placed in command of the Rhode Island, one of the chief duties of which was that of supply steamer. His orders were also to speak every ship sighted, to detect blockade runners. In the execution of these orders the Rhode Island made many trips along the Atlantic Coast, carrying Government orders, mails, supplies, &c., and steamed over 56,000 miles in distance. In 1862, with the occupation of New Orleans, Pensacola, Port Royal, Fernandina, and other ports along the Southern coasts, it became possible to supply the blockading squadrons with one steamer in the place of two, in consequence of which the Conneticut was assigned to this duty and the Rhode Island was fitted out as a gunboat. Life on board a gunboat in active service is in the nature of one continual strain. Severe discipline is maintained, and a favorite nautical couplet runs as follows:

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all that
thou art able;
On the seventh holystone the deck and scour
the cable."

It was strictly against the most imperative orders for any one on board any of the gunboats to give even in private letters any information as to the destination of a vessel, but a code existed, nevertheless, that circumvented this order. If an officer telegraphed his wife, "All's well," according to this code it read, "Our ship will return to Boston," but if "In best of health" was sent over the wires the true significance was "Go to Philadelphia."

The Rhode Island had many adventures and some romance. She was kept by her commander on the alert, not only from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same, but also when all the world is supposed to be locked in sleep.

She witnessed the sinking of the monitor, saving some of the unfortunate crew; she was detailed on special duty and as a cruiser. Her boardings were legion and her captures were in many cases important. The Rhode Island acted as a convoy, and was in at the bombardment of Fort Fisher. Porter transferred his flag at one time to this vessel and used her as his flagship. There is much to allure and much to attract about naval life in story, but in practice it is anything but an easy life, and the dangers are many. So far as the Rhode Island was concerned, she seems to have had a charmed life, for, although she grounded many times and was in conflicts and tempests often, no serious casualties took place. Under instructions, the effect of oil in rendering the tempestuous waves less violent was tried and noted on board by Trenchard.

He was retired with the rank of Admiral on July 10, 1880, having seen twenty-eight years of sea service out of forty-five years spent in the navy. He died in New York City in November, 1883.

This book, founded as it is on personal papers and private diary records, lacks the stiffness and formality of official reports, and contains a vast amount of exceedingly interesting detail that will not be found available elsewhere. It will be [illegible] by all those interested in our navy at the present time with not a little interest.

*REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD NAVY. From the Journals and Private Papers of Capt. Edward Trenchard and Rear Admiral Stephen Decatur Trenchard. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, Author of "A History of the United States Navy," &c. Cloth, gilt. 8vo. Edition limited to 750 copies and the type distributed. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press.

An English Fight with Spaniards.*

In this story we have accounts of how the English and Dutch ships took the Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay in 1702 and of the gallantry of the sailors. Mervyn Crespin is a young English officer in the Cuirassiers, and Lord Marlborough sends him from Flanders to Spain on a secret mission. He is to inform the English Admiral where the plate ships from the Spanish Indies are to land. He sets sail from Rotterdam and conveys the news just in the nick of time to the English fleet, and Vigo Bay is entered, its boom broken, and the galleons are captured and looted. On board of one of the Spanish ships is a comely Spanish youth who calls himself Juan Belmonte. Then begins what on the stage is called "the breeches part," for Juan is of course a bewitching young lady whose sex is at once distinguishable to every one but Crespin. There never were such people for fighting as are Crespin and Juan, or his Juana. "Odds bobs!" but the two have a trying time of it!

Mr. Bloundell-Burton supplies the local language with much skill, and "Carrambas por Dios!" "Tonneres!" "Ventre blue!" &c., abound. It is one continued scrimmage through Spain, and the escapes are miraculous. There is much to do with pirates and filibusters. "Across the Salt Seas" has snap and go to it, and is a typical romance of adventure.

*ACROSS THE SALT SEAS. A Romance of the War of Succession. By John Bloundell-Burton. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Drake's Naval Times.*

The last contribution to the present flood of naval histories, essays, and novels dealing with naval exploits is an exhaustive and careful study of Sir Francis Drake's career and of the Tudor Navy, with which is combined a history of the rise of England as a maritime power, by Julian S. Corbett, and which has recently been published by Longmans, Green & Co. in two handsomely printed and bound volumes.

Of all the personages who figured in the reign of good Queen Bess, perhaps after Sir Walter Raleigh the most romantic interest has always centred in the great naval hero, Sir Francis Drake. Stowe's pen picture is perhaps a little overdrawn, but is still worth quoting as an instance of the high esteem in which Drake was held in his own day. "He was more skillful," says Stowe, "in all points of navigation than any that ever was before his time, in his time, or since his death. He was also of perfect memory, great observation, eloquent by nature, skillful in artillery, expert and apt to let blood and give physic unto his people according to the climate. His name was a terror to the French, Spaniard, Portuguese, and Indian. Many princes of Italy and Germany desired his picture. In brief, he was as famous in Europe and America as Tamerlane in Asia and Africa." Mr. Corbett, in his own estimate of Drake, says truly: "Not only was he intimately connected in all the various phases of his life with every aspect of the Elizabethan maritime upheaval, but throughout Europe he was recognized and applauded, even in his lifetime, as the personification of the new political force. Nor has recent research disclosed any reason for reversing the verdict of his contemporaries. The romantic fascination of his career as a corsair and explorer began, it is true, very shortly after his death, to overshadow his work as an Admiral and a statesman, but in his own time it was not so; and a principal object of the present work is to restore him to the position he once held as one of the great military figures of the reformation."

The first volume of Mr. Corbett's work is mainly occupied with Drake's career as a corsair and with the significance of his career. He not only emphasized and developed what others had begun before him, but he led and dominated all who with him were then carrying England's flag into known and unknown seas. In the second volume the author traces Drake's career as an Admiral and administrator, and shows how, as the perfecter of a rational system of sailing tactics, as the father of a sound system of strategy, as the first and unsurpassed master of that amphibious warfare which has built up the British Empire, and finally as an officer always ready to accept the responsibility of ignoring unintelligent orders, he has no rival in English naval history but Nelson. Mr. Corbett is so much impressed with Drake's remarkable ability and still more remarkable career that he is unwilling to admit that he ever failed when in sole command of an expedition, and clearly proves that the miscarriage of the Portugal expedition, which brought the Admiral into disgrace and lost him his reputation, was not due to either Drake or his colleague Norreys, but to the failure of the English Government to give them the compact and properly equipped and organized military force with which they wished to follow up the victorious Armada campaign by the capture of Lisbon and the liberation of Portugal that had been promised them.

Mr. Corbett's history of the Tudor Navy must have involved an enormous amount

*DRAKE AND THE TUDOR NAVY. With a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power. 2 vols. 4to. New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

of research, but this research and the labor it entailed have produced admirable results, and no such complete story of the building up and beginnings of the English Navy has thus far been given to the world. The average reader will, of course, find more of interest in the story of Drake's early voyages, and especially in those which describe his exploits in the West Indies, then more poetically known as the "Spanish Main," and in the voyage of circumnavigation—the first really valuable voyage around the world that had up to that time been made. The historical student will probably be more interested in the second volume, although the story which this contains of the Indies voyage of 1585, and the always exciting tale of the Armada and of its defeat and dispersion, can be perused by any reader with benefit and delight.

Mr. Corbett has a graceful and effective style, marshals well his facts, and has produced on the whole a work which can only command sincere praise. The illustrations are copious and well executed, and include numerous valuable and interesting reproductions of old maps, charts, and cuts of early ships. The frontispiece is a mezzotint of the original oil painting of Sir Francis Drake, which hangs in Buckland Abbey.

Recent Naval Book—A Classified and Timely List.

At this time all patriotic Americans, whether yearning for armed conflict on the sea or praying that no hostile shot may be fired, must, by the very nature of events be interested in what is occurring among our ships of war. The history of naval architecture, for the last twenty years has been one of eager development, and the rivalry between armor plate and projectiles has been maintained at the highest pitch. As a consequence new ships have constantly succeeded each other and new guns have taken the places of the old ones. In retrospect, it seems that the navy has lost much of its former romance and poetry, that the modern ironclad is not as beautiful to look upon as was the old seventy-four. However this may be, there is certainly enough interest at this moment concentrated around our modern warships. In the following lists will be found much that is old but more that is new about ships and naval heroes, and interesting comparisons may be indulged in.

Old Navy and New. By Amien. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.00.

History of the Royal Navy. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. 6 vols. 2 vols. published. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.50 per vol.

The Naval War of 1812; or, The History of the United States Navy during the Last War with Great Britain. By Theodore Roosevelt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Incidents and Anecdotes of Civil War. By Admiral David D. Porter. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cloth. $2.

The British Fleet. The Growth, Achievements, and Duties of the Navy of the Empire. By Commander Charles N. Robinson, R. N., assistant editor of The Army and Navy Gazette, and author of "The Sea Service," &c., &c. With about 150 reproductions of paintings, prints, and drawings illustrative of battles, ships, persons, customs, and social life in the navy. Octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Battles of the British Navy. By Joseph Allen, Esq., R. N., of Greenwich Hospital. New edition, revised and enlarged. In two volumes. Octavo. Volume I., $1.50 net; Volume II., $1.50 net. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Naval and Military Heroes of Great Britain; or, Calendar of Victory; Being a Record of British Valour and Conquest by Sea and Land on Every Day in the Year from the Reign of William the Conqueror to the Battle of Inkermann. Projected and commenced by the late Major Johns, R. M. Continued and completed by Lieut. P. H. Nicolas, R. M. With chronological and alphabetical indexes. Illustrated with twenty-four portraits engraved on steel. Octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 net.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. By J. A. Froude. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

The Development of Navies During the Last Half Century. By Capt. S. Eardley Wilmot, R. N. (Events of Our Own Times.) 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. With illustrations, $1.75.

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Naval Engagements. 1861-1865. (In Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.) By Union and Confederate Officers. New York: The Century Company.

Naval Actions of the War of 1812. By James Barnes. With twenty-one full-page illustrations by Carlton T. Chapman, printed in tint or color, and twelve reproductions of medals. Pp. xiv., 263. 8vo, cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

"All Hands." Pictures of Life in the United States Navy. By Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum. Large 4to, cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

The Navy in the Civil War. I.—The Blockade and the Cruisers. By Prof. J. Russell Soley, United States Navy. II.—The Atlantic Coast. By Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy. III.—The Gulf and Inland Waters. By Commander A. T. Mahan, United States Navy. Maps and plans. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Per volume, $1.

The History of Our Navy From Its Origin to the Present Day. By John R. Spears. Four hundred illustrations. Four volumes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

History of the American Navy During the Great Rebellion. By Charles B. Boynton, D. D. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.

A History of the United States Navy. [illegible]

York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50 per volume.

Naval History of the United States. By Willis J. Abbot. With many illustrations by H. W. McVicar and W. C. Jackson. In one large 8vo volume of over 1,000 pages. $3.75. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Wilson's Ironclads in Action. (New edition.) Ironclads in Action. A Sketch of Naval Warfare, 1855 to 1895. With Some Account of the Development of the Battleship in England. By H. W. Wilson. Introduction by Capt. A. T. Mahan. Illustrated, maps, and plans. Uniform with Capt. Mahan's "Life of Nelson." Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $8.

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Admiral Duncan. By Lord Camperdown. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.00.

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Chesapeake and Shannon, (in True Story Book.) By A. Lang. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Livermore's "American Kriegsspiel."

BOSTON, April 15.—One book which would seem made for the present occasion were it not well known that nearly a score of years have gone to its production, is Major W. R. Livermore's "American Kriegsspiel," to be published early next week by the W. B. Clarke Company. Some of the merits of this form of the war game were set forth seventeen years ago by Capt. Charles W. Raymond of the Engineer Corps, in a paper read before the United States Military Service Institute and it has been much played both by regulars and among militia officers, but the author has taken time enough to test his cases and to reduce them to perfect simplicity, and to elaborate his tables until they cover every case conceivable in modern warfare, including the modifications introduced by the very newest inventions. Ordinarily the book would concern nobody but soldiers, but at present the American says: "I am a civilian; I wish nothing military to be unknown to me," and a brief description of kriegsspiel may interest him.

Everybody has a vague idea that the game is played by blocks representing soldiers and moved about on a map so as to simulate an engagement, or a series of strategical movements; and everybody also knows that allowances are made for losses as they are in sham fights or in extended manoeuvres. In Major Livermore's system the blocks are so marked and they are accompanied by apparatus of such ingenuity that the losses are recorded by the pieces themselves, and can be read at sight at any moment by any one knowing their significance. This is much, and makes the American game superior to the German game kriegsspiel, which is regarded as simple, because the losses are decided arbitrarily, but which, nevertheless, requires much time, because each movement, with its result, has to be recorded in writing. This, however, is but a trifle compared with Major Livermore's invention for accurately computing losses, the chief end of rigid kriegsspiel. Loss is the product of many factors—range, the previous movement of the assailants, and the rapidity of their fire, and the elevation necessary under the circumstances; the enfilade and formation of the body attacked, its position and the time under fire, and lastly, chance; the relative importance of each is a matter of statistics drawn from the lessons taught in actual warfare; the modifications of each have been similarly determined, and are recorded in tables easily read and not difficult to master; but the work of multiplying these factors is not small, and the chance factor is a matter for difference of opinion. In American kriegsspiel, the chance factor is obtained by throwing a die and subtracting one from the number obtained, and the multiplication is performed by using logarithms arranged like a cribbage board, moving the peg forward a certain number of holes whenever circumstances are more favorable than in the case taken as a standard, and backward when they are less favorable, the final result being given by the number nearest the hole at which the peg stops. This arrangement, or computing table, is so beautifully simple that a player has hardly time to think before the umpire tells him his losses or the result of his fire, and it is as well adapted for grand tactics, siege operations, and naval engagements as for the detachment kriegsspiel for which it was originally planned. The only objection to the book is that it is so very plain and simple that kriegsspiel may become the amusement of gentlemen who "cannot learn the language" of golf, and of ladies who object to the awful silence and subsequent disagreeable squabbles of whist. Given a few well-informed umpires, and Grants and Wellingtons may spring up like the [illegible]

The Week in the Art World.

The War Scare Affects Art Interests in a Marked Degree—Sales and Exhibitions—Gossip of Studio and Gallery.

The continued suspense and agitation over the question of war with Spain has been even more marked in its effect upon the art interests of the city during the past week than in that which preceded it. The two sales of the week, those of the large collection of antiques, furniture and bric-à-brac owned by Mrs. B. Tiemann at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, on all the afternoons of the week, and of a number of important canvases imported for private sale by the house of Sedelmeyer & Co. of Paris at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Thursday evening, while quite well attended, were injuriously affected by the adverse business conditions. Bidding at both sales was slow, and it is to be presumed that many of the more important objects at the first sale and of the more notable canvases at the last were withdrawn at an upset price. The Sedelmeyer sale, had it been held earlier in the season and before the war agitation brought business to a standstill, would undoubtedly have been very successful, for it contained a number of valuable and important pictures.

Miss Martha Wheeler Baxter, who is said to be a relative of Gen. H. H. Baxter, at one time a prominent figure in Wall Street, has a small case of miniatures of women and children on exhibition at Knoedler & Co.'s Galleries. Miss Baxter is a pupil of several of the leading miniature painters of London and Paris. She has the faculty of catching a good likeness, and her color is refined and delicate. Her work lacks a certain strength, however, which may be obtained by further practice and study. The best of the miniatures shown are those of Miss Lillie Morris, good in color; of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, and of an Italian boy model.

There are now on exhibition in the Knoedler Galleries some examples of the early English school, which include a remarkably fine landscape by Bonington, a glowing, luminous little yellow canvas; a strong example of Ruysdael, and a splendid little marine by Constable, which has much the same qualities as one of Dupré's marines, and which would seem to evidence that the Barbison master had studied the few marines of his English predecessor.

Bancel La Farge, a young son of John La Farge, has exhibited during the week a small collection of water colors done by himself in his studio in West Tenth Street. We had occasion last year to speak favorably of this young artist's work in the lighter medium at the time when he made a little exhibit of his water colors at the Wunderlich Gallery. These last pictures bear out the promise that those shown last year gave. They are clear and fresh in atmosphere, and have a suggestion of the delicacy and refinement of color which has given his father such a deserved reputation as a colorist. Mr. La Farge's work is still in the formative stage, but has sufficient present strength to justify the prediction that he will be in time and with continued study one of the best American water colorists.

Robert Reid will give to-morrow afternoon in the Durand-Ruel Galleries, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, a press view of his Summer's work not before exhibited, and on Monday a private view of the same work. The galleries will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mr. Reid has taken such strides to the front during the past few years in his art work that any exhibition such as that now announced should draw all art lovers who can get the opportunity to attend the same. He is essentially a decorative artist, and his canvases are characterized by virile and graceful drawing of the figure, excellent composition, and delicate and attractive color schemes.

Two new memorial windows have been shown in New York during the past week. Mr. John Jacob Astor's window in memory of his father, William Astor, which will be placed in the Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck, N. Y., was made by the Tiffany Company, and was shown in their workrooms, 333 Fourth Avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The subject of the window is the Ascension. It was designed by Frederick Wilson after the manner of Perugino and Raphael, and is made entirely of Favrile glass. The color is extremely rich and the figure of the Saviour is particularly well drawn and extremely impressive. In so far as modern stained-glass work is able to compete with that of older days, this window is particularly successful. In fact, there is a strength and individuality in the figures which makes the composition as a whole even more impressive than the Old World and old-time presentment of the scene.

The second window of the week was made by J. Alden Weir for the Church of the Ascension. Its subject is the Flight into Egypt. Mr. Weir has only recently taken up stained-glass work, and this window is a new departure for him. It has his characteristic good drawing, fine composition, and subdued and harmonious color. The work is very simple and quiet in treatment and feeling.

For its April monthly exhibition the Grolier Club, at 29 East Thirty-second Street, has arranged a display of title pages and frontispieces of books published in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are [illegible]71 numbers in the catalogue, which, as usual, has been compiled with great care, and, although the collection does not pretend to completeness, it will be found full of interest to the book lover and of interest and novelty as well to the art student. The catalogue states [illegible] reward the student of these unconsidered trifles." Some of the engravers and artists represented are Wenceslaus Hollar, whom some authorities on old prints do not hesitate to call a genius; Robert Vaughan, Matthew Merrian, Martin Droeshout, William Faithorne the elder, William Rogers, William Marshal, Thomas Rawlins, Robert White, Richard Gaywood, and George Glover.

Title pages and frontispieces, although classed with posters, bookplates, playbills, and even fans, snuffboxes, and autographs by the general public as being more or less a fad of collectors, have really a more solid value, and, as the introduction to the catalogue well says, have often a mild literary flavor, due to their intimate association with the books in which they are found, while their design and execution, even when rudest, become interesting and respectable from their harmony, not only with the domestic arts, but with the art, properly so called, of the time. In more than one instance the designer has so worked on the suggestion of the writer and has himself become so interested in what the author had to say that the title page serves as a sort of illustrated index to the contents of the book. For example, Robert Vaughn's title page of "Iphigenes," a translation from a French story, in its allegorical significance gives a good idea of the contents of the book. Matthew Merriam's portrait of the great preacher John Donne, which forms the title page of a book of eighty sermons delivered by Donne at St. Paul's, has an allegorical frame, and Martin Droeshout's title page for Dr. Donne's last sermon, called by the Court "Dr. Donne's Own Funeral Sermon," represents the preacher laid on his tomb in his shroud.

There is a certain similarity in the work of all these frontispiece and title page makers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and they all have the same expression of the English life of the day. In fact, this similarity of treatment and expression may be called their hall-mark. The catalogue calls attention to the curious fact that, notwithstanding the unmistakable English character and atmosphere of these plates, the majority of their engravers were foreigners. Only sixteen English names are found of the thirty-six represented in the catalogue. This is good evidence of how completely foreign artists and engravers who wandered to England at the time lost their native ideas and how completely they immersed themselves in their English surroundings.

It is impossible, of course, to describe the exhibition in detail. Among the best, and certainly among the most interesting, examples shown are the three plates by William Rogers, the first Englishman who is known to have practiced copper plate engraving; Hollar's splendid portrait of William Dugdale, the antiquary; the frontispiece of his history of St. Paul's Cathedral, and William Faithorne the elder's thirty-two plates, of which the most notable are (No. 52) the title page of the book called "The Compleat Ambassador; or, Two treaties of the intended marriage of Qu: Elizabeth of glorious memory." In this plate the Queen, a middle-aged woman, is seated on a throne, holding a ball and sceptre, while on either side are the statesmen Cecil and Walsingham, the Ambassador to France; (No. 42,) the frontispiece to the book entitled "Associatio linguarum. La ligue des langues," represents four ladies costumed in the dress of the time of Charles I., and is very interesting and well executed. Then, too, among several anonymous titles and frontispieces is the titlo page to a treatise on anatomy by Thomas Genimus, a composition in line with a portrait of Elizabeth in the central panel, and a remarkable little title page to a little treatise entitled "A new way of curing the Gout, and observations and practices relateing to women in travel." But one might run on indefinitely in selecting and describing the quaint and curious examples in this novel and interesting collection, which should be seen and studied by all lovers of the antique, the curious, and the artistic.

The portrait of Richard Croker, by Louis Paul Dessar, will be placed on exhibition at the Kraushaar Gallery on Monday.

Some 300 etchings and engravings, including some exceedingly fine impressions, collected by E. J. King, will be sold at auction at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next.

The National Sculpture Society.

The President of the National Sculpture Society, J. Q. A. Ward, Esq., in his report for 1898, writes that the past year has been an active one, and that there has been a steady growth "of that public interest in the society's welfare which was so cheering to its early childhood." The important part played by the National Sculpture Society is in its advisory capacity. In the Department of Public Parks the society has been called upon more frequently than at any previous year in its history. If then the society has advised the erection of certain works, it has been constrained to reject more than one. Among those it has disapproved were the proposal for a monument to be erected by the Old Guard Association on the site known as Mt. Tom and the substitution of a new model for the monument by Mr. G. Turini for the one already erected in the Central Park. There was one proposition made which was of the most absurd character. It was to take the gateway of the old Tombs Prison and to set it up bodily as an entrance to Central Park. As well plant a disused hangman's drop in the Park. Nothing could have been more incongruous. Of course the Sculptors' Society rejected such a shockingly bad proposition. The President writes: "Both the society and your executive have not been without criti- [illegible] with the advice tendered." With a notable increase of membership, the President recommends that the society carry out an idea suggested some years ago that some artistic work be selected by competition or otherwise for publication in bronze by subscription among its members. The officers of the society are: President—J. Q. A. Ward; First Vice President—Charles de Kay; Second Vice President—Charles Rollinson Lamb; Treasurer—I. Wyman Drummond; Secretary—Barr Ferree, 112 Wall Street.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument—A Protest from Gen. Rush C. Hawkins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of the State of New York have made an appropriation of $250,000 for the erection in this city of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the heroic deeds of its half of a million of soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of our country from 1861 to 1865.

Proceeding on the usual lines which have obtained with us in relation to our monumental structures, designs were called for, very much after the manner of soliciting bids for contracts to furnish an army with bacon or beans. In due time a certain number were placed before a committee of selection, composed in such a way as not to insure desirable results, at least, from an artistic standpoint. The choice of this committee proves that its members were quite incapable of discriminating between the truly artistic and the commonplace of the period meretricious. It may be safely asserted that the result of their deliberations was of the usual sort; the selection of a perfectly inappropriate and unworthy design upon which to waste a generous appropriation made by a well-meaning and patriotic people. The design is so inharmonious and trifling in its relation to suggestion of heroic deeds, and generally so much like a piece of ornate window confectionery in its sculptural details, as to render it entirely unfit for the expression of the object intended. In short, it is quite devoid of nobility of form and expression, and has none of that solemn grandeur of outline which the events it ought to commemorate and express demand.

I venture to ask, in all seriousness, in the interest of honesty and true art, if it is not time to call a halt in the vicious waste of good money for monuments which ought not to exist? Is it not time to stop the inflow of the stonecutter's monumental excrescences which so plentifully caricature solemn memories, inspired by the heroic deeds of the dead, whose blood has enriched our sacredly historic fields?

By late legislative action, a new authority in matters of outdoor adornment has been called into existence and given power to decide what may and may not be done in that direction. Acting under that power, the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue Plaza site, which had been selected for this monument, has been rejected. Let us hope that some authority may reach far enough backward to prevent the erection of this monument in a city already too much afflicted with bad statues and hideous monuments; or, if that cannot be done, let it be insisted that the structure shall be stripped of at least two-thirds of its statues and all of its meaningless and meretricious ornamentation.

The French Government, before the days of the present republic, provided for its public monuments under the direction of its Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. When it had been decided to erect a monument requiring the aid of a sculptor and an architect, selections were made from among those believed to be most competent for the work at hand, and the two selected, acting under the advice, to an extent, of a trained authority from the Department of Fine Arts, perfected a design, which was carried out.

Seemingly, that was a common sense and practical sort of way to insure good results. Possibly an experiment of that sort with us might succeed better than present methods, which have in many hundreds of unfortunate instances proved so conclusively how not to do it. RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, April 13, 1898.

Plans have been arranged for the erection of a monument which will perpetuate the memory of three Vernets—Joseph, Carle, and Horace. To further this end there is to be an exhibition of the leading works of the three Vernets in Paris early in May. The commission in charge of the work is composed of M. Gérôme, who is to act as President, with the assistance of MM. Détaille, Armand Dayot, and Maurice Guillemot. The Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia might send some fine examples of the elder Vernet.

Shall we not give a paragraph calling attention to the death of Kano Natauo, a famous Japanese artist, designer, and medallist, who died recently at the age of seventy-two? To Kano Natauo was given the task of cutting the ornamentations on the Emperor's sword. For the imperial mint he made all the designs. In 1890 he was appointed teacher in the Japanese School of Fine Arts. When in extremis Kano Natauo had the Order of Merit conferred upon him.

Just fifteen years ago M. Hanotaux—who is to-day French Foreign Minister, and an able one, and was recently elected Academician—was a schoolmaster in Paris in receipt of 60f. a week. He also scribbled for Parisian journals. Gambetta's paper was the recipient of some of these contributions. Gambetta son appreciated M. Hanotaux's merits.

Books at Auction.

Were the Deane Prices Fantastic or Will They Be Exceeded in the Future.

The Deane Library sale, just concluded in Boston, the 4,153 lots of which realized a total of $34,086.72, has aroused much comment. It must be regarded as one of the most remarkable of American book sales. If the library had been sold shortly after Mr. Deane's death, in the latter part of 1889, it would not have brought over $15,000. If it had followed closely the Barlow and Ives sales, the $15,000 might have been reduced to $12,000 or $10,000, for, while the Barlow books were perfect, though not always externally beautiful, and the Ives books were both perfect and beautiful, the Deane books were not, in all cases, clean, sound, and desirable. But until the Deane sale certain of the scarce Barlow and Ives Americana had not been offered again at auction; the Deane library, too, was practically the last of the old-time collections to come into the market, and collectors of American books, therefore, must have believed that with many of the rarities it was now or never How else account for the high Deane prices?

Little extravagance of expenditure was exhibited at the sale of the first part of the library, though $190 is a rather fantastic price for "New England's First Fruits," a book of no especial rarity or value, which had never before brought more than $33. Cushman's "Sermon" and "A Brief Relation of the Discovery and plantation of New England," which fetched $1,000 and $450, did not sell too high, and the Coddington, for $125; the "Christian Commonwealth," for $135; the "Further Account," for $130; the Hubbard's "Narrative," for $316, and the Johnson's "History," for $150, were good copies and were not dear.

But the prices of the second part were unprecedented and in a measure unwarranted, for Smith's "Description of New England," $350, though almost, was not quite perfect and not as good as Mr. Ives's copy, ($192.50;) the "Sea Grammar," at $170, was somewhat wormholed and not to be compared with Barlow's, ($32.50;) "New England's Trials," with five leaves in fac simile, was dear at $195, and Wood's "New England's Prospect" had the running title of the map cut into and was hardly worth $300. Continued interest in Americana and lively competition made the Underhill, at $180; the Vincent, at $240; Smith's "Advertisements," at $630; the Winslow, at $800, and the "True Relation," at $1,425, sell as high as they did, though the three latter prices are extraordinary. The "True Relation," if uncut, might not have been costly at $1,425, but it was no better than Barlow's copy, which brought $570.

When Saunders's first folio was sold, in 1818 Dibdin said that the £121 16s. it brought was "the highest price ever given, or likely to be given, for the volume." But in 1847 Hibbert's copy, which had fetched £85 1s., in 1829, was resold for £155, and, again in 1854, for £250, while, in 1864, Daniel's sold for £716 2s., "the largest price ever given" at auction until the Ives sale, when the Tite, Robinson, and Cooke copy brought $4,200. Hence, although $1,425 is the highest price ever given for a "True Relation," it would not be safe to add "or likely to be given," for rare Americana, in the matter of high prices, rivals at present in the auction room rare early English literature, and it is not impossible that the next set of Smith's works, the next "Sermon," "Winslow," or "Brief Relation" that is disposed of publicly, may sell higher than the Deane copies. Only it may be very long before copies even as good occur for sale, for a great number of the Menzies, Brinley, Murphy, Barlow, and Ives rarities are in public libraries. The John Carter Brown library, like the Huth, may remain intact for an indefinite period. The four largest and finest collections of Americana in the United States, three of them in Greater New York, will be undisturbed for many years, while the most complete library of American books in the West is to be given to the public.

One may speculate as one pleases as to where the books are to come from, but the fact remains, and the Deane sale has shown with all the eloquence of large prices, that rare Americana are almost unobtainable and that they bring at auction whatever a collector may choose to pay for them.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Reports from New York and London of Recent Sales.

A sale of much interest was that held by Bangs & Co. on Thursday and Friday, March 31 and April 1. One of the Tennyson items—his four-page "A Welcome," 1874, (to Marie Alexandrowna, Duchess of Edinburgh)—was the only copy that has been sold in this country. It was secured by E. F. Bonaventure for $170. Of the Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer, 1896, with illustrations by Burne-Jones, few copies have been sold either here or in England. This copy went to S. B. Luyster for $157.50. Other prices were as follows:

"The History of the Civil War in America," London, 1780, original boards, $16. Bought by William Terry.

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…spondence of Irving and Dickens," New York, 1894, $21. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Andrews's "Old Booksellers of New York," New York, 1895, one of ten copies on hand-made paper, $10. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Andrews's "Short Historical Sketch of the Art of Bookbinding," New York, 1895, $10. Bought by "Self."

Andrews's "Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War," New York, 1896, $12. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Andrews's "Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge," New York, 1897, $7. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Andrews's "New Amsterdam," New York, 1897, $35. Bought by "Ten."

Annuals, an extensive collection, ninety-three volumes in all, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, 1828-57, $55.80. Bought by Columbia College.

Arnold's, William H., "First Report of a Book Collector," Jamaica, New York, 1897-8, $16.50. Bought by George D. Smith. The first copy to be sold at auction in New York.

Arnold's (Matthew) "Strayed Reveller," London, 1894, green morocco, by Riviere, $22. Bought by "Self." Bierstadt's, $39.

Nine letters written by Whitman to J. R. Osgood & Co., the Boston publishers, from May, 1881, to April, 1882, in reference to the suppression of "Leaves of Grass," by the District Attorney of Boston, $23. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Book of Common Prayer," New York, 1893, De Vinne Press, large paper, $57. Bought by T. V. Holbrow.

Burns's "Poems," London, 1787, Rogers's copy, $13. Bought by Harry B. Smith.

Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Oxford, 1628, $14.50. Bought by T. H. Wilson.

Clarkson's "History of the Abolition of the American Slave Trade." London, 1808, two volumes, with autographs of Wordsworth and Coleridge, $8.50. Bought by Harry B. Smith.

Ward's "Simple Cobbler," London, 1647, with many rough edges, $20. Bought by "Oscar."

Donne's "Poems," London, 1633, $11. Bought by George D. Smith.

Duodecimo Club publications, "Poor Richard's Almanac for 1733," 1894, $19. Bought by "Brazil."

Mrs. Bradstreet's "Poems," 1897, $11.50. Bought by Mr. Ernest.

Field and Roswell's "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," New Rochelle, 1891, No. 27 of the thirty copies printed, $43.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Field's "To Francis Wilson," New Rochelle, 1896, $15. Bought by William Terry.

Field's "Some Letters of Poe to E. H. N. Patterson," Chicago, 1898, Caxton Club, $19. Bought by William Terry.

Grolier Club publications, Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," $16.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Bury's "Philobiblon," three vols., $60; bought by George D. Smith; Milton's "Areopagitica," $13; bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Curtis's "Washington Irving," $15.50; bought by George H. Richmond & Co. "Catalogue of Original and Early Editions," $11; bought by George H. Richmond & Co. Calverley's bronze medallion portrait of Lowell, $13; bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Koehler's "Dürer," $11; bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hallam's "Remains, in Prose and Verse," large paper, London, 1834, $50; bought by "Brazil," Lord Sandhurst's copy.

Holmes's Works, first editions, from the "Poems" of 1836 to "Proceedings Massachusetts Historical Society," 1893, 34 vols., $35.70; bought by George D. Smith.

Dobson's "Horace Walpole," New York, 1890, one of four copies on vellum, $17. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Howells and Piatt's "Poems by Two Friends," Columbus, 1860, with A. L. S. of Howells inserted, $10. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Irving's "New York," New York, 1809, 2 vols., original calf, $38. Bought by George D. Smith.

Kelmscott Press publications: "The Golden Legend," 1892, 3 vols., $42; bought by George H. Richmond & Co. Shakespeare's "Poems," 1893, $37; bought by Mr. Inglis. "The Tale of Beowulf," 1895, $13; bought by S. B. Luyster. Coleridge's "Poems," 1896, $13; bought by George H. Richmond & Co. Morris's "Well at the World's End," 1896, $29; bought by S. B. Luyster. "Some German Woodcuts of the Fifteenth Century," 1897, $12; bought by "Mexico."

Moore's "La Fontaine," London, 1814, two volumes, olive morocco, by Kauffman, $20. Bought by Union Club.

Lamb's "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," London, 1808, green morocco, by the Club Bindery, $14. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lang's "Specimens of a Translation of Theocritus," one of twenty copies, $30. Bought by "Mass."

Lang's "Aucassin and Nicolette," London, 1887, $17.50. Bought by George H. Richmond & Co.

Lang's "Tercentenary of Izaak Walton," London, 1893, $21. Bought by Mr. Fletcher. Another copy sold later in the sale for $17.

Locker's "London Lyrics," London, 1881, large paper, $12. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Milton's "Paradise Lost," London, 1669, first edition with the seventh title page, $20. Bought by George D. Smith.

Poe's "Raven," bound with the "Tales," New York, 1845, $32. Bought by George D. Smith.

Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," London, 1794, bound in red morocco, by Roger Payne, $11. Bought by "Brazil."

Ruskin's "Leoni: A Legend of Italy," London, 1868, original gray wrappers, $16. Bought by George D. Smith.

Shelley's "Queen Mab," London, 1813, green morocco, by Stikeman, $28. Bought by Mr. Buckley. One of the copies given by Shelley to his friends, and therefore without title page and last leaf.

Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," London, 1818, brown morocco, by Stikeman, $16. Bought by Mr. Buckley.

Shelley's "Posthumous Poems," London, 1824, brown morocco, by Stikeman, $13. Bought by Mr. Buckley.

Stapylton's "Juvenal's Sixteen Satires," London, 1647, crimson morocco, by the Club Bindery, $22. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Four pages of the manuscript of Stevenson's "South Seas," $42.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Stevenson's "Charity Bazaar," signed in autograph, $50. Bought by Mr. Buckley.

Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey," London, 1879, presentation copy, $47.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Stevenson's own copy of "Underwoods," London, 1887, $28. Bought by George D. Smith.

Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea," London, 1648, morocco, by the Club Bindery, $21. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," London, 1859, presentation copy to G. W. Dasent, $24. Bought by Harry B. Smith.

Walpole's "Mysterious Mother," Strawberry Hill Press, $16. Bought by George D. Smith.

Walton's "Angler," London, 1676, green morocco, by the Club Bindery, $71.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

The following interesting volumes were disposed of lately in London: Cervantes's "The History of the Valorous and Wittie Knight-Errant, Don Quixote," translated out of the Spanish by Thomas Shelton, [illegible] … [illegible] sale, but reserved exclusively for the monasteries of the order; the binding was executed in the Abbey of Citeaux, of which Jean de Cireyo was Abbot, £25 10s.; Jehan Boutillier, "La Somme Rural," 1491, a beautiful specimen of the Press of Anthony Verard, and very rare, £14 17s. 6d.; de Breydenbach, "Saint Voiage et Pelerinage de la Cite Saincte de Hierusalem et Du Mont Synay a Madame Saincte Catherine Vierge et Martyre en Françoys par Jehan de Hersin," 1489, an extremely rare French edition, being the first containing the large woodcuts, the plates in the prior edition of 1488 being printed from copper, £20 5s.; "Le Livre de Jehan Bocasse de la louenge et vertu des nobles et des dames," 1493, first edition of this French translation, with 80 fine woodcuts by Anthony Verard, £41; Boethius, "The Consolations of Philosophy," translated into English verse by John Walton, Canon of Osney and Subdean of York, at the request of Elizabeth Berkeley, an old English manuscript of 118 pages, neatly written on vellum, and finished in 1410; this manuscript may have been that used by Dan Thomas Rychard Monké for his edition printed at Tavistock in 1525; the translator refers, in his preface, to Chaucer as "floure of Rethorike in English tonge and excellent Poete," and Gower, "that so craftely doth trete, in hys boke of moralite," £33; "Breviarum secundum usum Valentiae Ecclesiae, Saec. xiv.," a fine manuscript of 441 pages on vellum in red and black, in contemporary binding of boards covered with leather, stamped in compartments with the arms of France, Dauphiné, also griffins, cocks, the Agnus Dei, &c., very valuable and important for the Liturgy and hagiology of the Diocese of Valence in Dauphiné, and the neighboring dioceses generally; the combination of the arms of France and Dauphiné on the covers makes it almost certain that this binding was executed by the brethren of the Grande Chartreuse, who were well known as skillful binders, and in all probability the only ones in the district at this early period, £16; Aulus Gellius, first Aldine edition, 1515, King Henry VIII.'s copy, bound by John Reynes in contemporary calf, with the large arms of the King, Tudor Rose, and other devices on sides.

The silverware and plate of the late Mr. Maurice Johnson was sold by Christie, Manson & Woods of London, and among the many curious pieces may be cited a Charles II. plain tumbler cup, gilt inside, circa 1665, nearly five ounces, at £3 per ounce, and a larger ditto, by the same maker, six ounces, at 64s. per ounce, and a small Commonwealth porringer, the lower part repoussé with foliage, 1657, nearly three ounces, at £9 per ounce; a suite of three panels of old Gobelins tapestry, the largest being 98 inches by 66 inches, and the two others 98 inches by 24 inches, 600 guineas, and an old English walnut wood oblong chest, richly mounted with pierced scutcheons of scroll foliage, &c., 58 inches wide, the treasure chest of Charles I., (the royal cipher was removed by the Cromwellian soldiers,) 65 guineas.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of Our Country. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Washington vs. Jefferson. By Moses M. Granger. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A Memoir of Major Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

The First Republic in America. By Alexander Brown. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50.

The Story of the Malakand Field Forces. By Winston L. Spencer Churchill. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

Reminiscences of the Old Navy. By Edgar Stanton Maclay. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

A History of the English Poor Law. By Sir George Nichols, K. C. B. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 vols. $10.

The Progress of Art in English Church Architecture. By T. S. Robertson. 12mo. London: Gay & Bird.

Heroic Personalities. By Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

History of Frederick II. of Prussia. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. IV.

RELIGIOUS AND SACRED.

A View of the Atonement. By the Rev. J. T. Hutcheson, D. D. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

Religious Pamphlets. By the Rev. Percy Dearmer. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Conversations on Animal Life. By Andrew Jackson Howe. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

The Spring of the Day. By Hugh Macmillan. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

Addresses to Women Engaged in Church Work. By the Right Rev. the Bishop of New York. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Earnest Communicant. A Course of Preparation for the Lord's Supper. Originally compiled by the Most Rev. Ashton Alexander, D. D., late Bishop of Montreal. 18mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. 35 cents.

Renan's Life of Jesus. Translated, with an Introduction by William G. Hutchinson. 16mo. London: Walter Scott.

The Christian Gentleman. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

Life, Death, and Immortality. By William M. Bryant, M. A., LL. D. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.75.

A Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by James Hastings, &c. Large octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

The Animal World. Compiled and edited by Frank Vincent. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

POETRY.

Crossing the Bar. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. 25 cents. Paper.

Palamon and Arcite. By John Dryden. 16mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 24 cents.

Trialogues. By William Griffith. 12mo. Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company. $1.

Admirals All, and Other Verses. By Henry Newbolt. 16mo. New York: John Lane. Paper. 25 cents.

FICTION.

Tales of the Home Folks in Peace and War. By Joel Chandler Harris. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Her Promise True. By Dora Russell. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

The Imported Bridegroom and Other Stories of the New York Ghetto. By Abraham Cahan. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. [illegible]

[illegible] By Grant Allen. [illegible] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Caleb West, Master Diver. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co $1.50.

Fighting for Favour. By W. G. Tarbet. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

King Circumstances. By Edwin Pugh. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Durket Sperret. By Sarah Barnwell Elliott 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Cathedral. By J. K. Huysmans. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

The Strolling Piper of Brittany. By John William Harding. 12mo. F. Tennyson Neely.

The Son of the Czar. By James M. Graham. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes.

The Making of Matthias. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Fantasias. By George Egerton. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.

The Romance of Zion Chapel. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Tales of Unrest. By Joseph Conrad. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Victor Serenus. By Henry Wood. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The Children of the Sea. By Joseph Conrad. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Meaning of Education and Other Essays and Addresses. By Nicholas Murray Butler. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Complete Prose Works. By Walt Whitman. 12mo. Boston: Sewall, Maynard & Co. $3.

Nerope; or, The Destruction of Atlantis. By H. H. Buckman. 12mo. Jacksonville: The Da Costa Printing and Publishing House.

The Logical Process of Social Development. By John Franklin Crowell. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The New Equality. By Thomas [illegible] 12mo. Philadelphia: [illegible] Publishing Company.

Important New Books.

The Founding of the German Empire by William I.

By HEINRICH VON SYBEL, translated by Helene Schimmelfennig White. Vol. VII. completing the set. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00.

The seventh and concluding volume of this monumental work, which the author, before his death, succeeded in bringing to a successful culmination in spite of the jealous and petty restrictions on the part of the Government, brings the story down to the Franco-Prussian war. This is naturally the most dramatic and fascinating of all the volumes, and throws a flood of light on the whole history of Europe during those momentous years, 1868, 1869, and 1870, when Germany's newly won unity was imperiled. No library, public or private, can afford to be without this invaluable contribution to modern history. The last volume contains a tabular view of the principal events of the time covered, and a voluminous index covering the seven volumes.

Workingmen's Insurance.

By WILLIAM F. WILLOUGHBY, United States Department of Labor (Vol. XIV. in Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics). 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

This is a painstaking and exhaustive examination of the problems of the insurance of workingmen against accident, sickness, and old age. There is no work quite like it. It covers foreign systems of compulsory insurance, the various forms of insurance resulting from the voluntary efforts of employers and workingmen. The relief departments organized by railway companies and other large employers of labor, and the insurance work of labor unions in the United States and abroad. The author has had exceptional opportunities for obtaining facts at first hand; and his work appeals to all students of social conditions, to those engaged in the management of insurance and relief organizations, and to those who are involved in the vexed question of employers' liability.

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[illegible]

XII.

Mrs. Oliphant's Memoir of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice His Wife.*

The life of Laurence Oliphant, by his near relative, Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the well-known novelist and writer of essays and books of travel, in whom we have all delighted, and who has herself, within the last year, gone over to the majority, is now a comparatively old book. It is the more interesting, however, and the better worth reading to-day than it was in 1870, when it was published, as many of the events and much of the experience of this remarkable man have come up with the passage of the last quarter of a century, making the scenes of his early travels and the early curious interest which he took in the Jews, the Armenians, the American Indians, and the question of American slavery of such intense interest that we gladly read his instructive essays. How gladly would we accept his clear-headed elucidation of the Eastern question at this moment, or his opinion of the Cuban question!

And then, as The Times's Saturday Review has recently felicitously quoted, "When a new book comes out, I read an old one," so may we gladly turn back to this most delightful but inexpressibly sad book, with the sincerity that we do not feel as we open a new book, which is an uncertainty; we know that we shall find most excellent reading and food for thought.

I was introduced to Laurence Oliphant in Washington in 1854 by Sir John Crampton, then Minister, I think, succeedin~ Lord Napier. "A very sharp chap," was the sentence he whispered in my ear, as a rather tall, slender Scotch-looking youth, about my own age I should have said, bowed low and offered his arm with all the grace of a London swell, to conduct me to the table. It was not long before I found out, perhaps prompted by some whispering on the other side from an American, that this very "sharp chap" was an Oriental traveler and that he had written a book. It was not long, therefore, before we were deep in Russian Lapland. I got an idea then that has never left me since of the Crimea, that unknown, remote peninsula, and of Sebastopol, so soon to become to all readers of newspapers the most renowned and unhappy place in the world, and before the evening was ended I was completely assured that my dinner companion was the most entertaining and attractive talker possible.

Indeed, I little knew that I was talking to a great genius, whose "Russian Shores of the Black Sea," his first book, was to guide Lord Raglan and Lord de Ros in that important effort to take Sebastopol, which it took them so long to capture.

I met this singularly gifted and experienced young man at many dinners after this, and although I was proud of the freshly marked dignity of a young matron, I soon began to feel that he was immensely older than I was, so much had he seen and known, so deeply had he thought, so profoundly experienced did he seem in the ways of the world. He had very many of the social graces of the London "swell"; he was not exactly handsome, but very pleasing and full of fun, dashing off an anecdote, a quotation from Punch, or a description of life in Ceylon, or a bit of gossip from London, with graceful facility. In the only serious talk I had with him at that time, he was sure that the United States was sure to fall to pieces. That being in 1854, we may rejoice that we have so far resisted the sinister prophecy, although there was a serious crack.

No wonder, however. Whigs, Democrats, Filibusters, Hard Shells and Soft Shells, Free Soilers, Disunionists, and Federalists were enough to confuse even the clear brain of the very "sharp chaps." As he wrote to his father: "I generally get between two Senators, one of whom pours abolition in my ears, the other the divine right of slavery." I suppose Laurence Oliphant could not have been more than twenty-five at this time, but his mind had all the maturity and acquirement of a traveled scholar of fifty. I met him in New York and in Philadelphia after this many times, always at dinners, so that it became a little joke between us that we must both have the "outer look of gourmets."

He became Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in Canada, all of which experience led to a most amusing and interesting book called "Minnesota and the Far West." He mentions also in his "Episodes in a Life of Adventure" how intensely he enjoyed this life of the backwoods. It is in this part of his career that I got a letter from him in which he referred to a talk which we had had about Theodore Parker, and I learned for the first time of the profound and emotional piety which lay under his versatile gifts, and which, losing the restraints of common sense, led to the great mistake, one might almost say the ruin, of his life.

However, that ruin was far off as yet. He was very fond of society. "Flesh and blood cannot stand the temptation of such hosts of young girls," he writes to his mother. Indeed, as a man of society, careful to send flowers, to acknowledge civilities, to be the best "cavaliere servente" ever invented, to be well dressed and punctiliously up to his duties as a diner-out, I have never known his equal. His letters at this time described the amusements of a Canada Winter as "thoroughly unsurpassed" and all delightful.

The next I heard of Oliphant was as correspondent of The London Times in the Crimea, and I am very sorry now that I gave away one of his historical letters [illegible] the Boundary Commission in 1856, but he was living then, and, although I treasured it highly for its intrinsic eloquence, I did not know I should have valued it so intensely thirty years later. The most vivid and interesting account of his life and his exertions at this period will be found in Mrs. Oliphant's book. All along through his stormy career this faithful servant of God found time to write most religious reflections to his evangelical mother, to her great delight.

In 1858 Laurence Oliphant came again to New York, and his popularity at the dinner tables began again. He left suddenly, however, on a "filibustering" expedition with a contingent who were to represent a reinforcement to Walker's army in Nicaragua, an unwise move, which made him very unpopular. It was called a "piratical undertaking, and unworthy of a man who had been almost in the diplomatic service."

His hot impulses always got the better of this gifted man and prevented his receiving from his wonderful talents due recognition; he was, however, self-forgetting and most noble, always secretly prayerful and deeply religious; his views always his own. It would be doing this memoir a great wrong to steal from it the chapters on his expedition to China and India with Lord Elgin. He was a great hater of hypocrisy, and poured out flying shafts at the "worldly holy," as seen in his novel of "Piccadilly," a book well worth reading now.

His next decade was more full of exciting adventure than can be found in any old romance of a Paladin. He loved war and fighting; he was always cool, courageous, and bore a charmed life. With his usual good luck in knowing always the best everywhere, he fell in with the Prince of Wales at Vienna in 1862, then on his way to the Holy Land, and was asked to accompany him. This and a subsequent journey led up to a romantic and amusing story called "The Brigand's Bride," which this versatile man contributed to Blackwood's Magazine.

In 1865 he was elected a member for the Stirling Borough, fixed his residence in London, and became the editor also of a satirical newspaper. An old friend of his has told me that at this time he was the most popular man of society in London. His intellect also seemed to have reached a climax of energy, wit, and power, and his private letters show that the love of God, the desire to lead the life of Christ's follower on the earth, was as strong as ever. He was writing splendidly. Everything that he touched was successful. He seemed master of everything.

And now comes the paradox, the downfall, the failure. The influence of the man Harris upon this brilliant and versatile mind reads in Mrs. Oliphant's pages like the legend of Faust, which Goethe's genius has given us in poetry. No language of the sober nineteenth century can compass it nor help us to understand it.

In 1867 Laurence Oliphant became the slave of an ignorant so-called religious teacher, and surrendered his will and judgment to the commands of a man named Harris. The next that I heard of this favorite of Mayfair was that as a member of the Harris Community in Salem on Erie, he was plunged into the most degrading servitude, cleaning out stables, selling strawberries in a smock frock in the station, sleeping in a garret or on empty orange boxes, after the labor of wheeling barrels and partaking of his food in the kitchen. He was not allowed to speak to any one, and even his food was conveyed to him by a silent messenger.

He disappeared as entirely from life as if he had been dead and buried. As he disappeared in 1867 from England, so in 1870 he reappeared in London, and it was said he had unveiled his prophet; but no, the silent influence of Harris was over him still.

I did not hear from Laurence Oliphant by letter after this until he wrote to me that he was engaged to be married to Miss Alice le Strange, then in Paris, a beautiful girl, whose fame had reached me socially, nor did I ever see him again until he brought her to New York. She was as charming and fascinating as she could be, and I hoped that the stories of his religious crankism were fables.

But alas! no. He persuaded her and his delicate mother to become members of the false prophet's train at Brocton, where, after years of incredible humiliation, hard labor, and sorrow, during which Harris commanded the husband and wife to separate, to their infinite heartbreak, the scales finally fell from their eyes. They joined hands again, strove to get back their stolen property; poor Lady Oliphant died, deserted even by Harris, (who kept her rings,) and her son barely reached her in time to soothe her dying agonies. She however, died in the arms of her son.

There is one episode in this paradoxical life which I touch upon with regret, and that is the writing of "Irene McGillicuddy," a satire on American society. From 1875 to 1877 Oliphant was much in New York society, and had commercial relations with Jay Gould. The failure of this adventure, "The Direct United States Cable Company, Limited, New York, 16 Broad Street, 1875," called out afterward one of his most pungent satires in Blackwood's Magazine; but the novel which he produced at Edinburgh, and in which he had his fling at American society, revealing as it did many most confidential secrets, only learned by a friend admitted to the household intimacy, and bearing anything but a friendly set of sketches of young girls whom he knew through the kind hospitality of their parents, was most unforgivable. I can only account for this book as the outcome of his misery in being sent away from his wife by Harris, to make money for the community at Brocton, as Harris found that Oliphant was dangerous too [illegible] to hear of him. During those last years I [illegible] him; his face was deeply lined with marks of acute misery. He looked the broken-hearted man he was. Yet he should have respected the kindness poured out upon him in New York too thoroughly to have allowed those trenchant caricatures to have escaped his pen. He invented for Punch and English journalism that altogether absurd and unreal person, the American "Miss Chicago and Miss New York," a thing as impossible as the Jabberwok.

Indeed, in this clever novel was created that impossible creature talking a jargon which we never hear, the young American girl of Punch and of the English novel generally. Laurence Oliphant created her, a caricature.

I wrote him my last letter after reading this book—an indignant letter—to which he replied in a most gentlemanly spirit of meekness and apology, saying that I did "not know the modern American girl," which phrase did not leave me any the less angry. He did refer in this letter to the "state of deep depression and misery to which the writing of this book had been a sort of safety valve," but I did not learn until long after to what he referred. I did not know that he had been ordered by his spiritual tyrant to give up his matchless, beautiful, and beloved wife. If he was ever insane, as many people suppose he was, this agony may well have developed itself in that terrible time of mistaken obedience.

The most curious part of this remarkable history lies in the fact that Lady Oliphant, his mother, and Alice, his wife, believed in Harris even more than he did. It is a confirmation of the hypnotic theory. His wife was so charming that she entered at once all our hearts when Laurence Oliphant brought her to visit Mrs. George L. Schuyler in New York after her marriage. She seemed to have all the requisites for the enjoyment of life natural to one born in the purple, and was full of love for this brilliant, delightful man of her choice. Indeed, they were a charming pair.

It was not until years after that I knew of her self-devotion to the doctrines of Harris. He dragged her through all sorts of hard work and humiliation, and finally announced that she must leave her beloved mother-in-law. Her husband had been torn from her some years before by this relentless—(it is hard not to say demon.) She, however, becoming convinced of his rascality, left the community which Harris had established in California, and, taking some pupils in the neighborhood, she sustained herself by her personal efforts until Laurence Oliphant heard of her condition, when he wrote to some friends to rescue her. They had been forbidden to write to each other.

Can any fairy story of the possession by evil spirits current in the Middle Ages equal this story? Can the tyranny of conscience go further? What fortune teller who had imagined all this as he looked at the fair hand of Alice le Strange would have been believed had he outlined it?

This most lovely and heavenly minded woman died at Delich, her mountain home, in the "neighborhood of Jordan," in 1887, after writing a very curious book called "Sympheumataea," which is totally unintelligible to me, but then I am not a mystic. I am only a daughter of earth earthy, but I have heard that it was of great use to many people who are more spiritual.

Indeed, I am very glad that it so happened that, although I had great intellectual sympathy with Laurence Oliphant, (he used to send me his books and write to me at intervals for twenty years,) he never mentioned Harris to me. I never knew much of that dreadful infatuation until I read Mrs. Oliphant's book. I believe that he rarely mentioned the man to any of his family or intimate friends. Indeed, his wife's mother, Mrs. Wynne Finch, one of the most accomplished and delightful persons whom I have known, and whom I met in Rome in 1885, asked for news of her daughter and for some account of her daughter's life in America as we should ask for some shipwrecked voyager who had been on a desert island in the Pacific. These two high-minded noble idealists had so completely cut themselves off from kith and kin! After her death he was blessed in his loneliness by the thought that his Alice had returned to him, but to his friends the noble mind seemed unhinged. He wrote and read, he returned to England, visited the Princess Christian, the Prince of Wales, and the Queen, (the royal family had always been fond of him,) but the life of the "occult visionary" was even more paradoxical than ever. He wrote a novel called "Masollam" to expose Harris, but it is a sad failure. As Mrs. Oliphant wisely says, "A fallen idol is a painful thing, and should be quickly put away."

I have not cared to touch upon the holy and beautiful religious chapters in this book, which precede and overlay any of the esoteric and spiritual phenomena passages, which I neither like nor understand. It is evident to every reader that Laurence Oliphant and his wife were sincerely honest, religious souls, devoted to the highest and most perfect obedience to the Bible and the principles of Christ's teachings, however their better worldly sense may have been impaired by false doctrines, and the book has the strange and painful fascination of one of the great dramas, both of secular and religious history, showing the power of that mysterious thing we call Fate or Destiny, or Nirvana—the unknown, which we cannot anticipate.

As a terrible proof of the changes which await even the most conscientious souls which are without the ballast of common sense, as we injudiciously call balance, it is a profoundly useful study. As an incomprehensible phenomenon, it is curious. As the history of a gifted and delightful man, one of the most pleasing and amiable of unselfish beings, it is well worth reading again and again.

The account of the return of the wife to the adoring husband, their happy few years at Haifa, on the Bay of Acre, in the soft Galilean atmosphere, the exquisite passing away of Alice, the grief and subsequent Spiritualism of Laurence Oliphant, his clever novel of "Altiora Peto," ("I Seek for Higher Things,") his devotion to the persecuted Jews, and finally his marriage to Rosamund Owen "because she brought Alice back to him," and his death in England properly finish this interesting and tragical book. It is a great contribution to literature, even if it involves us more deeply in the puzzle of existence, teaching us at last how useless are all talents and all learning beyond that one great truth, "This only is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent."

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

*MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF LAURENCE OLIPHANT AND OF ALICE OLIPHANT, HIS WIFE. By Margaret Oliphant W. Oliphant. In two volumes. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Highland Memoirs.

Written by a Woman of the Grant Family from Which the General Claimed Descent.*

The Highland lady whose memoirs Longmans, Green & Co. now for the first time give to the public was a clanswoman of the Róthiemurchus Grants, and is therefore of special interest to American readers, since it was from that same branch of the ancient Scottish family that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant claimed descent. In 1829 Miss Grant married Col. Smith, an Irishman in the Queen's Indian service, and became Mrs. Smith of Baltiboys, locally famous for her capable management of her husband's large estate in Ireland and for her long, busy, and most useful life.

These memoirs of her life from 1797 to 1830 were never intended for publication by Mrs. Smith, but were written solely for the pleasure of her own children and a daughter of her sister, Mrs. Gardiner, and were privately printed some years ago. They give, however, such entertaining pictures of the Highlands at the beginning of the century and of the social life in Edinburgh, London, and Ireland that Lady Strachey, also related to the Rothiemurchus Grants, has edited the memoirs for the benefit of a larger public. It is quite certain that the volume will give delight to many readers who, in spite of being total strangers to Mrs. Smith and all her surroundings, will enjoy her vivid and lively descriptions of the people with whom she came in contact, the places which she visited, and, more than all, perhaps, the unconscious delineation of her own interesting personality. Miss Elizabeth Grant was not, according to her own delightful account, one of the good little girls portrayed in so-called "Sunday school books," but a very human and lovable person, who gloried in her childish misdeeds quite as often as she repented of them, and was rather ingenious in "getting even" with ignorant governesses and such unfortunate suitors as displeased her imperious young ladyship. Her childhood, although happy enough, was passed under a rigorous sort of discipline which approached perilously near to hardship, and the vicissitudes of her father's fortunes as barrister in Edinburgh, member of Parliament in London, and later as Judge in Bombay, brought plenty of unpleasant experiences into her girlhood.

Mrs. Smith began writing her recollections when she was nearly fifty years old, and as she had never kept any notes, but depended entirely on her memory for this, these 500 closely printed pages bear good witness to her possession of a clear and well-poised mind. Lady Strachey writes in her preface that Mrs. Smith, who lived to be eighty-nine years old, and was for some years blind in one eye, had full possession of her faculties to the last, reading, writing, sewing, and maintaining her keen interest in the questions of the day. She was the eldest of five children, two boys and three girls, and honestly proud of her birth, since her father was descended from the Chief of the Clan Grant and her mother belonged to the Ironsides, "who had held their small estate near Houghton-le-Spring from the time of the early Norman Kings." Her father was in possession of a handsome income on his marriage, since his parents left him £10,000 in ready money and property which yielded an annual income of about £2,000; but the open-hearted hospitality extended by him to the numerous members of the Grant clan, as well as to a large circle of friends, makes it easy to understand how an even larger patrimony might dwindle away as Mr. Grant's undoubtedly did. At one time his son William was imprisoned for debt, and Mr. Grant himself, at the lowest ebb of his fortunes, went to India to escape arrest. He seems to have been one of those brilliant but unfortunate men whose talents are never put to the best account, but whose family and friends believe in and adore them through a host of mistakes and calamities.

Mrs. Smith thus pictures for us her father and mother:

"It is here in Bury Place that the first distinct notion of the appearance of my parents presents itself; I see my father in his study at a table writing; a little sallow man without any remarkable feature, his hair all drawn back over his head, powdered and tied in a queue with a great bow of black ribbon. He has on drab-colored stocking pantaloons and little boots up to the knee, from the two-pointed front of which dangles a tassel. * * * Strange as this figure rises before my mental eye, it is one which always produces recollections of happiness, for my father's voice was the herald of joy to us children; he was the king of all our romping plays, had always something agreeable to say, and even when too much occupied to attend to us, would refuse our petitioning faces with a kindness and an air of truthful regret so sympathetic that he gave us nearly as much pleasure as if he could have complied. There was a charm in his manner I have never known [illegible] of any age or station [illegible] ble of resisting, and which my dear sister Mary inherited. My mother, though accounted such a handsome person, impresses my memory much less agreeably. A very small mouth, dark hair curling all over her head in a bush close to her eyes, white shapeless gowns, apparently bundled up near the chin, without any waist visible, her form extended on the sofa, a book in her hands, and a resident nervous headache which precluded her from enduring noise, is the early recollection that remains with me concerning her."

Of her father's removal to London Mrs. Smith makes this criticism:

"Why, with his large fortune, and plenty to do both on his Highland and Hertfordshire properties, my father should have followed any profession but that of managing them nobody could very well tell; but as his wish was to be a great lawyer, some of his dear friends, in whose way he stood in Edinburgh, easily persuaded him that his abilities were too superior to be frittered away in a mere provincial town, and that Westminster Hall was the only sphere for such talents—the road to St. Stephen's! the fit arena for display! No one thought of their country's good in those days, the general interest was of little account compared with the individual's fame for 'speaking,' very little being 'done' in Pitt and Fox days."

Although living in London, the Grant family visited their dearly loved Rothiemurchus at least once a year, and the journey was made with their own horses and carriages:

"What it must have cost to have carried such a party from London to the Highlands! and how often we traveled that north road! Every good inn became a sort of home, every obliging landlord or landlady an old friend. We had cakes here, a garden with a summerhouse there, a parrot farther on, all to look forward to on every migration, along with pleasant flatteries on our growth and our looks of health; as if such a train would not have been greeted joyously by every publican We traveled slowly, thirty miles a day on an average, starting late and stopping early, with a bait soon after noon, when we children dined."

Of the really feudal life in the Highlands at this time Mrs. Smith's entertaining sketches give one a splendid idea. Castle Grant, the residence of the Chief of the Grant clan, was about twenty miles from Rothiemurchus. There "about fifty people sat down to dinner in the great hall in the shooting season, of all ranks. There was not exactly a 'below the salt' division so marked at the table, but the company at the lower end was of a very different description from those at the top and treated accordingly with whisky punch instead of wine."

To read Mrs. Smith's summary of the household at Rothiemurchus makes the reader wonder if there was any discussion of the servant question in those days. She thus enumerates:

"Our family then consisted of my father and mother, we three girls and our governess, and our young French companion, Caroline Favrin; William during the Summer holidays; Johnnie, and a maid between him and my mother, poor Peggy Davidson. Besides her there were the following servants: Mrs. Bird, the coachman's wife, an Englishwoman, as upper housemaid and plain needlewoman; under her Betty Ross, the gardener's younger daughter; Grace Grant, the beauty of the country, only daughter of Sandy Grant the 'greusiach,' or shoemaker, our schoolroom maid; old Belle Macpherson, a soldier's widow. She was the laundrymaid. The cook and housekeeper was an English Mrs. Carr from Cumberland, an excellent manager; a plain cook under her from Inverness; and old Christie as kitchenmaid. The men were Simon Ross, the gardener's eldest son, as butler, and an impudent English footman Richard, with a bottle nose, who yet turned all the women's heads; William Bird the coachman, and George Ross, another son of the gardener, as groom. Old John Mackintosh brought in all the wood and peats for the fires, pumped the water, turned the mangle, lighted the oven, brewed the beer, bottled the whisky, kept the yard tidy, and stood enraptured listening to us playing on the harp 'like David!' There was generally also a clerk of Mr. Cooper's, my father requiring assistance in his study, where he spent the greater part of his time managing all his perplexed affairs."

Besides all these there were at the farm a grieve and his helpers; Old George Ross No. 1, who was turner, joiner, butcher, weaver, lint dresser, woolcomber, dyer; his old wife, who was the henwife and spinner; John Fyffe, the smith, a bowman, a gamekeeper, a foxhunter, a shepherd and under shepherd, a carpenter, and several others.

Of some of the nursery hardships in the Grant family Mrs. Smith gives most feeling descriptions:

"Our nursery breakfast was ordered, without reference to any but Houghton customs, to be dry bread and cold milk the year round, with the exception of three Winter months, when in honor of our Scotch blood we were favored with poridge. * * * Had we been strong children this style of food might have suited us, many large healthy families have thriven on the like, but though seldom ailing, we inherited from my father a delicacy of constitution demanding great care during our infancy. In those days it was the fashion to take none; all children alike were plunged into the coldest water, sent abroad in the worst weather, fed on the same food, clothed in the same light manner. * * * In town a large, long tub stood in the kitchen court, the ice on the top of which had often to be broken before our horrid plunge into it; we were brought down from the very top of the house, four pair of stairs, with only a cotton cloak over our night gowns, just to chill us completely before the dreadful shock. How I screamed, begged, prayed, entreated to be saved, half the tender-hearted maids in tears beside me; all no use, Millar had her orders. Nearly senseless I have been taken to the housekeeper's room, which was always warm, to be dried; there we dressed, without any flannel and in cotton frocks with short sleeves and low necks."

Mrs. Smith tells how the children's rebellion against the hated milk breakfast was quieted by her father, whip in hand, and how they all finally swallowed it only to suffer from headache and nausea all the morning. A rule that all meat must be eaten, both fat and lean, [illegible] until the [illegible] ... titiously filled with bits of fat as occasion required. These bags were later thrown through the yew hedge into the river. Spinnach was a dish most distasteful to Jane Grant, but if spinnach was on the dinner menu and Jane refused to eat her alloted portion, it was put before her at each succeeding meal without even a bit of bread until she ate it and suffered the consequences, which were then counteracted with a dose of rhubarb.

Mrs Smith's impressions of Oxford society, to which she was introduced by an uncle who had lodgings in University College, are surprising and entertaining:

"Two facts struck me, young as I was, during our residence at Oxford: the ultra-Tory politics and the stupidity and frivolity of the society. The various heads, with their respective wives, were extremely inferior to my uncle and aunt. More than half of the Doctors of Divinity were of humble origin, the sons of small gentry or country clergy, or even of a lower grade; many of these, constant to the loves of their youth, brought ladies of inferior manners to grace what appeared to them so dignified a station. It was not a good style; there was little talent and less polish and no sort of knowledge of the world. * * * The very meaning of the word education did not appear to be understood. * * * The only care the heads appeared to take with regard to the young minds they were supposed to be placed where they were and paid well to help to form was to keep the persons of the students at the greatest possible distance. They conversed with them never, invited them to their homes never, spoke or thought about them never. A perpetual bowing was their only intercourse."

Once when the aged English King was alarmingly ill and there was a fair prospect of the necessity for a national mourning, Mrs. Grant, who was frequently attacked with a mania for economy, bought up at a bargain a quantity of bombazine, fearing that black goods would rise in price. "The King calmed," writes Mrs. Smith, and recovered his strength, but his mind was hopelessly gone, in which state, properly attended to, he might live for years. "What was to be done with all the bombazine? We just had to wear it, and trimmed plentifully with crimson, it did very well."

If a reviewer of Mrs. Smith's memoirs were to quote all the amusing anecdotes which she has scattered through the pages he would make a good-sized volume. She certainly knew some queer characters and gives quite a new and striking aspect to Scotch society in the early part of the century. One of her stories is of a courtly diner-out who rose and removed himself and his cup of coffee to a remote corner when the lady next to him said in the course of conversation that she never consumed more than ten minutes with her morning toilet. She tells also of a Capt. Lewis Grant who fought at the siege of Gibraltar and lived without speaking to his wife for many years, though they occupied the same rooms and played backgammon together every night. When either made a disputed move, the adversary's finger was silently pointed to the mistake, and no word was ever spoken.

A certain rector of Duthil, Mrs. Smith says, seemed to have no particular employment; "his wife managed the glebe, the parishes managed themselves, and he certainly gave himself little trouble about his sermons. In English he had but two; although he altered the texts to give them variety, the text did not always suit the discourse, but that was no matter. * * * One was against an undue regard for the vanities of life, and always contained a sentence on the lilies of the valley and Solomon's glory; the other was on charity."

More than one name famous in literature or politics appears in Mrs. Smith's memoirs, Lady Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Shelley, as well as many of the brilliant professional names of the time. The Grants went into good society and were popular, so that these memoirs are a good reflection of the life that went on around the family in capitals where they resided. Nothing could be simpler, franker, or more entertaining than Mrs. Smith's manner of telling the clearly remembered events of her uncommonly interesting life, and the volume is warmly recommended to the public. Any attempt to quote from it only reveals the wealth of quotable lines, and tempts a reviewer to use a too large amount of space.

*MEMOIRS OF A HIGHLAND LADY. [illegible]

SOME OF THE DAY'S FICTION.

A Japanese Romance.*

Any romance of 1000 A. D. would be curious rather than interesting. When it happens to be Japanese, if not precisely impossible, it is difficult to appreciate. In "Genji Monogatari" Suyematz Kenchio gives the history of this story, which "is one of the standard works of Japanese literature," and "regarded for centuries as a national treasure." The author was a woman, "generally called Murasaki Shikab," and she was a lady attached to the Court, and the period to which the story relates is contemporary with her own life. The translator tells of the golden age of Japan, which was prior to the year 1000, and says that when "Genji Monogatari" was written decadence had set in. "Society lost sight [illegible] [illegible] the effeminacy of the people constituted the chief feature of the age."

The romance relates to the life and adventures of Prince Genji. As a lady attached to the Court the author presents all the strange ceremonials of the time. The text carries with it innumerable verses, which are to us utterly meaningless. After a certain lapse of time, we now understand the wonderful art of Japan, but perhaps it will be never given to us to appreciate her fiction, or at least a considerable part of it, and yet the story of the Ronins is an admirable one. Commentators say, however, that in the original it would scarcely have been understood by us. The volume has an original colored illustration in it, admirably printed.

With an Admirable Conclusion.*

"Le Voleur" begins his romance in the approved way. A chest in an unknown island of the Pacific, latitude and longitude not given, contains a manuscript. An editor gets hold of the manuscript, writes it up, and hence "For Love of a Bedouin Maid." The Arab girl, Halima, is a Moncour of Brittany, and so it happens that St. Just, also from Brittany, saves her from the ruffian Yusuf. "Nothing is sacred to a Frenchman," cries St. Just, and by this phrase Le Voleur lets us know that "Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur" dates back from Napoleonic times. "For Love of a Bedouin Maid" runs through the entire life of Bonaparte, and the wind-up is St. Helena, and you are grateful, not that the Emperor died there, but that the story is ended.

An Unnatural Story.*

If there be merit in a piebald romance, that distinction should be fully awarded to "At the Sign of the Silver Crescent." It has the proud distinction of being a Yanko-Gallic novel. But why does Helen Choate Prince show such abhorrence for Catholics or Jews? There is a curé in the story, and the author makes him the basest of knaves. The writer of the worst French novel of to-day of the "libre pensée" stripe would have hesitated before drawing a priest whose calling it was so to manoeuvre as to make a woman a profligate, while he, the man of God, played at the same time the disgusting rôle of a detective. In her choice of fictitious types Helen Choate Prince shows strange tastes, and by overexaggeration of conditions, French, English, or American, she has written an unnatural and wearisome romance.

Mrs. Rhone's Gypsy Story.*

It is not from Jutland, in the town of Updorf, that the author of "Among the Dunes" draws her scenes. The reader goes to Africa and lives with Arabs and strange people. Who is the true heir of Nordolf is the main question involved. Finally a shipwrecked lad comes into possession of his estates. A gypsy woman, Kathiot, turns up in the most unexpected places. Now she wanders homeless through the Jutland village, and then becomes the pride of the harem. Exuberant fancy is shown by the author, and there is a plenty of adventure in her volume. It fills one of the main wants of the novel reader—it is always interesting, and sometimes strikingly so.

Scott No Prophet in His Own Country.

It might be that Mrs. Smith, in her "Memoirs of a Highland Lady," was somewhat in error in regard to Sir Walter Scott's social position in Edinburgh. Other contemporaneous authority does not agree with the opinions she advanced. But then again, "no one is a prophet in his own country." Here is a passage of Mrs. Smith's, written in 1817-18:

"Walter Scott went out very little, and when he did go he was not agreeable, generally sitting very silent, looking dull and listless, unless an occasional flash lighted up his countenance. In his own house he was another character, especially if he liked his guests. It was odd, but Sir Walter never had the reputation in Edinburgh he had elsewhere—was not the lion, I mean. His wonderful works were looked for, read with avidity, praised on all hands, yet the author made far less noise at home than he did abroad. The fat, vulgar Mrs. Jobson, whose low husband had made his large fortune at Dundee by pickling herrings, on being congratulated at the approaching marriage of her daughter to Sir Walter's son, said the young people were attached, otherwise her Jane might have looked higher; it was 'only a baronetcy, and quite a late creation.'"

Mr. Sherard's Descent from Wordsworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By a curious coincidence just now on returning from a walk to Rydal Mount, the inclosed, (W. L. Alden in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW,) which had arrived by mail this afternoon, was handed to me:

Mr. Robert Sherard is another writer whose ancestry is constantly misstated. He Mr. Coningsby Disraeli is a grandson of Wordsworth instead of a grandnephew, which is his real relationship to the great poet. Probably in time we shall hear that Mr. Coningsby Disraeli is a grandson of the great Lord Beaconsfield.

My good friend Mr. Alden makes a mistake. It is, of course, of no importance whatever except as far as I am concerned. Wordsworth was my great-grandfather. My mother was the daughter of his eldest son. My only concern in the connection is that I have endeavored to imitate my ancestor in the entire independence of his life as a man and a writer, in his contempt of money, in his love of the poor, and in his thorough outspokenness.

ROBERT SHERARD.

Ambleside, Westmoreland, England, March 23, 1898.

*FOR LOVE OF A BEDOUIN MAID. By Le Voleur. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

*AT THE SIGN OF THE CRESCENT. By Helen Choate Prince. New York: [illegible] & Co.

Comment and Query.

Why Great Lives Interest Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again let me express my pleasure in several of the contributions to the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Mrs. Sherwood's reminiscences of Story are most interesting, and renew for me all the delight I felt when first I read his "Roba di Roma." Sir Henry Taylor's Autobiography is also enjoyable, owing to the glimpses it gives of Carlyle, Sydney Smith, Scott, and other great men. The series of papers entitled "Authors at Home," I keep by themselves to form a little volume of biography to which I can refer after reading or rereading a book by one of these authors. In this way, I shall feel that I really and personally know the author, having entered his home—even though "burglariously"—and visited his haunts, by means of the sign posts in his books, and met his friends in the persons of his created characters.

Will the editor or some reader answer for me the often-asked question, "Why do we like to know so much of the inner, the domestic life and habits of great men?" Is it a vulgar curiosity; a craving that should not be pandered to? Is it the insuperable ego asserting itself, burning to prove to itself that it thinks the same thoughts as the great, reluctantly admitting even Pope's view of the case when he says: "What oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed?" Is it a malicious prying into the private life of these giants of intellect, in the effort to discover, if possible, their frailties or faults? Oh! surely not. It is only to discover that "fellow feeling that makes us wondrous kind," is it not? And to be in fancy, at least, intimate (with its beautiful meaning of innermost) with these men of thought or of action—the salt of the earth. Moreover, in the language of our old copy books, "Emulation is laudable," and our own gentle and kindly poet tells us that "Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime."

But doesn't it make us glad to know for a fact that Whitman "lived his democracy, his friendship, his philanthropy, his independence of money, his faith, his serenity, his calm, simple welcome of death"? Isn't it beautiful to read of the Brownings' home life, their hospitality, their unaffected naturalness, their cordiality, and friendliness, and of Lowell and his wife and their coterie, as painted by Col. Higginson in his "Cheerful Yesterdays"? But for utter simplicity and naïveté, for tender, filial love, for a picture of the sweet joys of home life, I have read nothing in the way of biography that can equal Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvy."

When, at times, we have come upon the reverse of this picture, it brings an inevitable sadness, and we can comfort ourselves only by saying, "'Tis human to err"; and for ourselves and for our deposed idol, we trust in the divine forgiveness; and our Easter is found in Whitman's words:

"Failing to find me at first, keep encouraged;
Missing me one place, search another;
I stop somewhere, waiting for you."

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, April 5, 1898.

Seals of All the States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the new Library of Congress at Washington a remarkably excellent piece of designing has been carried out in the glass work of the semi-circular windows of the great reading room, where Mr. H. T. Schladermundt has arranged the seals of all the States of the Union.

For the reason that this is the first time a serious effort has been attempted to revise these arms and also the National arms, I wish to suggest that the original cartoons for them by the artist mentioned be reproduced in pamphlet form, in color if possible, either by the Librarian for the Government or by private publishers, so that they may become the authoritative representations of the several devices, to be used by pupils in schools, by engravers for commercial printing, and by sculptors, architects, and all draughtsmen. It is well known, I presume, that, with a few exceptions, (chiefly the older States,) these arms are wrongly composed, their emblematic features utterly out of drawing and proportion, and were generally adopted without any artistic knowledge at all. In the library they were taken up by the artist and redesigned carefully without changing in the slightest their meaning or historic character. The work was one of difficulty, and inasmuch as it was carried out for the Government with such painstaking, it will be a gratifying thing to have these designs where they may be available for multitudinous minor uses.

H. L. BRIDWELL.

New York, March 8, 1898.

Progress Among Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was recently showing some lady friends the portrait of a distinguished literary woman of to-day, one whose books have made her deservedly famous, for she does not write with her nerves and believes in the sanctity of marriage. I had taken the trouble to explain the general character of the author's books, and was pleased because some persons present had said they had read them. I was neither expansive nor eulogistic. I may state that I am fairly bookish, because I recommend purchases to be made by a country library.

Said one of my lady visitors, looking at the picture: "Gracious! Do they still bang their hair in London? Isn't it horrid?" Chimed in another: "What a shockingly cut dress, and fancy any one wearing such ab[illegible]! And how [illegible] the least bit of [illegible] she could have so much improved her figure." Then the third woman, tittering, summed up thus, [illegible]: "What a guy!"

Does progress exist among the sisterhood? I fail to see it. MARY M.

New York, April 4, 1898.

Portraits of William Morris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An excellent photograph of William Morris appeared in The Book Buyer for January, 1897, and later as the frontispiece in Forman's "The Books of William Morris," taken by Hollyer. In November, 1896, "Bradley: His Book" published, in an illustrated article entitled, "William Morris: Artist, Poet, Craftsman," a woodcut taken from this photograph. Last August Scribner's *Magazine*, in an article by Walter Crane on Morris, published a very fine profile view, "taken during the last year of his life, by Emery Walker," as is printed beneath it. In the January, 1897, Book Buyer, besides the photograph already mentioned, is a woodcut engraved by Henry Peckwell.

Quite recently a steel engraving by Hollyer has been engraved and printed on Japan vellum, presumably from the same photograph that the last mentioned woodcut was engraved from, although I have never seen the photograph itself.

If any readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW happen to know of any portraits or articles on William Morris that I have not mentioned, will they kindly let me know through the columns of this paper?

New York, April 11, 1898. A. E. G.

Sales of the Four Shakespeare Folios.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a preface to the Hayes sale catalogue the writer declares that the four folio Shakespeares are offered for sale for the first time in America.

Without making any search among earlier sale catalogues, I can remember two sets of the four folios being sold, one in the Brayton Ives sale, and one in the Sewell sale. No doubt Mr. Roden, with his extended knowledge of book auctions in this country, can quote other instances. En passant his articles on the various book sales are fully worthy of the prominence given them in your columns. A. J. BOWDEN.

New York, April 9, 1898.

Pepys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give in this week's SATURDAY REVIEW, if possible, the correct English pronunciation of Pepys (Samuel) of "Diary" fame? I find Pepys, (e long,) Pepys, (e short,) and Peps, (e short) given, but am anxious to know the authentic pronunciation. M. K. M.

New York, April 11, 1898.

[Our correspondent will find this much-disputed matter discussed at length in the new Macmillan edition of "The Diary of Pepys"—in the preface printed in Volume I.—Ed.]

Not Published Last Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to correct a statement made in the April 9 edition of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, under "New Jersey," in the article on historical works, published last year—a reprint from the list of Baker & Taylor. Salter's "History of Ocean and Monmouth Counties" was not a last year's book, but was printed at Bayonne, N. J., in 1890, and no new edition has ever been printed. I am always pleased with the SATURDAY REVIEW. M.

Newark, N. J., April 9, 1898.

The Peale Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please inform me where I can find Mr. Charles Henry Hart's paper on the Peale portrait of Washington. J. S.

New York, April 11, 1898.

[Mr. Hart's paper on the Peale Washington was read before the American Historical Association at Columbia University, New York, on Dec. 29, 1896, and is published in the annual report of the association for 1896, which can be purchased from A. H. Clark, the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D. C.—Ed.]

Questions Galore.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly answer the following questions in your next SATURDAY REVIEW:

1. How can I distinguish between purpose novels and problem novels?
2. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the purpose novel and the problem novel? Give examples of purpose novels and problem novels, and why.
3. What do we mean by a problem when speaking of a novel?
4. What is a subject, and what is a theme, in the case of a novel?
5. The difference between history and a historical novel?
6. What is the best definition of romanticism touching a novel? Illustrate.
7. In reviewing a novel, what rules should be observed?
8. How should we determine the hero, the heroine, the plot, the catastrophe, &c.?
9. What is the best definition of a novel?
10. What are the different kinds of romanticism? Give examples.

By answering the foregoing questions you will greatly oblige. Yours, &c.,

A READER.

New York, April 12, 1898.

[The writer of the above letter failed to send a real name as a guarantee of good faith. Contrary to rules, the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW has, however, concluded to print it, as an illustration of the difficulties of his office. Here are questions enough to occupy him for a week. Perhaps readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will take up some of the tasks "A Reader's" letter seeks to impose.—Ed.]

Eugene Field.

Francis Wilson's Volume of Reminiscences.*

Mr. Francis Wilson is right when describing Eugene Field as possessing a "complex individuality," for by the versatility of his talents the appreciation of him differed. When the writer of this notice met Eugene Field for the first time it was in Washington a very long time ago. Eugene Field had not then made a place for himself. The occasion was a journalistic reunion, and Eugene Field was called upon, and he half sang, half recited his "Johnny Jones and His Sister Sue." The drollery of the verses was inconceivable, enhanced by the manner of the singer. Here was a maker of comic songs, of at least marked originality. That much was conceded. That, as a first impression of Eugene Field, might have remained fixed but for an accident. It so happened that the listener to the song and its composer were thrown together a half hour later. By chance the topic of old books was broached, and then Eugene Field talked and showed a knowledge which was surprising, and underlying it all there ran a steady stream of humor. Was he to be taken seriously? While the final "boo-hoo" of his song still lingered on the listener's memory, it was puzzling to find a man so thoroughly informed on topics far remote from the rôle of a comedian, and it must be confessed that it never came then to the mind of the writer of this that there was in Eugene Field the faintest possibility of his ever being a true poet. Mr. Wilson writes:

"He constantly attracted people who were as far removed as possible, seemingly, from any interest in the work in which he was engaged. * * * He bore unique relations to each of his friends and acquaintances, as many of them have eloquently and affectionately testified. * * * Except at those infrequent times when he permitted his face to take a serious cast, the Eugene Field whom I knew had little or nothing morose about him, little or nothing that was not of the brightest, sunniest character. He had a wonderfully keen appreciation of the humorous and the ridiculous, and a facility for turning a proposition from grave to gay and from gay to grave as unusual as it was diverting."

Eugene Field's first attempt was to write "in an amateur way for newspapers in 1871, when he was twenty-one and a sophomore at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill." This early work was his preparation for the tasks of his later life. In journalism "he was ever quick of invention and very swift to seize upon a suggestion." Mr. Wilson tells how as a newspaper man he followed Carl Schurz on a political campaign through Missouri. Mr. Schurz was late at a meeting, and the audience was becoming impatient.

"It was suggested that Field make the introductory remarks. * * * Field puffed out his chest, and assuming a super-dignified manner and a strong German accent, addressed the meeting as follows:

"'Ladies and Chentlemens: I have such a severe colt dot I cannot make me a speedg to-night, but I haf die bleasure of to introduce to you my prilliant young chournalistic gompanion, Mr. Eucheene Fielt, who will sphcak in my blace.'

"With this Mr. Schurz was presented, it is said, in no very pleasant frame of mind. The explanation which followed caused uproarious laughter. One can but marvel at Field's temerity, for he was wholly unknown at the time.

"In seeking a verification of this story the following letter was received from Mr. Schurz:

"'Whether the Eugene Field anecdote you mention in your letter is literally true, I do not now remember. But I should not wonder if it were. He and another gentleman accompanied me on a "stumping" tour in Missouri in 1874, and he constantly amused and sometimes astonished us with his humorous pranks. The one you speak of may well have been one of them.'"

And this shows what an entirely good-natured man is Mr. Schurz. When Mr. Field was on the staff of The Daily News he hit on a plan to gain a much needed increase in salary.

"He was of too sensitive a nature to invite the shock of a direct refusal, and so absenting himself from the office for a few days he finally returned with four of his children, who, with himself, were in as dilapidated a condition as it was possible for mortals to be and still retain a measure of dignity and self-respect. Once in the presence of his employer the five went through a series of appealing gestures and glances, never speaking, until Field at length pitifully asked: 'Please, Mr. Stone, can't you see your way to raise my salary'?"

But whether the increase was granted is not stated. The practical joke must have been of daily occurrence in that newspaper office.

"It was the custom at the office of The News at Christmas time to give a turkey to each of the employes. Field wrote the head of the paper that he should prefer the Yuletide courtesy in his own case to take the form of a suit of clothes. Here was so good a chance to joke the joker that it must not be neglected. In compliance with the letter of his request, a full suit of convict's clothes was sent to him. For a long time after this, whenever strangers came to The News office, Field would don this prison suit, and with shovel and coal scuttle in hand, having somehow managed to engage the visitors in conversation, he would, in perfect keeping with the character which he was portraying, descant volubly upon the wisdom and economy of convict labor."

When, later on, and Eugene Field's reputation was made, he was associated with Mr. George W. Cable, and the two went on a lecturing tour. It must have been a very trying business for Mr. Cable, because he never could tell what "Field was going to do next." This is what Mr. Cable wrote about his "partner" in 1896:

"I [illegible] with eagerness the opportunity you give me to speak a word of tribute to the winning personal qualities of Eugene Field. His eccentricities were so many and so droll that one need not dwell a moment upon them, save to say that with them all he was still, in work, in travel, and in sojourn, a companion of unfailing and irresistible charm. I doubt if I could name another man of my acquaintance who so deftly and unfailingly, or with such apparent unconsciousness, adapted others to himself and himself to them at one and the same time. During one season we journeyed much together, lodged in the same hotels and homes, were comrades alone and guests in large companies; but I never saw the hour when he was not in buoyant spirits, mirthful, kind, and witty."

On one occasion in Philadelphia, where Mr. Cable and Eugene Field were to lecture, a telegram was received by the former, telling him that "his beloved and wicked partner" was ill and could not possibly put in an appearance, and so Mr. Cable had to carry out the programme alone. But there was nothing the matter with Mr. Field. He had gone to the theatre.

"'Why, Field,' exclaimed Cable, when they met, 'how could you do so? Do you know you disappointed over a thousand people?'

"'Cable,' said Field, solemnly, 'I don't care a snap about the thousand people; it is on your account and yours only that I am deeply contrite.' 'And,' added Cable, 'he said it as if that explanation really explained.'"

"We love a man," writes Mr. Francis Wilson, "not because of his faults, but despite them." Field was "indeed a book lover who reveled in all the delights and all the anguish of bibliomania." We all of us remember those happy lines of his:

"Come, pluck with me in my garden nooks
The posies that blow for all;
Oh, sweet is the smell of my old, old books
In their places against the wall!"

There is a letter of Eugene Field's full of advice to a tyro in book hunting. He bids him to "keep on piling up autograph letters, and don't forget to keep the letters you get from contemporaneous people; they may in time become of great interest and value." As for himself, he says: "I have absolutely no sense of barter—no, I am simply a royal and unmitigated huckster." This is the amusing conclusion of this letter:

"You know that when Diogenes returned from his cruise about Athens, under the auspices of a lantern, his friend Socrates asked him what his racket had been. 'I have been hunting for an honest man,' replied he of the tub. 'Indeed!' queried Soc.; 'and did you find any?' 'No, that I did not,' quoth Diog.; 'but I ran across a heap of—fools.' 'So?' saith Soc., 'and now, by Pallas! tell me the names of them.' 'That were a tedious job,' answered Diogenes; 'but I don't mind telling you that the chiefest and veriest—fool of 'em all was a gangling, cadaverous, lantern-jawed, lop-eared, flatfooted Missourian named Field!' 'By the dog, you speak truly!' cried Soc. 'When it comes to the quintessence of damphoolery, Eugene does indeed take the cake!'"

Eugene Field must have had very strongly developed the collector's mania. He had a collection of envelopes used during the civil war, and all the sheet music of the time that once stirred the heart of the Nation. He had a collection of bells, of mechanical toys. When in Amsterdam (1889) he frequented the curio shops. He found there queer old books, some good autographs, and he prided himself on purchasing "one of those famous axes with which Mr. Gladstone hews down trees in the Forest of Hawarden." Mr. Gladstone in a postal card informed Eugene Field that the axe was genuine, and "this axe and the editorial scissors presented to him by Charles A. Dana were the most valued articles in his collection."

At the close of this interesting volume Mr. Francis Wilson gives the entire list of Eugene Field's works, with such details as are invaluable to the book collector. He concludes with this excellent description of the nature of the man:

"Field's mind and heart were wide open to the sunshine of humor and the joy of laughter. He declared that the man who neglected an opportunity to laugh was as injudicious as he who denied himself a proper amount of fresh air; then, with fatal inconsistency, he himself reveled in laughter, but staid indoors. His boyish sport was contagious; it was as if one's glee longed to take on a personal form and shake hands with his equally personified merriment. He characterized those wet blankets, those assassinators of mirth, who refuse to believe that the cheerful man can be possessed of a refined sensibility, as drones in the hive of happiness, and he thought they merited the fate of their insect confrères."

The verses Eugene Field wrote for children, to be read with delight by the mothers and fathers of these little ones, will be those which will recall Eugene Field in grateful remembrance for many a long year to come. There never were composed poems more replete with joy and affection. They are dimpled as are children's faces with joy.

*THE EUGENE FIELD I KNEW. By Francis Wilson. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Nature of Man: A Poem."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my father's library I recently ran across this book, printed in 1711, with the following title and imprint: "The Nature of Man: A Poem. London: Printed at the Dolphin in Little Britain; and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster." It consists of three books bound in one volume. The argument tends to show that man's temperament and disposition, intellectually and morally, depend upon the kinds of food he eats, climatic conditions, and racial surroundings. Can you give me the author's name?

J. H. KOLLOCK, Jr.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, 1898.

Books of the Day.

Critical Notes on Certain Phases of Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is one of the newly accepted facts of this century that every one writes. If you are at all inclined to be skeptical on that point, or need any convincing whatever, you have only to enter the ordinary bookstore and glance at the piles upon piles of paper literature that cover the counters. You immediately chance upon names that, in the course of a whole lifetime, you have never heard of, and which, you venture to think, will be unknown to future generations. "What's in a name?" we ask. Why, it means thrilling romances and tales of hair-breadth escapes and impossible adventures, and stories seasoned with love, war, and carnage to scores upon scores of people—that vast multitude that lies outside our knowledge almost, and certainly our literary sympathies.

The village miss, poring over "Thrice a Widow, but Never a Wife," or "Hounded to Destruction"; the errand boy reveling in the adventures of male heroes, whose proper destination ought to be the penitentiary or house of correction; the wives who model their conduct and unconsciously state their ambitions after the pattern of the bediamoned heroines with flashing eyes and vulgar ideals of life that they read about—these and a host of others who feed upon mental pabulum that is at once trash and pernicious, make one long to effect a reformation in that lower strata of literary activity—modify, correct, eliminate, ennoble, for the public good.

Indeed, when we realize that unlimited and deadly trash is the brain food of a large part of the Nation, we feel a burning desire to ride abroad, like a modern Don Quixote, distributing wholesome and helpful volumes broadcast among the people, and bringing a new atmosphere of invigorating thought into homes that have known only the enervating influence of the dime novel.

Perhaps, though, after all our labors had been accomplished, we should only be rewarded, like our Quixotic prototype of old, with ingratitude or open derision, and people would still go on hugging their Bertha Clays and Mrs. Forresters to their bosoms.

Leaving third-rate literature, however, for those who prefer it, let us pass on to something higher and glance at modern writers in book and magazine. Do you believe in realism? is the first question that presents itself, and we put on our thinking cap and say, "Yes," and "No." Yes, when there is a broad undercurrent of teaching, definite, unmistakable, and uplifting, when the great tragedy of human life is exposed, not in revolting detail for the gratification of a morbid curiosity, but touched with careful tinges and infinite compassion for all that is weak and base in the world.

No, when the author revels in odious details of crime, uncovers sores that had best be hidden, excites the imagination, poisons the pure well springs of thought, leaves you with a horrid taste in your mouth, teaches no lesson, suggests no hope, and bids you look upon the degradation of your fellow-creatures merely as a gross spectacle, with no possibility of redemption. "Would you know what life is?" a mocking voice seems to say; "it is here, and afterward—nothing!"

With what relief do we turn away, sick at heart, from such writers as those to men of the stamp of Barrie, the breath of whose Scotch hills is like a tonic, a draught of pure wine distilled from the fountains of love, hope, and charity. May he long flourish, and such as he, to keep our outlook bright and our aims high!

To women writers, one would like to suggest, if a suggestion is possible where so much good work is being done, that they steer clear of too much millinery in their writings. One finds it disfiguring the pages of writers, even, who are no novices in the art. Their novels often bristle with allusions to clothes, the authors seeming quite determined that you shall keep the heroine's bonnets and shoes, her parasols and ball dresses, well in mind, so that no detail of the Demorest ensemble may be lost.

We soon discover, too, that the different tones and shades of costume worn by the feminine characters of the story are supposed to mark the gradations of feeling that are going on in the breasts of those young women, so that we prepare to feel sympathetically toward the hero when we read that, "Angelina went down to see him, attired in sombre draperies, with a black bangle on her fair wrist," or that "she came in in a gown of misty gray," which, we learn, was an indication of general indecision and vagueness of feeling as regards the hero, who, let us hope, possessed a pocket manual for his own private interpretation and enlightenment. In a word, one finds too much attention paid to detail, whether it be unpleasant or puerile, and too little background; too much furniture and finery and artificial nothings, and too little real human motive and action.

Another peculiarity of our current literature is a certain mysticism and impenetrable obscurity that has been permeating poem and short story for some time past. The simpleness business is all very well when the idea presented is clear and striking. It must be intelligible, occasionally, or we are apt to be amused rather than impressed. But the modern magazine poem, after all, is merely a kind of inconsequent little tableau. The author presents certain objects to one's mind with apparently no very definite purpose [illegible] mind, "waiting for something to turn up." But nothing ever does turn up. There is consequently no conclusion drawn, and, I may add, no finale, as the last verse is generally a repetition of the first and is simply the same emaciated little idea reiterated, without having had an inch added to its original stature. For instance, we read of an Autumn evening, described in rather lurid metaphor, and are presently told that "a human face is looking out across the gathering dusk." We immedately prepare for something interesting. But the face never changes its expression by so much as a hair's breadth.

We are not even told why it is looking out or what it is looking at—questions in which we feel a pardonable curiosity—but are left to solve these interesting little problems for ourselves. We think about it for some time and then give it up and go out and order a chop and a glass of beer. Later, undeterred by a former experience, one picks up a prominent magazine to meet the muse again, invoked by some despondent youth, who tells us in every one of four verses that he "sits by himself and hears the rain patter." His plaintive insistance reaches a climax in the last lines of the fourth verse, where he assures us (in poetic language, of course) that if he sits there long enough it will be daybreak.

We would like to know why the poor man is all alone, "like a dog-picked bone," but have to suppose it is from preference. He evidently differed from Charles Lamb, who liked a sympathetic solitude, with some one with whom you are in perfect fellowship sitting by to enjoy each other's want of conversation. Our poet, though, has perhaps guilty reasons for wishing to be alone. Can it be that he is "wanted"? Or is it merely a distaste for the world that has driven him to solitude and, what is far more melancholy, verse? These are questions much too delicate for us to answer, however, without inquiring too curiously into the personal history of the author. We could wish, nevertheless, that the modern poem were a little less problematical in its nature and a little more substantial in form and expression. A slight haze is often artistic, but a genuine Scotch mist is too much for any one but Prof. Roentgen. We find this vagueness, however, enveloping not only the poems, but also the short stories, and even trespassing on the novel.

Why is there this universal objection to enlightening the reader? Why leave all the ends unraveled and the characters in cloudland, with no glimmer of a hint given of their future destiny? It is perhaps a rebound after the delightful method in vogue at the beginning of the century, when the entire "cast" of the drama assembled, quite accidentally, in the last chapter and were allotted their several rewards or punishment with strict impartiality and inexorable justice. How satisfactory it was and how deliciously unreal!

We can have, though, I think, a via media between the two methods—profound delineation of character and still a rounded finish of plot and narrative. The Sphinx wearies us with its eternal riddle. Let us cease to question it, and we shall gain a much-needed repose. FRANCES A. WALKER.

Winchester, Va., April 2, 1898.

Recent Critics of Wordsworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appearance of Mr. Gosse's "Short History of Modern English Literature" has been rather cordially welcomed. Indeed, the book contains much that is excellent. Nevertheless it seems to us in some ways a distinct falling off from its predecessors. Comparisons are no doubt odious, but sometimes they may be very instructive. I shall venture to interpose (with slight comment) extracts from the criticisms of Wordsworth in the four brief histories of English literature that I know best. Mr. Stopford Brooke says:

"The poet of nature in this special way, Wordsworth is even more the poet of man. It is by his close and loving penetration into the realities and simplicities of human life that he himself makes his claim on our reverence as a poet. * * * The shepherds of the Lake Hills, the dalesmen, had been seen by him as part of the wild scenery in which he lived, and he mixed up their life with the grandeur of nature and came to honor them as part of her being. The love of nature led him to the love of man. It was exactly the reverse order to that of the previous poets. * * * All his dreams about a new life of man were made vile when France gave up liberty for Napoleon, and he was left without love of nature or care for man. It was then that his sister Dorothy, herself worthy of mention in the history of literature, led him back to his early love of nature and restored his mind. Living quietly at Grasmere, he sought in the simple lives of the dalesmen round him for the foundations of a truer view of mankind than the theories of the Revolution afforded. And in thinking and writing of the common duties and faith, kindnesses, and truth of lowly men, he found in man once more

'an object of delight,
Of pure imagination and of love.'

With that he recovered also his interest in the larger movements of mankind. His love of liberty and hatred of oppression revived. He saw in Napoleon the enemy of man. A whole series of sonnets followed the events on the Continent. One recorded his horror at the attack on the Swiss, another mourned the fall of Venice. * * * He became conservative in his old age, but his interest in social and national movements did not decay. * * * He was truly a poet of mankind. But his chief work was done in his own country and among his own folk, and he is the foremost singer of those who threw around the lives of homely men and women the glory and sweetness of song."

Equally charming, I think, and assuredly more thoughtful and scholarly are the remarks of Prof. Henry A. Beers:

"In the matter of poetic diction Wordsworth did not, in his practice, adhere to the doctrine of this preface. Many of his most admired poems * * * deal with philosophic thought and highly intellectualized emotion [illegible] blank verse of Milton. On the other hand in those of his poems which were consciously written in illustration of his theory, the affectation of simplicity, coupled with a defective sense of humor, sometimes led him to the selection of vulgar and trivial themes, and the use of language which is bald, childish, or even ludicrous. His simplicity is too often the simplicity of Mother Goose rather than of Chaucer. * * * But there are multitudes of Wordsworth's ballads and lyrics which are simple without being silly, and which in their homeliness and clear profundity, in their production of the strongest effects by the fewest strokes, are among the choicest modern examples of pure, as distinguished from decorated, art. * * * Wordsworth was something of a Quaker in poetry, and loved the sober drabs and grays of life. Quietism was his literary religion, and the sensational was to him not merely vulgar, but almost wicked: 'The human mind,' he wrote, 'is capable of being excited without the application of gross and violent stimulants.' He disliked the far-fetched themes and highly colored style of Scott and Byron. He once told Landor that all of Scott's poetry together was not worth sixpence. From action and passion he turned away to sing the inward life of the soul and the outward life of nature. He said:

'To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.'"

Mr. Pancoast is frankly educational in his purposes and addresses a somewhat younger set of readers than Prof. Beers. Nevertheless he should charm readers of true literary instincts, however learned or mature they may be:

"Wordsworth celebrates the beauty, harmony, and sublimity of nature; he is fortified by its calm and its unbroken order, sustained with eternal hopes by the unwearied renewal of the vernal earth, by the 'cheerful faith' that 'all which we behold is full of blessings.' But nature is not all a May day; she has a harsh and terrifying side, of which Wordsworth was apparently oblivious. He is silent as to her mysterious discords of pain, cruelty, and death. So far as we can tell, he is unimpressed by any feeling of her magnificent indifference to man. To this extent his poetry is partial and incomplete. Nevertheless, in this very incompleteness lies one source of Wordsworth's tranquilizing and uplifting power. * * * His life was severely simple, yet this world was his, even as, up to the measure of our power of receiving, we may make it ours. It is this serene and noble simplicity of Wordsworth's life and character that sheds over certain of his poems an indescribable and altogether incomparable charm. * * * Wordsworth's sonnets are among the best in the literature, and his longer poems, such as 'The Excursion,' while deficient in compactness and structure, are illumined by passages of wonderful wisdom and beauty. At times, as in those characteristic masterpieces, the great companion odes 'To Duty' and 'On the Intimations of Immortality from Early Childhood,' his verse has an elevation and a large majesty of utterance unheard in English poetry since the deep-throated harmonies of Milton."

Now comes Mr. Gosse:

"In Wordsworth we find a purer, loftier note, a species of philosophical severity which is almost stoic, a freshness of atmosphere which contrasts with Coleridge's opaline dream haze, magnifying and distorting common things. Truth, sometimes pursued to the confines or past the confines of triviality, is Wordsworth's first object, and he never stoops to self-pity, rarely to self-study. Each of these marvelous poets is pre-eminently master of the phrase that charms and intoxicates, the sequence of simple words so perfect that it seems at once inevitable and miraculous. Yet here also a very distinct difference may be defined between the charm of Wordsworth and the magic of Coleridge. The former is held more under the author's control than the latter, and is less impulsive. It owes its impressiveness to a species of lofty candor which kindles at the discovery of some beautiful truth not seen before, and gives the full intensity of passion to its expression. The latter is a sort of Aeolian harp, (such as that with which he enlivened the street of Nether Stowey,) over which the winds of emotion play, leaving the instrument often without a sound, or with none but broken murmurs, yet sometimes dashing from its chords a melody, vague and transitory indeed, but of a most unearthly sweetness. Wordsworth was not a great metrist; he essayed comparatively few and easy forms, and succeeded best when he was at his simplest. Coleridge, on the other hand, was an innovator; his 'Christabel' revolutionized English prosody and opened the door to a thousand experiments; in 'Kubla Khan' and in some of the lyrics Coleridge attained a splendor of verbal melody which places him near the summit of the English Parnassus."

This fragmentary quotation in which I have indulged seems rather more unjust to Mr. Pancoast than to any of the others; but Mr. Gosse is our objective point. That his ambitious little volume possesses undoubted merits it would be rash to deny. The passage before us is by no means of his best nor of his worst. He is certainly stimulating, but stimulants are not always reliable. Felicities and infelicities of style go hand in hand, even in so brief a space. And is it too severe to call the statement that Wordsworth rarely "stoops" to self-study a gross inaccuracy—Wordsworth, one of the not very numerous poets who can in any sense be said to have given us an epic on the growth of his own mind?

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., April 10, 1898.

Aids to Knowledge of Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Trusting you will kindly allow me to encroach upon your valuable space in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a second time, and realising my failure to sufficiently explain my position to be thoroughly understood, I again seek your aid that I may be properly directed in the way of securing a broad, liberal, and rounded education as pertaining to books and authors. Certainly I did not intend to convey the impression that I had simply read Hugo, Dumas, Dickens, Lytton, Thackeray, and Scott, or that I had begun with them: Oh, no; as a boy I began with "Claude Du Val," "Jack Harkaway," and the Russian stories of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. These and others of similar character gradually led me to Cooper, Reid, and Marryat. I have also passed delightful hours with Haggard and Stevenson. Even the "[illegible] ways" of Fielding and Richardson it has been my pleasure to peruse. [illegible] familiar with the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." But having attained to the "salad" when the standard authors are reached it seems rather difficult and tame to continue the feast with anything less palatable, and I am desirous to remain even to the coffee and cigars. But do not ask me to take more soup with "Jane Eyre" or use the tainted sauce of Ouida or George Eliot; although "Middlemarch" is good. It is meat, more salad, and dessert I require, but no mush and milk. Your advice to get into a "real world" by the perusal of biography I can readily perceive to be good and timely, and thank you for the suggestion. During readings and researches extending over a period of twenty years I have always made it a point to keep in touch with such popular productions of the day as "Robert Elsmere," "Ben-Hur," "Trilby," and "Quo Vadis" regardless of merit.

I beg pardon for so much space, but I am at sea without a compass, and you and my fellow-readers can direct me which course to pursue that will best lead me to the acquirement of a broad, liberal, and rounded education. A STUDENT.

Norwalk, Conn., March 15, 1898.

[We shall be obliged to leave our correspondent to the tender mercies of his fellow-readers, who may be able to suggest to him a way from chaos to cosmos.—ED.]

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Short Stories and Books for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from William M. Morse, printed under the heading "Short Stories Sought For," in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 12, interested me, and I awaited the lists which I knew would be forthcoming. I have since noted the titles of the books containing what are supposed to be the most entertaining short stories published, and while I have read most of them, I do not concede any one mentioned to be the peer of that charming collection beginning with "Little Venice," by that talented writer, Grace Denio Litchfield of Washington. While a number of her larger works have within the past few years found great favor, "In the Crucible" appearing one year ago, I think she will ever be remembered by "Little Venice," "Hilary's Husband," "The Price I Paid for a Set of Ruskin," "Selina's Singular Marriage," and the others which appeared about 1889 in The Century Magazine, and in one volume, issued by the Putnams in 1890. The leading story breathes a trueness of types, a sentiment the most refined, and a literary phrasing which, although perhaps much unlike in some ways, yet reminds one of Daudet in the beauty of expression. While I know that this story has had hosts of admirers, I know many more will thank me for pointing out a book of short stories by a good author, and "warranted to give perfect satisfaction."

As to the list of stories for children, I should include without fail the Rollo Books, by Abbott. They give the highest satisfaction to any child, boy or girl, over five years of age. For twenty-five years I have remembered what kind of bait Jonas put in the steeple trap to catch the squirrel and hundreds of such minute details. Since Christmas I have read "Rollo at Play" and "Rollo at Work" aloud to my boy five times, and there seems no end to the interest. CUYLER REYNOLDS.

Albany, N. Y., April 5, 1898.

Lost Faith in Sienkiewicz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has just been brought to my notice, and I have read with great interest the letters in the latest issue criticising "Quo Vadis," particularly the first one.

When I read the novel I was so charmed with its strength and with what I should term its highly moral tone in bringing so forcibly to the reader's attention the contrast between the right and the wrong way of living that I advised young and old to read it.

Since then, however, I must confess that my enthusiasm for the author has been somewhat dampened by reading some of his short stories. I refer to the collection bearing the title "Hania." Some of them are exquisite, but I would like to call the attention of the writer of the letter to which I have referred to the stories "Hania" and "On the Bright Shore." Is there anything uplifting in either of these? I wish I could find it. I wish I could find something of the "equality of giving one's self to each other," in the former, and something to "strengthen the life, not weaken it," in the latter.

It may be thought that short stories should not be placed side by side with a novel, but it seems to me that they should be even more carefully considered on account of their being read by a vast majority of busy people who have not time to devote to novels.

The question is not in regard to the comparative merits of the novel and short stories, however, but whether the supposed high motives of the author in question ring true. [illegible]

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, March 7.—Mr. Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," still writes an occasional book, but he has never repeated his first success. His last book, "A Week of Passion," which was published a fortnight ago, is more or less humorous in intention, but it can hardly be called successful. Mr. Jenkins seems never to have made up his mind whether he would be a humorist or a philanthropist. Like the man who wrote on Chinese metaphysics, he has combined his humor and his philanthropy, and the result has been a sort of philanthropic humor which has been on the whole decidedly depressing to the spirits of his readers.

It is always unfortunate when a writer is not certain of his identity, and tries to be novelist and something else at the same time. Mr. Zangwill is in danger of losing the position as a novelist to which he could easily attain, because he insists upon being both a story writer and a leader of Jewish thought. There was a great deal of cant in the talk which we used to hear about "art for art's sake," but after all there was a certain amount of truth in it. A novel which tries to be something else than a novel is a mistake. Even the genius of Charles Reade could not combine social reforms and story telling successfully, and it was only when he wrote a romance without any ulterior motive that he produced the one work that was wholly worthy of him—"The Cloister and the Hearth."

Mrs. Arabella Kenealy, the daughter of the defender of the Claimant, is a remarkably clever woman, who also suffers from the attempt to write novels that will reform the world. Her last book, "Woman and the Shadow," contains less of the polemic and reformatory element, and consequently is by far the best thing she has done. Unquestionably, the most successful character in the story is the bulldog Punch. There are not many dogs in literature that live and breathe and bark. Miss Rhoda Broughton has given us dogs that will be a delight as long as her delightful books last, but the average dog of the British novelist is an undesirable and improbable person. Miss Kenealy's dog is, however, thoroughly well done, and is enough to make her book successful, even if it had no other merit.

The beasts have never yet obtained their rightful place in literature. With the universal acceptation of the doctrine of evolution, the beasts will in time come to occupy in our minds their proper place as blood relations. The dog will be regarded not as an animal incapable of reason and intelligent emotion, but as our cousin—somewhat removed, it is true, but nevertheless of the same nature as ourselves. Mr. Kipling has already shown what can be done with beasts by a story teller who really comprehends them, and I am confident that the day will come when the furry people will play as large and important a part in novels as the bare bipeds who now monopolize our sympathies.

Mr. Landor's book of Thibetan travel is to be published by Fisher Unwin. Already he is experiencing the fate of travelers who have done what other men dared not do. There are people—I am glad to say that they are not numerous and certainly are not intelligent—who affect to believe that he never made his unique journey to Central Thibet. When Bruce came back from Abyssinia there were people who insisted that he had invented the whole story of his adventures, and I remember when THE NEW YORK TIMES was almost the only New York paper which put entire faith in Mr. Stanley's account of his journey to find Livingstone. Nothing is easier than for the man who stays at home to say that the man who went abroad told lies. Of course he does occasionally tell lies. There was a traveler some years ago who pretended to have traveled all over New Guinea and to have discovered mountains twenty-five miles high, but he was very soon exposed in his true colors. Prince Henri d'Orléans pretended that he went to places in Farther India which it is now known that he never saw, but then one does not look for strict veracity in a descendant of Philippe Egalite. Mr. Landor is another sort of person, and the suggestion that his narrative is not true from first to last will not be entertained for a moment by any one who knows him.

A memorial window which was recently puttied up in honor of Jane Austen has temporarily led to a good deal of writing in praise of Miss Austen's novels. I say "puttied up" for the reason that I am wholly at a loss to know what is done when a memorial window comes into existence. Does one erect a memorial window? Or is it built or raised, or merely unveiled? It is reasonably certain that its constituent parts are put together with putty, and hence I am on the safe side in saying that the Austen window was puttied up.

Does any one ever read Jane Austen's novels? I never knew of a person who had tried to read them and succeeded, though I also never knew a person except Mark Twain who did not pretend to regard her works with reverent admiration. There is nothing in "More Tramps Abroad" that delighted me more than Mark Twain's frank expression of his dislike of "The Vicar of Wakefield" and of Jane Austen's books. Of the latter he said: "Jane Austen's books, too, are absent from this library. Just that one omission alone would make a fairly good library out of a library that hadn't a book in it." This was written at Mauritius, the scene of that innocent, sentimental story, "Paul and Virginia," and I am confident that Mark was thinking of "Paul and Virginia" and wanted to express his true opinion of it at the time he wrote of Jane Austen and "The Vicar of Wakefield." But there are books which even Mark Twain has not the courage to characterize as they deserve to be characterized lest by so doing he should create a prejudice against his own books. Otherwise he would certainly have pilloried "Paul and Virginia" with the other hoary impostures that are still reverenced by people who cannot read them.

Zola's "Paris" is selling in London much more rapidly than it would have sold had it not been for the author's gallant advocacy of Dreyfus. The same cause will doubtless produce a like result in other countries, with the exception of France. Even in France the sale has been but little less than it would have been had Zola kept his personal popularity. There is no doubt that in the end Zola will reap a plentiful reward for his brave and unselfish conduct. I constantly meet with people who confess to having never read a word of Zola, owing to the popular belief that his books are immoral, but who now mean to read the "Débacle" in order to learn what sort of a writer he is. I confidently expect to see the day when the belief that Zola is one of the greatest moralists of the age will be nearly universal, except among English and American maiden ladies of either sex. At present the assertion of such a belief would strike most people as a paradox, but the time is coming when it will be recognized as truth.

Mr. George Gissing's book on Dickens is well worth reading. Mr. Gissing not only expresses a remarkably keen and just appreciation of Dickens's work, but he does full justice to the man. When Dickens was alive there was a general impression among those who did not know him personally that he was not quite a gentleman, and in this respect Thackeray was often compared with him to Dickens's disadvantage. Mr. Gissing's book ought to put an end to this myth. It shows Dickens as one of the kindliest of men, and, as in every respect, except possibly the waistcoats of his early youth, one of the noblest and truest gentlemen.

Mr. Gissing is a novelist whose ability every one admits, but who has never become really popular. This is due to a certain hard and unsympathetic quality in his books. It is strange that this quality should exist, for it certainly has no part in Mr. Gissing's personality. I should not be surprised if Mr. Gissing should some of these days accidentally write a book in which this hard, unsympathetic quality should be conspicuous by its absence, in which case he would at once take the place in public estimation which his really great abilities ought to have given him long ado.

How soon we are forgotten when we are gone—to America. I remember the time when Mr. Ambrose Bierce, then of The San Francisco Newsletter, was an Englishman. I am afraid to say how long ago that was, but I hardly think that it was so long ago that Mr. Bierce has since been able to be born again in America. Since the appearance of Mr. Bierce's remarkable volume of war stories the English press has constantly referred to him as an American, and the general impression here is that he is a young man, and quite a new writer. The other day his poem "America to England" was quoted by a leading London daily paper as an evidence of the true feeling of cultivated Americans toward England. Mr. Bierce has doubtless lived so many years in America that Americans probably claim him as their own, but in, say, 1865, there was not a more typical Englishman in all San Francisco than Mr. Ambrose Bierce.

There is in London an Association of Correctors of the Press, which being interpreted means proofreaders. The association had its eighth annual dinner the other day, and without doubt the menu was carefully corrected until it had lost all resemblance to its original form. There is no earthly reason why proofreaders should not form an association, and why they should not eat all the dinners they can pay for, but it does seem rather presumptuous for them to describe the typical proofreader as "The Author's Friend," and to assume the title of "Correctors of the Press." If the association limits itself strictly to dining and to complimenting itself it will not do much good or much harm, and it is a pity that it does not undertake the task of inducing proofreaders everywhere to act on the hypothesis that a writer sometimes means what he says. As a rule the proofreader never meets an unusual word or phrase without deciding that the author has made a mistake, and that it is the proofreader's duty to correct that mistake. There are three or four words—chiefly those of the American dialect, so called, which I never can get into print in any English publication except after a pitched battle with the proofreader. Then there is the Italian word caffè, which is spelled with two Fs and a grave accent. I defy any man who is writing of Italy and wishes to use the Italian word for that word to get it into print. The proofreader will invariably change it to the French form with one F and an acute accent, and even the writer's correction of the "revise" will be unheeded. Now if the Association of Correctors of the Press would only propound and act on the theory that sometimes a writer knows what he wants to say, the existence of the association would be fully justified. As it is I am afraid that the only result which the association will accomplish will be to confirm the proofreader in the belief that he is the main stay and prop of literature, and that the author is, in comparison with the proofreader, a person of no sort of consequence.

W. L. ALDEN.

Charing Cross's Radical Tailor.*

The name of Francis Place is probably familiar to very few readers in this country, and when its possessor died, on the first day of 1854 at the age of eighty-two, he almost seemed to be forgotten in England. He had then been a secluded invalid for several years, and the causes to which he had devoted his active days had either triumphed or passed into new phases. During the first forty years of the century he had been one of the most active, energetic, and efficient, if not conspicuous, figures in reform movements, and if his name was not readily held in popular memory it was because he was eminently a worker and not a writer or speaker in any literary or oratorical sense. He wrote endless letters, pamphlets, resolutions, petitions, and "documents," organized meetings and made speeches at them, or rather talked to them, and he consulted and advised with politicians and statesmen, but he lacked imagination, was devoid of humor, and had little sense of literary form or proportion. The "Place manuscripts" fill seventy volumes in the British Musuem and contain much material for political history, but the few published works of their writer are almost unreadable, and his speeches were of a kind that are seldom preserved in print. While he secured the election of others to Parliament and did much to promote reform legislation, he never held office or sought popularity. He worked for results through others and was willing they should have the credit. This is why he is so little known, and it is also a reason why he should be made better known, that credit for the work done for political progress in England may be duly apportioned.

Place was born in a "sponging house," his father being one of the bailiffs of the Marshalsea Court, and no more genteel or refined than his class; was apprenticed to a leather breeches maker at the age of thirteen, had rough associations and little chance for education, was married at twenty, and afterward suffered all the hardships of an obstinate labor "strike" and long lack of employment; became an employer without capital, along with a partner little better off; failed in the first venture and finally succeeded alone and became prosperous and influential. About 1817 he was able to turn his business as a tailor over to his son and devote himself to politics, in which he had been more or less engaged for ten years before.

Place's early experience and associations made him a Radical and a champion of the cause of the workingman, whose condition was depressing in the latter part of the last century. He was one of the earliest of labor agitators and organizers, but in his maturer years he dealt with the social and industrial problems, in a radical and progressive spirit, to be sure, but always under the restraints of reason and practical judgment. He had long been active in the radical movements of a restless time when he first took a hand in practical politics in the Westminster election of 1807. This was one of the boroughs which had the most extended suffrage at the time, and Place was mainly instrumental in organizing and directing the first independent movement there, Sir Francis Burdett being its Parliamentary candidate. He became associated with some of the Whig leaders and with all the leading Radicals, and was intimate with James Mill, who brought him into contact with Bentham, whose maxim of the "greatest happiness to the greatest number" was congenial to his views. When Mill took employment in the East India House, after completing his "History of India," Place may be regarded as the chief disciple of Bentham's "utilitarian movement."

He did not go with the extreme Radicals like Cobbett and Hunt, for whose lack of judgment he expressed contempt, but he was continually agitating for Parliamentary and legislative reform and the spread of education among the people. He announced as fundamental doctrines universal suffrage, election by ballot, payment of members of the House of Commons, representation by districts, and annual sessions long before they were embodied in the "People's Charter," of which, by the way, he was the draftsman when the chartist movement came.

Meantime he had become a power in Westminster politics which led the van in all reform movements, from the repeal of the old laws against labor combinations to the repeal of the corn laws. He was perhaps the most efficient as well as the most active single factor in securing the triumph of the Parliamentary Reform bill of 1832. He had continued to live on the same premises with his old shop in Charing Cross, and his library in the rear was the headquarters of the Radical propaganda for years. He collected and studied the literature of politics and economics, always with a view to practical application, and he wrote and received many letters, which he systematically indexed and preserved; he made newspaper clippings and kept all manner of reports and documents; he was consulted by the active spirits of the time and was relied upon especially as an organizer and director of popular movements to affect elections and Parliamentary action.

His biography as written by Mr. Wallas is chiefly valuable as a contribution to political history. There is little of the personal life and character of the subject. In fact, his private life seems to have been commonplace enough. He was hardly outside of the streets of London, save for an occasional political trip to another English city, during his long life. Apart from his early struggle for subsistence and for sufficient means to enable him to devote himself to his political work, his entire interest and activity were absorbed in that work with a view to achieving immediate practical results, and plans for literary labor for which he had much material and little capacity were frustrated by a stroke of partial paralysis and a consequent inability either to read or write many years before his death.

Mr. Wallas's book is a plain narrative of facts and compilation of material without pretense of style and with little of the charm of personal biography, but it is interesting and valuable to the student of the reform movements which did so much for political progress in Great Britain during the first half of this century, and it is especially important in its relation to the advance of the labor movement during that period.

*THE LIFE OF FRANCIS PLACE, 1771-1854. By Graham Wallas, M. A., Lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Longmans, Green & Co. London, New York, and Boston, 1898.

Life in the South.

Reminiscences of Dr. Toomer Porter, Who Was a Confederate Chaplain.*

The special quality of this autobiography is its sincerity. By "Led On," the title the Rev. A. Toomer Porter has taken for his work, he shows how "step by step" he was moved by the spirit to give his life to the religious and educational needs of the South. After the civil war, where he had served as a Chaplain, he found the country exhausted by the cruel strife. The condition of South Carolina was pitiful, and of all the cities Charleston was the worst off. What one man can do to bring order from chaos the author tells. He writes:

"Oftentimes my work has been compared to that of Mr. Müller in Bristol, England. The difference is, his was far more extensive, and it rose up surrounded by the wealth of England. Mine rose in a desert, and has depended for help from those who had no special interest. He says he never asked for aid save from God; but he has annually written the story of his work and scattered it by the thousands of copies, and that is as much asking as by word of mouth. I have, however, literally laid this work before God, by day and by night, pleading that I had not sought it, but He had given it to me."

With infinite precaution and care we build up our charitable institutions to-day, and to make them successful a good balance in a bank is a prime necessity, otherwise ninety-nine times in a hundred the best of enterprises fail. There are a few notable exceptions, and among them is to be cited the work carried out by Mr. Müller and the Rev. Toomer Porter, and only the greater, then, should be the praise accorded them.

The author of this volume was born on the 31st of January, 1828, at Georgetown, S. C. Georgetown to-day shows the faintest trace of its earlier, aristocratic condition. Given up at one time almost entirely to rice culture, the plantations being near the town, Georgetown has always borne the reputation of being the most unhealthy of sites on the Carolina coast. The Rev. Mr. Toomer Porter tells of the settlement made by his grandfather in Georgetown district, where he began the cultivation of indigo. In time indigo gave place to rice. The negroes who worked on rice plantations in South Carolina and Georgia before the civil war were a special race, and far below the status, physical and mental, of the up-country colored man. When his father died, in 1849, the author came into possession of five of these Africans, who had been purchased from slave ships which were owned in Newport, R. I.

"They had been supported for many years on the plantation. * * * The five had been tattooed, and I never could understand their language, and could only communicate with them through some of their race who had become familiar with their speech. They were all dead in 1851. The bill of sale of some of these people was in my possession, and was lost with other valuable papers at the burning of Columbia by Gen. Sherman's army in 1865. Some time in 1866 I told Mr. Peter Cooper of New York of these facts, and suggested that our Northern friends should not hold up their hands in holy horror on the slavery question. If we got the slaves, those who owned the ships received their money, and incurred by far the least trouble in the matter."

Early in life the care of the rice plantation devolved on the author, but rice growing was not in accordance with his tastes. At the beginning of his career he entered Mount Zion College, at Winnsborough, some twenty-five miles north of Columbia, S. C. He tells of the South Carolina Railroad, which in those days was deemed to be the longest road in the world. At seventeen he went to Charleston and became a clerk in a house which was the first among the rice factors in 1844.

In 1851 there came to the author an incident which entirely changed his career. When a boy he had determined to study for the ministry, and now there came the Spirit of God calling him to a new and higher vocation. Then he made up his mind to give himself to God. Now began an earnest and systematic course of study. The plantation was sold, ample provision having been made for his mother and the family, and so closed the chapter of a planter's life. Passing the canonical examination in 1852, during the same year he was married. In 1854 he was ordained Deacon, and he preached in Charleston, and, noting the wretched condition of the church, the young minister asked for aid, his text being, "Be ready to every good work." The sermon was an unusual one. It was the general conception of an aristocratic Charleston congregation that it was not to be addressed in a direct way for contributions, and it was far above taking any advice. In fact, the sentiment entertained was that God had a special kind of grace for Charlestonians, especially when they belonged to St. Michael's congregation. So by some of the stuck-up ones this first sermon was not well received; but a great man of those days, Mr. James L. Petigru, rather liked it, and patted the young clergyman on the back and said "it was the best sermon of the kind he had ever heard," and he handed him a check for the necessary requirements of the church. A church building association was formed, and among the names of the organization are those of Charlestonians well known in 1857, as Bryan, Trapier, Wallace, Marshall, Elliott, Pinckney, Saas, Blacklock, Edmonston, Kerrison, Hayward, Elford, Trenholm, and others.

In 1858 the Rev. Toomer Porter was elected Chaplain of the Washington Light Infantry, and now came the first murmurs of the civil strife. He was called to Castle Pinckney to preach a sermon, and his text was, "As a good soldier of Jesus Christ." "The fateful day of April 11, 1861, came. At 4 o'clock in the morning I heard the boom of the cannon." The Washington Light Infantry were at Sullivan's Island. Then began the Rev. Toomer Porter's war experiences, and thoroughly did he carry on his work, ever doing his best to care for the souls or the sufferings of mankind, whether they wore the gray or the blue. As Chaplain he saw what were the horrors of war. He tells of a journey to Richmond, and that city only forty-five minutes' distant by rail, and its taking him twenty-four hours to reach it, and a train incumbered with sick and wounded soldiers, and he adds:

"This is a typical instance of Confederate mismanagement. The want of organization and administration, I verily believe, was what neutralized the magnificent fighting, the splendid endurance, of our soldiers. Had other departments done as well as the troops in the field, there is no telling what might have been the issue of the war."

Attached to the Hampton Legion, the Chaplain's duties were many. It became difficult to hold services, owing to dress parades and military instructions, so the author wrote Gen. Lee, and by his orders as far as was possible matters were mended. The author writes:

"Of course I knew Gen. Lee, but scarcely expected that he would remember a young Chaplain who had in no way distinguished himself, and consequently I did not look for a reply. But in due time I received an autograph letter from the General in which he gave me full directions how to accomplish my aim, and expressing his pleasure that the Chaplains appreciated his order. He added his appreciation of my expressions about him, and only wished that they were deserved, but he added: 'It is true that I am daily seeking guidance from our heavenly Father, and do only lean on His arm for protection.'"

That letter of Gen. Lee's was written the day before the series of engagements which ended the second Battle of Manassas. Knowing the wants of the soldier, the author tells how on one occasion he collected a quantity of tobacco and a stock of Powhatan pipes. Visiting a hospital, he entered a large ward, filled with the sick and wounded.

"'Boys,' said the Chaplain, 'I have brought some tobacco. All who want some raise your hands.' There was a general hand-showing. And I went round and gave out all I had. Much disappointment was shown by those who had not been served, until I went back to the parsonage and brought another supply. Eventually every one who wanted a pipe had one. When they got to smoking, they looked happy. Soon after this some one called out loud: 'Now, Chaplain, give us some prayers,' which of course I did."

The terrible fight, the slaughter of the United States soldiers at the cul-de-sac near Secessionville, the author describes. Following his regiment, the Surgeon, Dr. Ravenel, was met by the Chaplain, and the Chaplain told the Surgeon how unnecessarily he was exposing himself. Then came Col. Hagood, who ordered the Chaplain and the Surgeon to quit the field. "You are not my Colonel and I will not obey you." * * * "Well," he answered, "go then and sit behind that stump, or you will certainly be killed for no object." So the Chaplain did go behind the stump, and just in time, for two bullets buried themselves in the wood. The place was getting too hot, and so the Chaplain sought a cottonfield and had to lie between the furrows where a volley scattered the dirt all over him. Then the plucky Chaplain thought, "This is a mean way to die; if I am to be shot I will die like a man." Presently a wounded officer who wanted help called the Chaplain's attention, and all personal risks were forgotten.

In Chapter XVI., entitled "The Horrors of War," the shelling of Charleston and the burning of Columbia are described. "It was a senseless bombardment" for the Swamp Angel, as far as Charleston was concerned, did little harm. The targets were St. Michael's and St. Philip's steeples. The shells killed eighty inoffensive people, men and women, and never hit a soldier.

Reaching Columbia, the author was witness of the burning of it. No one to-day can bring the charge that Sherman did it. Federal soldiers became drunk, smoked pipes, and the cotton which lined the streets caught on fire. There always are rascals in the ranks whose predacious instincts are uppermost. When Columbia was taken the author heard for the first time in four years, "floating on the morning air, the tune of 'Yankee Doodle.'" When the entering troops halted and [illegible] bales. "On my way to the market place I saw the first bale of cotton take fire." At 9 A. M. he saw Gen. Sherman and his staff ride down Main Street. * * * At that time he was ignorant of the cause of the fire, and naturally supposed that it had been kindled by the Confederates.

"I met him [Gen. Sherman] that afternoon at the house of Mr. Harris Simons. He had been intimate with the family in past years, and was kind and considerate in his general bearing. He seemed to deeply deplore the terrible condition of things, but said it was his duty as a soldier to stamp out the rebellion, as he called it, hurt whom it might. He gave a special personal protection in writing to the family, but notwithstanding this they were robbed and burned out that night."

Just here happened the most dramatic of incidents, in which the Chaplain played a part with a most gallant Federal officer. The Chaplain was attacked, robbed, and an assault made on him by a drunken Sergeant and two privates, when, in the nick of time, a Federal Lieutenant interfered, and with his voice and his acts drove off the blackguards. The name of the rescuer was Lieut. John A. McQueen of Company F, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. "It was God's Providence," says the Rev. Toomer Porter, "that brought us together." Going to his home, it was found filled with Federal soldiers, and they seemed intent on looting it. The Lieutenant routed them, and did his best to protect the inmates of the house, in which there were several women. "And here," writes the author, "begins a new chapter in my experiences."

When Sherman left Columbia Lieut. McQueen lingered on until 4 o'clock. Fearing some stragglers might do harm, the author became uneasy for the Lieutenant's safety, for he thought the Confederate scouts might harm him. "At length I said to him, 'There are men enough to hold you as prisoner, but I pledge you my life to see you safely returned to your lines.'" Finally, as best he could, Lieut. McQueen had to leave Columbia, but went provided with a letter addressed to Gen. Hampton or any other Confederate into whose hands he might fall. Ten days afterward the Rev. Toomer Porter learned that Lieut. McQueen had been badly hurt. The letter he received read as follows: "Your friend McQueen was wounded in the same fight, (at Darlington,) and would have been killed but for a letter from you, which saved his life. He drew this letter from his breast pocket, saying it was from the Rev. A. Toomer Porter of Charleston. Fortunately it fell into the hands of a soldier who knew you, and after reading the letter the Confederate said, 'You must be an uncommon Yank to have such a letter from Mr. Porter, and I will take care of you.'"

Instantly the Rev. Toomer Porter started for Darlington. All communications having been broken up, much of the journey had to be made on foot. At last the wounded man was found in a temporary hospital at Camden. Here, lying on the floor, were the wounded Confederates, but the Chaplain's eye saw one man dressed in blue. "I sprang over the beds and caught Lieut. McQueen in my arms. * * * The scene created a sensation. Here was a Confederate in Chaplain's uniform and a Federal Lieutenant clasped in each other's arms and weeping." Then the Chaplain told his story, and when the Confederates heard it McQueen became a hero at once. Then the Chaplain devised means to move the Lieutenant to Richmond, and a difficult and dangerous journey was undertaken. Remember, the country had been stripped bare. "It was a risky business to undertake at such a time, for I was in the midst of soldiers incensed and infuriated by the march through Georgia and the desolation of South Carolina." Finally Raleigh was reached. There the bravest, the most chivalric General of the Confederacy, Joe Johnston, was in command, and permission was given at once that McQueen should pass "over to Gen. Sherman without exchange," and so the brave Lieutenant's safety was assured. The Rev. Toomer Porter had traveled, in order to free McQueen, over 700 miles, by rail, on foot, in a wagon without springs, or in a buggy. This is a story of actual devotion which far surpasses anything found in fiction. Gen. Johnston placed the Chaplain on his staff, and here he gives Gen. Joe Johnston's own words relative to his removal before Atlanta. The endearing traits, the noble personality of Gen. Lee give him a leading place among the heroes of the civil war. The second place will be occupied by Joe Johnston. With due respect for Jackson, as far as the art of war is concerned, Johnston was immensely his superior. Success may mean everything, but Johnston always had the luck of fighting with the odds against him. If the opinions of leading officers in the United States service are worth anything, it was their conviction that Gen. Joe Johnston was the most dangerous of their opponents. This is a historical episode relative to Gen. Johnston's removal, and his feelings in regard to it, which we give in full, on the author's statement of it: [illegible]

"[illegible] anteroom of Mr. Tucker's house, where Gen. Johnston, Gen. Hardee, and myself were the only three present, I told Gen. Johnston that all South Carolina felt his removal from command at Atlanta. The General answered that my partiality had gotten the better of my judgment. 'No,' I insisted, 'a black pall fell over the State when you were relieved. We all felt that Gen. Sherman would never have reached Columbia Junction if Johnston had not been removed from Atlanta.'

"The gallant soldier rose and, walking hurriedly back and forth in the small room, said: 'Since you have said so much, I will tell you. I was in command of as splendid an army as a General ever had. It was stronger and larger the day I reached Atlanta than it was the day I began to retreat. It took me seventy-three days to fall back seventy-four miles. I never lost a wagon or a caisson. I put almost as many of the enemy hors de combat as I had in my army. Men who were at home flocked to me. I had put 15,000 of Gov. Brown's militia in the fortifications, and Atlanta was impregnable. I had 'tolled' Gen. Sherman to just the place I wanted him, i. e., between two rivers. I had divided his forces, and would have fallen on one part, and if the God of Battles had not been against me I would have crushed that and fallen on the other, and an organized command would not have gotten back to Chattanooga. Three brigades had marched three miles to begin the fight when the order came.'

"By this time the General had become so much excited that the tears gushed into his eyes, and he strode out of the room on to the piazza. Gen. Hardee and I had risen to our feet, as excited as the General was, and as he went out Gen. Hardee fairly sobbed as he said: 'Yes, and the grand old man does not tell you, but I will. He went to Gen. Hood and asked him to withhold the order until the battle was fought. Johnston stipulated that if it should be a victory it should be Hood's, if a defeat he would not come from the field alive. If it would only be a check Johnston would fall back on Atlanta, recruit, and resume operations. Hood, however, refused. The rest we know; history will tell of the desolation and ruin that followed.'"

Are good actions forgotten? Be certain that, though an angel may record them, man, too, remembers them. There was the question mooted some years ago of giving up the old Arsenal in Charleston, of no use to the Government, to the Rev. Toomer Porter for a school, and Gen. Sherman's approval of the measure was asked, and he was approached by the ex-Confederate Chaplain in person. Then the superb old chief said: "Why, you saved the life of a valuable officer at the risk of your own, and now the Government has a piece of abandoned property that it does not know what to do with, and here you are with this noble use to put it to! * * * You ought to have a vote of thanks for taking it. I could give it to you with a stroke of my pen, but just as soon as you got fixed some politician might come in and take it from you. You go to Gen. Hampton and Gen. Butler and get them to draw a bill, and let them go to the Democrats and me to the Republicans, and we will see if we cannot get it done."

In due time the Charleston Arsenal was turned over to the Rev. Toomer Porter. To-day the writer of "Led On" is in the forty-fourth year of his rectorship of the Church of the Holy Communion, and the church was built by his efforts. His schools he has carried on for thirty years, and has raised and expended during that time nearly a million of dollars for education. All of us must wish the author of this most interesting volume, so replete with stirring incidents, recalling as it does Southern life of the past, [illegible] for though to-day he has reached his seventieth year, he is still [illegible] his good work.

*LED ON. Step by Step. [illegible]

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[illegible]

William Henry Bishop at Yale.

The average reader will hardly recognize himself in Mr. William Henry Bishop as an "author at home." The public is too fond of deducing a writer's personality and method of life from his books, especially when, as in the present case, he has taken his readers into his closest confidence. Few contemporary authors have drawn more largely from their own experience than Mr. Bishop, and even in those books which are not admittedly autobiographical he has taken his scenes, and in many instances his characters, from his own rich and varied observation. Reasonably enough, therefore, the public associates Mr. Bishop with the snowy peak of Popocatepetl, with southern France, Nice, Villefranche, and the sparkling Mediterranean. It is easy to picture Mr. Bishop comfortably ensconced for an afternoon chat with Daudet, ushered into the sacred cult of the Felibrige by Frederic Mistral or Roumanille, or held spellbound, as only an orthodox son of puritanical Connecticut can be, by the green baize of Monte Carlo. Mr. Bishop's books have familiarized us with all these things, but they have hardly prepared us for the more sedate existence which he has maintained for several years. There is a wide difference between house hunting in Europe and the ordinarily humdrum work of the college recitation room; and Mr. Bishop's versatility is well attested by the ease with which he has adapted himself to his latest vocation. He has not entirely foregone his early passion for wandering, it is true, and he avails himself frequently of his Summer vacation for a trip to the other side; but for nine months in the year he may be found at his unique establishment on High Street, New Haven, where he is an "author at home" in the best sense of the term.

He is himself accustomed to refer to his present abiding place as a "rookery"; but as a matter of fact it is a sturdy little affair two stories high, built of red brick. For years it had ministered to the wants of the New Haven public as a bakery; but its present occupant, whose home it has been for a little over a year, has given it a more dignified claim to consideration. There is little in the surroundings, perhaps, to appeal to the artistic eye. From the front window there is no alluring landscape, even the view of the college yard being shut off by the imposing stone and stained glass windows of the Chittenden library. Mr. Bishop, however, is a devoted Yale Alumnus, and a careful student of men; and the prospect therefore is not entirely devoid of charm. From nearly every window of his house he can catch fugitive glimpses of student life; and though there have been many changes since the years 1863-67, he still finds a permanent interest in his Alma Mater and the doings of college men. To Yale, indeed, he has devoted the better part of the last five years. Since 1893 he has been an instructor in French and Spanish in the Sheffield Scientific School, supplementing his work with numerous lectures on kindred themes.

Mr. Bishop's house is emphatically one of the "places" of New Haven. It is eminently a traveler's and a literary man's home. Evidences of its owner's wanderings are visible on every hand, and to its furnishings many of his numerous friends have made personal contributions. A brief call upon the author of "Detmold" and "A Pound of Cure," surrounded by the collections of a literary life of nearly twenty years, is the best possible commentary upon his writings. The walls are almost hidden by paintings and sketches, several of which are gifts from the artists themselves, many the work of Mr. Bishop's own hands. He is another example of the truism that all arts are one; for from his earliest days he has turned as naturally to his brush as to his pen. These paintings are largely illustrations for his own books; his travels in Mexico, for example, are touched off by many a dainty bit, and his sojourn at Nice and Villefranche, with the seductive Monte Carlo within hailing distance, has been celebrated in the same way. The author of a "House Hunter in Europe," it will be remembered, tried three successive homes in Southern France, sketches of which, in water colors, embellish the walls of his little front room. Near by is another interesting suggestion of the Midi, a portrait of Frederic Mistral, author of the Provençal epic "Mereille," the noteworthiest result of that renaissance in Provençal poetry which is the most interesting literary phenomenon of the age. The present portrait, which represents Mistral as a stalwart, dark-complexioned man of bold, aggressive carriage, is a memento of Mr. Bishop's charming visit to Avignon in 1889. At that time he visited Mistral at his home in Maillane, introduced by M. Baroncelli Javons, and on his departure was presented with this splendid portrait. It is inscribed to Mr. Bishop, "en bono remembranco" in M. Mistral's own delicate handwriting.

Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. Bishop belongs to that splendid array of Southern troubadours of whom Mistral is the most important representative; that he is himself a Felibre. He has in his possession a cherished volume containing documentary evidence to this effect. This is a copy of "Li Conte Prouvenceau" of Roumanille, presented by the venerable poet himself, inscribed, on a fly leaf, to Mr. Bishop as a "Felibre of the other world." Inasmuch as Roumanille founded the order of the Felibrige in 1847, and was for many years Capoulié, or chief, there can be no question as to Mr. Bishop's credentials. At the time of [illegible] The family, indeed, has been broken up sadly. The venerable poet himself is no more, and his bookshop and publishing house is still conducted by his widow, the sister of Felix Gras, author of "The Reds of the Midi," of whom Mr. Bishop cherishes many delightful memories. He cannot forget, for example, the manner in which M. Gras sang, on the afternoon of his visit to Roumanille, many of the choicest ballads from his own "Romancero."

The little front parlor is not dedicated entirely to Mr. Bishop's own paintings and the poets of Southern France. Perhaps the souvenir in which he takes the greatest pride is an autograph of Hawthorne—Nathaniel Hawthorne—presented to him several years ago by an unusually generous official of the Salem Custom House. It was, of course, taken from the records of that famous institution, and its present possessor is one of the few men in whose honor the official pages have been mutilated. Here too is a drawing, "Pegasus Led Captive," of F. S. Church, which, together with a companion piece, "The Age of Wisdom," was Mr. Church's wedding present to Mr. Bishop and his wife. Near by is a full length picture of the "aggressive infant" of "The House Hunter in Europe." It was this child who figures in Mr. Bishop's novel of Monte Carlo, "A Pound of Cure." The hero, it will be remembered, after having risked and lost everything at the gaming table, is on the verge of suicide, and is called back to his better self by the invisible influence of his wife and child. Mr. Bishop's little boy, Du Quesne, was really the hero of that absorbing tale—a fact that is given an especially pathetic significance in view of his death a few years ago. There is a small shelf of books in this room, containing many of Mr. Bishop's "favorite authors," and a large numbes of gift books. There is "Marjorie Daw," from Mr. Aldrich—a book which Mr. Bishop rates very high—"A Capture of Love," from Edward Greey; "The Chevalier Pensieri-Vani," from Henry B. Fuller, and Mr. T. W. Brocklehurst's scholarly work on Mexico. Mr. Bishop prizes this last volume for other reasons than its literary and antiquarian value, for it calls to his mind one of the most delightful experiences and companions of his life. He met Mr. Brocklehurst in Mexico several years ago, while "doing" that country for Harper's Magazine, and became his inseparable friend. They toured the country together, Mr. Brocklehurst being inspired to write by his companion's letters to his magazine, and produced, at great personal expense, a book that has found its way into all the libraries. It is full of allusions to Mr. Bishop as a delightful traveling companion and valued friend.

Mr. Bishop's chief pride is his dining room, decorated with supreme taste. He is very fond of yellow, which figures conspicuously in the draperies of the room. A large Russian flag screens the fireplace—for Mr. Bishop, like every other patriotic Frenchman, takes pride in displaying his loyalty to the new allies. His Gallic affiliations are emphasized by other evidences than his Brittany china and the flags of the dual alliance. Here are several prints of Mme. Recamier, and if we may judge from the numerous souvenirs of Napoleon, the brilliant Corsican figures prominently in Mr. Bishop's affections. Here is a teapot from Napoleon's house at Ajaccio, given to its present possessor by an impoverished descendant of the First Consul. During his visit to Paris last Summer Mr. Bishop secured two quaint prints, portraying the endeavors of a few survivors of Waterloo to establish a colony in Texas. The pictures are Frenchy in the extreme; the soldiers in full regimentals and gold braid, the women in low neck empire gowns, surrounded by the palmettos and log cabins of the Lone Star State. Near by is an ancient print of Pascal Paoli, the hardy Corsican revolutionist, a gift from Canon Salicetti, a descendant of the Salicetti who, just before the Italian invasion, checked Napoleon's progress at Nice. In the hall is another picture on a very different line, representing the grave of Jacob Hemingway, in the East Haven cemetery, the first, and for six months the only student at Yale College. Mr. Bishop has taken this stone under his own protection, his interest being emphasized by the fact that the grave adjoins his own family lot.

Mr. Bishop's working room is in the second story of this charmingly metamorphosed bakery. It is a small south room, chiefly recommended by its sunny aspect. The visitor is sure to comment upon the absence of a desk, but Mr. Bishop has a plain white board, with an ink well in one corner, which serves the purpose quite as well. He is not one of those authors who can force their mood; he must wait his inspiration—though he modestly disclaims any such pretentious term. "My only regular work these days," he says, "is in the class room." His college work is reflected in this study, the west end being devoted to Spain and the east to France. The Spanish end contains a number of presents from the foremost Spanish writers, in nearly every instance duly autographed. Amando Palacio Valdes, during Mr. Bishop's tour in Spain, gave him at parting "El Maes Trante" as a prueba de amistad, and Perez Galdos varied the monotony by inscribing his gift volume, "Miau," in English. The most extravagant was Don Juan Valera, whom Mr. Bishop visited in his bachelor apartments in the Calle de Claudio Coello, Madrid. Don Valera, who was very much a man of the world, and had served as Spanish Minister at Washington, described his visitor in his [illegible] and wanted to kiss his hands.

The position of honor on the French side is held by Alphonse Daudet. Mr. Bishop was received by Daudet in the top-story apartment in which he died. The Frenchman did not know a word of English, and was having some difficulty in a drama under way at that time, "The Struggle for Life," one of whose principal characters was an Englishman. He wished to make the character real by introducing a few English phrases, to which end he requested Mr. Bishop's assistance. Having noticed a certain sentence in a visitor's book, "I will return again," he asked his American friend if that were good English. Mr. Bishop replied that he should have written simply, "I shall come back." It appears in this shape in the printed edition of the play. Daudet describes himself as Mr. Bishop's devoué in the copy of "Les Rois en Exil," which the later now jealously preserves. Other precious souvenirs are letters from Mme. Bashkirtseff, the mother of the ill-fated Marie, who is one of Mr. Bishop's regular correspondents. She is still in mourning for her daughter, her stationery being heavily bordered in black. She is especially fond of Mr. Bishop's little boy, frequently sending him presents from her villa at Nice. Her regard for her correspondent is evidenced by the fact that he has had access to many of the manuscripts of Mlle. Bashkirtseff which have never appeared in print.

Mr. Bishop's most distinguished guest at his High Street home was Ferdinand Brunetiere, who made his headquarters there during his visit to New Haven a year ago. The Revue des Deux Mondes has published his unique study of Chinese character, "Choy Susan," which Mr. Bishop has happily annotated for use in his French classes. The same tale has been translated recently into German in the "Unterwegs und Daheim" series. Abroad he is regarded as a typical American writer, and his books and personality have made him numerous friends among such notabilities as Mme. Adam, Mme. Blanc, Rhené Doumic, and André Theuriet.

BURTON J. HENDRICK.

Scott on Children's Stories.

The subject of children's books having been fully discussed in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, (and we trust with profit to our readers,) a letter of Sir Walter Scott on the subject will be read with interest. In 1823 Edgar Taylor published a translation of Grimm's "Popular Stories," and sent a copy of the book to Scott. Sir Walter, in acknowledging the receipt of the volume, said: "I have to return my best thanks for the very acceptable present your goodness has made in your interesting volume of German tales and traditions." Then Sir Walter explained his familiarity with the works of the brothers Grimm, and pleasantly recalled the fact that the old family cat "still bears the foreign name of Hinze, which so often occurs in these little narratives." Particularizing the stories, he said:

"There is also a sort of wild fairy interest in them which makes me think them fully better adapted to awaken the imagination and soften the heart of childhood than the good-boy stories which have been in late years composed for them. In the latter case their minds are, as it were, put into the stocks like their feet at the dancing school, and the moral always consists in good moral conduct, * * * being crowned with temporal success. Truth is I would not give one tear shed over Little Red Riding Hood for all the benefit to be derived from a hundred histories of Tommy Goodchild. Miss Edgeworth, who has with great genius trod the more modern path, is, to be sure, an exception from my utter dislike of these moral narrations; but it is because they are really fitter for grown people than for children. I must say, however, that I think the story of Simple Susan in particular quite inimitable. But 'Waste Not, Want Not,' though a most ingenious tale, is, I fear, more apt to make a curmudgeon of a boy who has from nature a close, cautious temper than to correct a careless, idle destroyer of whipcord. In a word, I think the selfish tendencies will be soon enough acquired in this arithmetical age, and that, to make the higher class of character, our wild fiction, like our own simple music, will have more effect in awakening the fancy and elevating the disposition than the colder and more elevated compositions of more clever authors and composers."

An especially sweet-tempered man tells a story in The Pall Mall Gazette regarding what he calls the most perfect bull he ever came across. The absurdity of it quite repaid him for his literary work. "I sent," he says, "a review of a volume by an eminent Irishman to the editor of a popular Dublin paper. He replied that he had published my article, but could not pay me for it, as he wrote all the reviews in his journal himself!"

The Secretary of "La Société des Artistes Francaise" has just opened his book for the registration of the various works to be sent to the coming Salon. So far 7,600 paintings, 1,500 water colors, 500 engravings, and 500 architectural plans have been offered. As to the number of sculptures, the total is not yet given. In last year's exhibition there were 1,776 pictures and 857 works of other kinds. How numerous will be the rejections?

In the April Pall Mall Magazine there is the prettiest of stories, with the title "Good Hunting." The author is Mr. E. Nesbit. If Mr. Kenneth Grahame has a charm of his own, Mr. Nesbit in this simple story has shown that he is his rival.

Who were the original English Emersons? Mr. W. Briggs and Dr. P. H. Emerson have been hunting out the early stock, and next month Mr. D. Nutt will publish the early Emerson history in a volume entitled "The English Emersons."

Library Schools.

The New Profession for Men and Women—What New York State Is Doing.

The origin, rise, and development of library schools in America mark what in the future will be deemed an important epoch in the history of bibliography. These schools have opened the door of another profession to men and women alike, and promise to work a material change in the management of libraries in this and other countries. This change must militate to the general good of the reading public. It is an acknowledged argument that 10,000 volumes, administered, catalogued, and used in the best way, yield more benefit and are of more value than 30,000 handled in an unintelligent and ineffectual manner. The object of such schools is to fit students for the delicate task of extracting from the volumes under their care the greatest amount of information and pleasure in behalf of the public, and of lending accurate aid to students and researchers who otherwise would often be at sea in their investigations.

The different steps in the evolution of the librarian and his functions are interesting. Originally he was a savant, a collector and preserver of precious manuscripts. Next he degenerated into a mere caretaker or jealous guardian. To-day the great librarians of the world are primarily learned men and students of book history. In America, however, there is a growing tendency to regard them as public educators and to demand in them technical knowledge and executive business ability, as well as general literary culture. In short, the future librarian is not to be merely a widely informed dilettante; he must be a professional worker. He will no longer pride himself on having kept a volume clean and uninjured for ten years or so, but will grow to regard his well-worn editions with satisfaction and to feel positively pleased each time a book goes to the rebinder.

The library school established Jan. 5, 1887, by Melvil Dewey, formerly chief librarian of Columbia College, in connection with that institution, was the first step taken in the direction of library reform in America or elsewhere. Its object was, and still is, to offer the aspirant for library honors the same advantages granted the lawyer, minister, or doctor in his chosen profession. The course of training is intended to give the pupil an insight into the methods of management and systems of classification used by all the large libraries of the world. The result of the work of the institution has been to inspire the public with greater respect for the calling of librarian, and those interested in it believe that the time will soon come when Directors of libraries would no sooner consider taking inexperienced persons for librarians or assistants than they would think of trusting a case in equity to a man who had never studied law.

In the United States alone there are over 5,000 libraries of one kind or another. Allowing an average of three expert workers to each of these, which is a conservative estimate, we have 15,000 persons engaged in library work. The rank and file of these need constant recruiting, and new libraries are being formed from time to time, which call for trained library workers. It is this demand that the New York Library School is supplying. A corps of beginners cannot be taken into a library except with great loss to the institution. Their labor for many months is practically worthless. They occupy the valuable time and attention of the more experienced members of the staff, and the result is too often confusion. A student, however, who has taken a degree from a library school, would be competent to enter immediately upon his duties; to superintend the furnishing, lighting, and ventilating of the building; to purchase and catalogue the books; to furnish syllabi of reading on any given subject; to make the most advantageous contracts for the binding of periodicals and pamphlets, and to start and keep the institution in practical running order, at the least expense and in the shortest possible time.

The New York State Library School was the first, and is still the most important, institution of its kind in the world. During the ten years since its establishment numerous schools and training classes have been founded in other cities in imitation of it, most of which are presided over by its graduates. The most important of these are the Pratt Institute School of Library Training in Brooklyn, the Drexel Institute Library Class in Philadelphia, the State Library School of the University of Illinois in Chicago, the Maine State College Course at Orono, and the Los Angeles Public Library Training Class.

For the first two years of its existence the library school was operated in connection with Columbia College, but on the appointment of Melvil Dewey, its founder and director, to the position of Secretary of the University of the State of New York, with headquarters at Albany, it was transferred to the Regents' Department, with quarters at the great pleasure Capitol, where it has since remained—the only direct teaching done by the University of the State of New York. At present the school is located on the fifth floor of the monumental Capitol building. Its general class room is a long, light chamber, with ten tall, broad windows overlooking to one side the residence portion of the City of Albany as it stretches away northward, on the other the business quarter, with the Hudson winding through, and beyond everything the blue Catskills. Here the twenty-seven regular students at present in the school have their desks, each of which is furnished with every improved convenience, including an electric drop light for late work. The wall bookcases are filled with bibliographies, books of reference, samples of binding, records of classification, and the various aids which the efficient librarian has always at hand, but of which the average reader of books does not always understand the use or value.

Mrs. Salome Cutter Fairchild, B. L. S., is the Vice Directress of the school, and is ably assisted by Miss Florence Woodworth. The institution, like law and medical schools, offers only technical training. To enter it the applicant must be twenty years of age, and must pass satisfactorily a severe examination, including Latin, French, and German; literature, history, and general subjects. College-bred students are preferred, on the ground that their training has given them a wider culture, a broader view, and more general information, all of which are valuable in library work. The course covers two terms—junior and senior—each of which extends through a scholastic year. It costs residents of New York State $80 and non-residents $100, the payment of which is distributed through the two terms. This sum is merely nominal, but a certain number of hours' duty in connection with the State Library is required of each student. This is regarded by the State as equivalent to money, and at the same time affords the student experiences that are invaluable. In this way the training of the pupil is made practical, as well as theoretical. The junior year is devoted to elementary studies, such as cataloguing, elemental bibliography, shelf-department work, loan system, and bookbinding. The senior year covers a broader field, and includes lectures on the founding, government, and regulation of libraries; on library buildings of the past, present, and future; on library bookkeeping, library museums, and library history.

Although the decimal system of library numbering invented by Melvil Dewey is in general use in the school and in the State Library, in connection with the card catalogue system, all methods have a fair and careful hearing and explanation, so that the student entering any well-regulated library will feel at home there. Both theoretical and technical breadth is aimed at, so that the pupil on entering his actual career can select for his own use the method he finds most convenient. In connection with the school is a museum of library appliances, which is the most complete of its kind in the world. Opening off from the general class room is the lecture room. Here two junior and one or more senior lectures are given every day. The regular lecturers and their general subjects are Melvil Dewey, M. A., Library Economy; Mrs. Salome Cutter Fairchild, B. L. S., cataloguing, loan system, and reading; Walter Stanley Briscoe, M. A., bibliography, classification, and history of libraries; Ada Alice Jones, advanced cataloguing; Dunkin Van Rensselaer Johnson, M. A., reference work and binding; Edith Davenport Fuller, dictionary cataloguing; William Reed Eastman, M. A., B. L. S., library buildings, and Martha Thorne Wheeler, indexing. Besides these, distinguished librarians from all over this country and elsewhere address the class from time to time.

Three degrees are conferred by the school—B. L. S., M. L. S., and D. L. S., (for Bachlor, Master, and Doctor of Library Science.) The latter is granted only for conspicuous professional merit or distinguished service to librarianship, and only on the unanimous vote of the Regents.

Up to the present the demand for library school graduates has far exceeded the supply. Over 225 pupils have been graduated from the New York school alone. Of these all who have desired positions have secured them, and consequently there are over 200 students of this institution scattered from San Francisco to Birmingham, England, all of whom are working to facilitate and improve library methods.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the personnel of the students is that three-fourths of them are women. This is not surprising, when it is considered that the work is peculiarly adapted to them, and, as the salaries paid to librarians range from $200 to $1,500 a year, rarely over the latter, except in distinguished cases, there is little inducement for men to enter the field. On the other hand, the average salary of librarians is above the average paid to women as teachers or in other lines of work. College-bred women are, moreover, peculiarly adapted by taste and talent to the handling of books, and the same qualities which make them good housekeepers help them to keep a library—which should be and generally is the most comfortable of places—in proper condition.

Another feature of the library school which deserves special mention is that any experienced library worker, whether college bred or not, is admitted to the institution for a partial course, and can reap the benefit of the special lectures and general training, although he cannot take a degree. For the benefit of librarians who cannot leave their post of duty during the busy part of the year, summer courses are conducted, which have hitherto been largely attended.

CORNELIA STOCKING HORTON.

Albany, N. Y., April 4, 1898.

Boydell.

The Half Million He Put into His Shakespeare—His Great Work for English Engraving.

In the year 1719 there was born at Dovington, Shropshire, England, a boy who in later years was destined to effect a marvelous and permanent change in engraving in Great Britain. He was the son of a Mr. Boydell, a land surveyor, and on leaving school for several years followed the same business as his father. Prior to attaining his majority he became deeply interested in painting, and, noting the inefficient manner in which some of the best works were interpreted by engravings, he conceived the idea of endeavoring to rival the works of the Continental engravers, which were the only ones regarded with any favor at that period, English artists being of limited ability.

He accordingly apprenticed himself to an engraver, and for seven years labored to perfect himself in the art, and did so with such good results that he was enabled at the expiration of his indenture to produce a series of plates of views in England and Wales which were eminently successful. They were published by subscription and netted a handsome profit to the artist.

Encouraged by this early success, John Boydell continued his work and attained a high position among the followers of his art. He had unbounded ambition, not for his own profit, but for the fullest development of the engraver's art, and diligently pursuing his profession, he was enabled, in the sixtieth year of his age, to begin his magnum opus, the publication of a series of engravings from pictures painted by the greatest artists especially to his order. This enterprise was described by a contemporary as:

"A work which, for its magnitude and expense, is unparalleled in any age, in any country, up to its accomplishment, bearing much more the appearance of a national undertaking, executed at the public expense, than the enterprise of the branches of one private family."

An interesting letter from the pen of Mr. Boydell, written shortly before his death, may well be quoted. It was addressed to Sir William Anderson, Bart., formerly an M. P. for the City of London:

"It is above sixty years since I began to study the art of engraving, in the course of which time, besides employing that long period of life in my profession with an industry and assiduity that would be improper in me to describe, I have laid out with my brethren in promoting the commerce of the fine arts in this country above £350,000."

The works of Shakespeare were the ones selected by him for his ambitious scheme, and all the paintings selected for engraving were such as would best serve to show the excellences of the several artists. In like manner, the engravers whom Mr. Boydell commissioned to reproduce the pictures were of the greatest eminence at the period.

The list of painters included the names of Benjamin West, Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, Thomas Stothard, Richard Westall, John Opie, Henry Fusell, Angelica Kauffman, Robert Smirke, William Hamilton, James Northcote, John Hopner, Sir William Beechey, and many others of eminence as historical painters. The engravers, equally great in their work, were Francesco Bartolozzi, Richard Earlom, Scriven, Fittler, Caroline Watson, Tomkins, Gangain, Michel, Burke, Kirk, Schiavonetti, Shelton, and others, all acknowledged as fine etchers and line workers.

The "Dramatic Works," folio, nine volumes, were printed in large and beautiful type by Bulmer, and contained 100 plates, and it and "The Shakespeare Gallery" (atlas folio, two volumes,) were justly considered the most beautifully printed books ever published. The last-named work also contained 100 plates.

The money expended by Mr. Boydell in the Shakespeare Gallery works was over half a million dollars, and these and other works published by him aggregated in cost $750,000, an amount, in Boydell's time, amazingly large for art publications. In the sum last named was included the expenditure for the production of an alphabetical catalogue of plates, containing engravings by the best artists of Great Britain, from the finest works of the Italian, Flemish, German, French, and English schools, and also replicas of drawings by Claude Lorraine and other designers and painters.

To every purchaser of Boydell's Shakespearean works a handsome silver medal was presented. On the face was an emblem of Shakespeare supported by the geniuses of the drama and painting, with the quotation from Hamlet's speech to Horatio, Act I., Scene 2: "He was a man; take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again." On the obverse, beneath an emblem of music and the drama, was the legend: "This medal, representing Shakespeare between the Dramatic Muse and the Genius of Painting, is respectfully presented to the person whose name it bears in grateful commemoration of the generous support given by the subscribers to the great national edition of the immortal poet by L. I. and Jno. Boydell and G. and W. Nicol. 1803."

During the years preceding his issue of the Shakespeare Mr. Boydell had secured an enviable position as a citizen, and after being elected Alderman was selected to fill the position of Lord Mayor of London, a distinction never attained by any save those of honorable mercantile position allied to keen appreciation of public enterprise.

Of Mr. Boydell's latter merit there can be no question. At the time of his beginning the publication of the Shakespeare books he built a gallery in Pall Mall called the Shakespeare Gallery, in which were exhibited the magnificent paintings from which his engravings were executed. This spot became one of the most popular in London. It constantly attracted crowds of aristocrats, connoisseurs, and rich art patrons, and secured a large number of munificently paid orders for the painters. This was no small matter, because in those days picture exhibitions were by no means common, and there existed a very languid interest among those who, thus stimulated, became patrons and buyers.

It was Mr. Boydell's design to leave his grand and valuable collection to the Nation, but the dreadful state of commerce caused by the French Revolution not only prevented him doing that, but forced him into bankruptcy. In order to pay his debts he was compelled to sell all his art treasures, and this he did by public lottery, a special act of Parliament having been passed in his favor for holding it, as the lottery laws had at that time been rescinded.

The result was so far satisfactory that the sale netted sufficient to pay all debts and leave the old gentleman a moderate competence, which, however, he did not long enjoy, as he died in 1804, the very year of the sale, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The advance of engraving in Great Britain after Boydell's first publications was remarkable and permanent. Painters found an added value to their works by the fidelity and excellence of engraved reproductions, and the art education of the masses was of the greatest national service. Continental artists availed themselves of the labor of English engravers, and the contents of all the great galleries were made familiar by such works, much as is now the case through photogravures and process pictures. Ninety-five years have elapsed since Boydell's Shakespearean plates were published, and it is rarely that they are to be seen in a fine condition in the form in which they were published. Many copies were torn asunder for the sake of framing certain plates, and many worn-out copies were from time to time put upon the market. There is one magnificent set of both the gallery and the dramatic works available for the inspection of the curious in matters artistic. It is the property of Mr. J. W. Bouton, 10 West Twenty-eighth Street, in this city, and it is clean, perfect, and with it is a duplicate series of trial proof etchings, taken off the plates as they passed through the hands of the engravers. One of the silver medals described herein is also in the possession of Mr. Bouton.

Willis Steell Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. John T. McCann's inquiry in your paper of March 26 regarding the personality of Willis Steell, I will say that Mr. Steell has been known for several years as the author of some very graceful verse, which has appeared in various publications, and one longer poem, published in book form, "The Death of Columbus." He has also written several books, the best known being "Isidra," a Mexican story of the period of the French intervention; "In Seville," a series of charming Spanish sketches, and "The Mountain of Gold." Mr. Steell lives in New York. J. F. TAYLOR.

New York, April 4, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very glad to give one of your correspondents some information about Willis Steell, who ought to be better known than he appears to be, if some really valuable contributions to literature by him have failed to gain full recognition, as may be the case. I refer to his "Isidra," published by Ticknor in (I think) 1890; his "Death of the Discoverer," and "In Seville," and two volumes of short stories. His work is forceful and original in prose, while such verse by him as I have seen impressed me like genuine poetry. Mr. Steell is a newspaper man and a successful one, which may be the reason your correspondent has not heard of him, for I think we all have to admit that the newspapers swallow up a great deal of our best talent—at least for a time; if they have the real gold they won't be always anonymous.

New York, April 5, 1898. J. J. R.

[Our correspondent appears to have overlooked the communication signed "H" which was printed in THE TIMES'S REVIEW of April 9 on Page 241.—ED.]

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"The doom-bolt in the darkness freed—
The mine that splits the main."

Stephen Crane has written from London to a friend in this city saying that, at the first signs of open hostilities between Spain and the United States, he will take a steamer for this country and go to Cuba, or with the fleet if possible, as war correspondent. His friend wrote back that if he did not start at once the war would be over before he could arrive.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish April 23, "Nature for its Own Sake," by John C. Van Dyke, author of "Art for its Own Sake." The first edition will number 20,000. Another book put down for the same date is "The Crook of the Bough," by Ménie Muriel Dowie (Mrs. Henry Norman,) author of "A Girl in the Karpathians." Frank R. Stockton's "The Girl at Cobhurst" is also announced for the same date.

Frank R. Stockton's "Pirates of the American Coast," which is now running in St. Nicholas, will, after its course as a serial, be issued by the Macmillan Company under the title of "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coasts."

Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University has written a biographical and critical introduction for the English translation of Alphonse Daudet's posthumous novel, "Le Soutien de Famille," which will shortly be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "The Head of the Family."

The next number of Harper's Weekly will be particularly strong in good pictures. W. A. Rogers will have a series of views of Congress during the reading of the President's Cuban message; Carlton T. Chapman, who has been down at Key West, will present a number of sketches and photographs of the North Atlantic Squadron. There will also be a collection of photographs of the Naval Militia on board the old monitors at Philadelphia. "Spain's Naval Strength" will form the subject of an article.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have decided to publish at once a stirring story of cadet life at the Naval Academy of Annapolis. It is entitled "Navy Blue," and is by Willis Boyd Allen, author of "The Lion City of Africa" and "The Pine Cone Stories."

"Raoul and Iron Hand; or, Winning the Golden Spurs; a Tale of the Fourteenth Century," by May Halsey Miller, is announced for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. The volume will be illustrated by Percival de Luce.

The latest number of Literature contains two interesting bits of correspondence—one from Herbert Spencer, the other written by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly, the translator of Zola's "Paris." The philosopher repudiates a doctrine ascribed to him, and Mr. Vizetelly explains his translation of the phrase "Il n'y a pas un chat à fouetter," about which there has been varied comment.

Among the recent and most prominent importations of Charles Scribner's Sons are "Religion and Conscience in Ancient Egypt," by W. M. Flinders Petrie; "Syria and Egypt; from Tell el Amarna Letters," by the same author, and "The Indian Frontier War; Being an Account of the Mahmund and Tirah Expeditions of 1897," by Lionel James, Reuter's special correspondent.

The June Scribner will contain an article by H. E. Krehbiel, the musical critic, entitled "Anton Seidl: An Appreciation of the Great Wagnerian Leader." In the same number the Undergraduate Series at Girls' Colleges will be continued, with an article by Margaret Sherwood, "Undergraduate Life at Vassar." Orson Lowell has spent some time at the college to illustrate this article, so that his drawings from life are quite different from stock photographs of buildings and views. Mr. Lodge continues his serial of "The Story of the Revolution," and in this installment gives testimony to Washington for his heroic mastership in fighting the British Army and the Congress of the United States throughout the Winter at Valley Forge, when John Adams dubbed him Fabius, and endeavored to oust him in favor of Gates. Sylvester Baxter will have an article on Boston Parks, with illustrations, entitled "In Seaside Pleasure Grounds." The fiction consists of Richard Harding Davis's serial, "The King's Jackal"; the continuation of "Red Rock: A Chronicle of Reconstruction," by Thomas Nelson Page, and "Miss Jones and the Masterpiece," by Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Walter A. Wyckoff's papers, "The Workers: In the West," will be continued. The number will also contain a number of drawings by C. D. Gibson.

A Paris paper brings the announcement that two of Stendhal's novels, "Le Rouge et le Noir" and "La Chartreuse de Parme," will soon appear in a new edition. The volumes will be fully illustrated and elaborately bound. Apropos of this, the first English translation of "Le Rouge et le Noir," under the title "Red and Black," is soon to appear from the press of George H. Richmond & Son. The translator is Henri Beyle. The American work will be presented in two volumes, with frontispieces, from designs by Dubouchet.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for early publication "A Book of Cats: Being a Discourse on Cats, with Many Quotations and Original Pencil Drawings," by Mrs. W. Chance.

The Right Hon. James Bryce will preside at the London booksellers' annual dinner, which will be held in London May 7, at the Holborn restaurant.

The May number of The Pall Mall Magazine will conta'n the second of Cutcliffe Hyne's stories of adventure on the Spanish main, entitled "Prince Rupert the Buccaneer." The illustrations for the series are the work of Grenville Manton. The Capitals of the World Series installment will

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D. Appleton & Co. will publish one week from to-day Prof. Royce's book "Studies of Good and Evil," and possibly "Outlines of the Earth's History," by Prof. N. S. Shaler. Both the authors are connected with Harvard University.

One of the most interesting restaurants of London is the Café Pagani. It holds about the same position in the art and letters of the British metropolis that the Chat Noir held in Paris. The walls of the place are decorated with the autographs of the famous artists and others who have dined there. Paderewski, Sarasate, Mascagni, Mlle. Chaminade and Melba. Among the habitués are Henry James, Val Prinsep, Daumier, and Phil May, the English Caran d'Ache. The place is noted for its spaghetti and Italian wines and good music.

Prof. Louis Bouton of the Sorbonne, Paris, has written for the May Century an account of his recent successful experiments in "Submarine Photography." Prof. Bouton suggests the use to which submarine photography can be put in the examination of sunken wrecks. This number of The Century will also have another of André Castaigne's reconstructions of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Mr. Castaigne will give "The Great Pyramids of Egypt" as they are supposed to have appeared shortly after completion. The accompanying letterpress will be by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

A new edition of Thomas Nelson Page's "Pastime Stories," originally published in Harper's Magazine, is to be brought out shortly by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume contains twenty-odd stories of Virginia life, including "How Jimmy Eased Her Mind," and "Billington's Valentine." The illustrations are by A. B. Frost.

Harper's Weekly seems to have about the right idea concerning the status of the Zola case. It says: "The French Court of Appeal has decided that Zola shall go free, and neither serve his term of imprisonment nor pay his fine. The decision is based on the technicality that the charges on which he was tried should have been made by the Presiden of the Esterhazy court-martial, and not by the Minister of War. The fact seems to be that the French Government has had enough of Zola, and being anxious to wash its hands of him has seized the most convenient expedient to turn him loose. No doubt it would also be glad to be rid of Dreyfus, and would be relieved if the report of his death, which the newspapers printed on April 6, turned out to be true. Zola seems to be very much ahead on his recent transactions. He has provided a lot of very lively music, and won't have to pay the piper, after all."

The famous "Lost Speech" of Abraham Lincoln, which was published in McClure's Magazine a few years ago, has now been added to Prof. Bliss Perry's volume devoted to Lincoln in the Little Masterpieces series, published by the McClure Company,

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Progress." The story is laid entirely in Scotland, and the book will be bound in Scotch plaid. The publishers, in order to procure precisely the plaid which seemed most fitting, have had it made specially for this book at the famous Anderson factory in Glasgow.

Among the later Spring announcements of Thomas Whittaker are "Faith and Doubt in the Poets of the Century," by R. A. Armstrong of Liverpool; "Henry VIII. and the Reformation of the Church of England," by the Rev. William Frederick Faber; "The Conquered World," by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Horton, and "The Construction of the Bible," by Prof. Walter F. Adeney. This last is a companion volume to Mr. Adeney's manual, "How to Read the Bible."

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston have in press Ernst von Willdenbruch's "Das Edle Blut," edited with notes by Prof. F. G. G. Schmidt of the Universitv of Oregon. The volume will have a conspicuous place in Heath's Modern Language Series.

"Proposed Reforms of the Monetary System," by Prof. J. F. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, has just been issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. It is practically an analysis of the plan finally adopted by the Indianapolis Monetary Commission.

Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite, and Other Poems" will appear shortly in The Riverside Literature Series of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston. The volume is carefully edited with notes. No. 123 of this series will contain James Russell Lowell's essay on "Democracy."

G. P. Putnam's Sons published yesterday "Matthew Arnold and the Spirit of the Times," by Prof. William Greenough White of the University of the South, and a third edition, revised and enlarged, of Cowles's "A General Freight and Passenger Post." The object of the last volume is to show that passengers and merchandise should have, like letters, the same rate of transportation, whether the journey be to a suburban town or to San Francisco.

Charles Scribner's Sons will begin to publish this month a new edition of George Meredith's works in sixteen volumes, printed from new plates and with frontispieces in photogravure from drawings by Bernard Partridge, Harrison Miller, and others.

The following new books are shortly to be brought out by F. Tennyson Neely: "A Wounded Name," by Capt. Charles King; "Doctor Sphinx," by Caroline C. Walch; "Noah's Log Book," by George R. Howell; "Thistle Sifters," by Charles Russell Burke; "A Duel of Wits," by E. Thomas Kaven; "Lucky Ridgway's Daughter," by Mrs. Laban Edward Smith; "Richard Jud-

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The first volume of G. P. Putnam's "Science Series," the titles of which have already been given in these columns, will make its appearance about the 1st of May. It is entitled "The Study of Man," and is by Prof. A. C. Haddon, Royal College of Science, Dublin. The series is edited by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, with the cooperation of Frank Evers Beddard, F. R. S. [illegible] & Co. of London are the English publishers.

Benjamin A. M. Schapiro, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Christian Mission to the Jews, has compiled a volume entitled "Christian Obligations to the Jews," which is now in press, ultimately to be published by the author. The introduction is by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary of this city. Among the clergymen and laymen who have contributed to the work are John Hall, D. D., LL. D.; David Gregg, D. D.; Thomas E. McLeod, D. D.; John B. Summerfield, Dr. Gustavus Le Lacheur, and F. W. Osborne, Ph. D.

Castaigne has been engaged to illustrate Henry W. Fisher's book, "Private Lives of Emperor William II. and His Consort, and Secret History of the Court of Berlin," to be brought out before long by George Barrie & Son of Philadelphia, and already described in these columns. Castaigne will present sixteen scenes and four portraits.

The April number of The Studio, published by John Lane at the Bodley Head, was delayed several days. It is now out, however, and is one of the most artistic numbers yet presented. Among the fully illustrated articles are "Art in Gridirons," by Francis Arthur Jones, with sixteen half-tones, showing how artistic imagination has expressed itself in one phase of culinary science; "The Work of T. C. Gotch," with specimens of his pictures, by Louise Hagen, and an interesting sketch on "Eleanor F. Brickdale, Designer and Illustrator."

Cyrus Adler says that "Tales Told in the Coffee House" are not translated from any book or manuscript, but are all, as nearly as practicable, in the form narrated by the Turkish raconteurs.

In Baedeker's "Egypt" you may find almost anything you want. Is it the Cartooch of Menes or a Rameses or Thutmosis you are after, or anybody of importance, indifferent as to dynasty? By means of the index you can find out just what you require. You may wish to be Egyptological, and Ammon Re, or Khnum, even Isis, Osiris, Horus, you may snap your fingers at, but it is something for you to know that a tour in Egypt costs more per diem than in Europe, and that you cannot get along at all under from $5 to $6 per diem. Fullest particulars are given about the dhahabiyeh voyage on the Nile, and just what money the cook, Captain, and crew are to receive. Baedeker in hand, or in your pocket, you can scale the pyramids or take in all the points of Thebes or Luxor or Philae; you may then inspect a mummy and write home learnedly with such information as the great Karl Baedeker of Leipsic imparts. The importers of this valuable handbook of Egypt are Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Bobbie McDuff," by Clinton Ross, which originally made its appearance as a serial in Leslie's Weekly, will be brought out in book form by L. C. Page & Co. about May 1.

L. C. Page & Co. publish this week a romance of the American Revolution by B. N. Stephens entitled "The Continental Dragoon." The scene is laid around the old Philipse Manor House near Yonkers, which in the year 1777 was the central point of that debatable ground known to both armies as "neutral territory."

"Side Lights on the Rubaiyat."

A lecture on "Some Side Lights Upon Edward Fitzgerald's Poem, 'The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam,'" was delivered recently at the Grosvenor Crescent Club, in London, by Mr. Edward Heron-Allen. Mr. Allen said there was material for much argument in the problem as to whether Omar Khayyam gave fame to Edward Fitzgerald, or whether Edward Fitzgerald gave European fame to Omar Khayyam, and by fame, he meant, not the respect paid to a great poet by students of the language in which he wrote, but that far-reaching and universal popularity which enshrouded the names of Edward Fitzgerald and Omar Khayyam in every quarter of the known world where the English language was spoken by natives and colonists. Almost from the first day upon which Fitzgerald's poem saw the light a controversy, in which question and doubt had been uppermost, had raged round the problem of how far it could claim to be a correct rendering of the original quatrains. Stated in the fewest possible words the poem was the expressed result of Fitzgerald's entire course of Persian studies, and there were many isolated lines and ideas and more than one entire quatrain for which diligent study had revealed no corresponding passages in the original quatrains of Omar Khayyam. The materials which had affected Fitzgerald were the Odes of Hafis, translated by Prof. Cowell in 1846; Sir William Jones's Grammar of the Persian language, the Gulistan of Saadi, the Salaman and Absol of Jami, the Mantic-ul-Tair of Attar, the Bodleian manuscript of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, the Calcutta manuscript, and Nicolas's translation and text. Mr. Allen treated of all these with examples, and said the array of parallels provided might have been largely extended, but not, he thought, to any great advantage. It had been enough to show that Edward Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was, in addition to being a remarkable paraphrase of Omar's incomparable quatrain, a synthetical result of Fitzgerald's entire course of Persian studies.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1898

Acting Secretary of State

Portrait and sketch of Judge William R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State.

Thirty Years in Cuba

Two-column portrait of Joseph A. Springer, Vice Consul General of the United States in Cuba, who has been more than thirty years in the Consular service at Havana.

Chaplains of Uncle Sam's Navy

Interesting description of the fighting parsons on our battleships, with pictures of the Rev. Joseph P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain on board the ill-fated Maine, and the Rev. D. S. Boorom, Chaplain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Spain's Navy

Eighteen half-tones of the most formidable vessels in the Spanish Navy, never before published.

Uncle Sam's Army

Full-page of illustrations made especially for The New York Times of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia. The illustrations, seven in number, are varied and extremely interesting.

Army in the West

Description, with illustrations, made especially for The New York Times, of the work of making military maps of every road in the United States.

Music

Portraits of William H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, and Henry Clay Barnabee of the Bostonians; Inez Grenelli, a well-known soprano in the South; Christie Macdonald and Frank V. Pollock in "The Bride-Elect"; Jerome Sykes as Foxy Quiller in "The Highwayman," and a half-page scene from "The Bride-Elect."

The Drama

Portraits of Charles Plunkett, Henrik Ibsen, Alma Kruger, Ellis Jeffreys, Julia Nielson as Beatrice, George Alexander as Benedick, May Vokes as Beatrice O'Rafferty in "The Old Coat," and two scenes from "The Old Coat" at the Bijou Theatre.

Day in Register's Office

Amos K. Fiske very entertainingly describes this historic building, known more than a century ago as the "Old Jail on the Commons."

Art

Mr. Charles de Kay writes on the alleged discovery of the portrait of Amerigo Vespucci, well known as the Grand Pilot of Spain. The celebration in honor of Vespucci will be held in Florence, Italy, on April 17. Mr. de Kay's article will be embellished with two handsome pictures.

A New Church

Picture and description of the new Lutheran Church of the Atonement, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to be opened for worship Sunday, April 17.

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